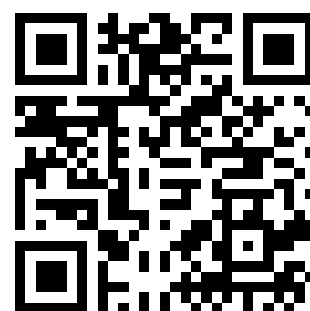

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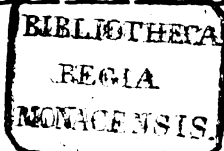
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL



AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 446.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	May 3
Madrass	28	Bombay	June 7
Agra	June 2	Ceylon	May 26
China (Hong-Kong)	May 7.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India, we learn from the Bombay Mail of the 7th June, arrived in Calcutta on the 21st May, and on the following day was joined by the Commander-in-Chief—Lady Canning remaining in the Hills until the end of July. Lord Clyde was to leave for England by the after- packet of the 4th of that month, and in anticipation of his departure had issued a Farewell Order, complimenting the men and officers of both the European and the native army on their valour, endurance, and discipline. His lordship was, seemingly, unaware that his confidential letters to H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief would be published to the world, in which he expressed such an unfavourable opinion of the discipline of the Company's forces, and of the military knowledge and bearing of the Company's officers. It is sometimes awkward to have two sets of weights and two kinds of measures—especially when the duplicity is discovered.

On the 26th May the Report of the Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill was brought up by Mr. Wilson, and presented to the Legislative Council. Though some modifications have been introduced into the machinery for collecting the tax, the original provisions of the Bill have been maintained with very slight alterations. The following heads indicate the purport of this final Report:—

The limit (of incomes taxable) of Rs. 200 is to be preserved.

No amendment was proposed in Committee with reference to three per cent. for Imperial purposes, and one per cent. for local improvements. Four per cent. will therefore be the amount chargeable on incomes.

Zemindars are not to be charged on half their jumma, as was originally proposed, but on one-third,

an abatement in their favour considered necessary in consequence of the cost of management of zemindaries.

Money invested in foreign funds, and in all such investments, provided it is not imported into India, is to be exempt from income-tax. So also with property held out of India.

Indian pensions are to be exempt, but only when payable by the Secretary of State, that is, in England.

Indian funds are to bear the tax. People invest in them for their own benefit. The amount of such property held in England has increased since Feb. 18 last, from £5,000,000 to £6,500,000. All such paper is now enfaced, "liable to any income-tax, &c."

Concession has been made as regards commercial profits. An Indian mercantile house with branches in Europe, or elsewhere, is to pay income only on the profits of its Indian export and import trade and other Indian dealings. Thus, if the branch house carries on trade between England and Canada, or with any other country besides India, profits of said trade are not to be taxable.

All military men drawing emoluments superior to those of a lieutenant in the royal service are to pay the tax.

It is not unlikely, however, that the proposed excise duty on tobacco will not be imposed, but that vendors will be required to take out a licence to sell.

The Indigo Commission was continuing its investigation into the causes of dispute between the Planters and the Ryots, but thus far the evidence adduced before them appears to have been meagre and unsatisfactory. One point, however, has been gained, in showing the groundlessness of the charges brought against the Planters. Neither civilians nor missionaries—not even the natives themselves—are prepared to substantiate on oath the defamatory reports they were previously so ready to accept and circulate. The tales of cruelty and oppression now resolve themselves into old wives' fables, and if any one has reason to complain it is the Planter, who has been not only defamed, but positively ill-treated, by the stuck-up officials, whose duty it was to administer even-handed justice, and whose natural bias should have been to protect rather than to discountenance their own fellow-countrymen in a foreign land.

The Wuzere expedition has been brought to a successful and not inglorious termination by Brigadier-general Chamberlain and the troops under his command. From other parts of India there is little to tell, except that some trifling disturbances have broken out in the petty Rajpoot State of Banswarra, on the borders of Guzerat. There has also been a slight movement among the Bheels, for the suppression of which four guns and a detachment of infantry had been despatched from Ahmednuggur. It is likewise stated that the Karen Levies have been seized with the mutiny-mania, and have gone off, with their arms and ammunition, on a plundering expedition. As they number no more than 120 men, and as five different bodies of military police, under European officers, are in pursuit of them, their lawless career may be expected to close early and ignominiously.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries addressed to us on the subject of Sir James Outram's admirable Minute on the proposed

abolition of the local European army, we have given it *in extenso* in our present number. It will be perused with great interest by those who do not enjoy ready access to Parliamentary Blue Books.

If there be nothing new under the sun, "still from change to change we run." The depot for recruits for the Indian service, which some short time since was removed to Haileybury, has been re-transferred to Warley. Is Haileybury College to be converted into the new Westminster School?

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA, Friday, June 1, 4.10 P.M.
The Bank of Bengal reduced its rates yesterday one per cent. all round.

Government Securities—Fours, 16 to 16½ dis.; Fives, 2½ to 3 dis.; Five-and-a-half, 3½ to 4 prem.

Exchange on London—First Class Credits, at six months' sight, 2s. 0½d. On Calcutta and Bombay, 98.

Freights unchanged.

COCHIN, Friday, June 1.

Cocoanut Oil, Rs. 77.
Three hundred candies of Tinnevely Cotton sold at Rs. 77 per candy. Total, 3,000 candies, against 15,000 last year.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND BOMBAY MAILS.

The *Delta*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta at midnight on the 2nd inst., and may accordingly be expected at Southampton about the 11th inst.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Malta*, with the London mail of the 12th, 19th March, arrived at Melbourne on the 6th of May.

The *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 20th of June, arrived at Malta on the 30th of June, and sailed for Alexandria at midnight.

The *Vectis*, from Marseilles on the 29th of June, reached Malta at 10 P.M. on the 1st of July, and left for Alexandria at midnight.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. John Canavan, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish Regt., at Secunderabad, aged 31, May 25; A. McDonald, Esq., Paymaster of the 14th Foot, at Barrackpore, April 23.

BENGAL.—Capt. Farrington, 2nd Fusiliers, shot himself at Boorkee, May 10.

MADRAS.—Capt. George Emmerson, late 41st Madras N.I., on his passage to England, near Suez, June 16; Lieut. P. F. Be well, 14th Madras N.I., May 19.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. Quimborough, Indian Navy, at Kurmichee, May 18; Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, 24th Bombay N.I., at Cambridge-street, Hyde-park West, aged 51, June 30; Lieut. Henry P. Probyn, 26th Bombay N.I., aged 29, May 25.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, July 11.—From GALLÉ.—Ven. Archdeacon Mathias, Miss Mathias, and 2 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and 3 children. Capt. Deane, Mr. Mortimer. From BOMBAY.—Capt. Gardiner, Capt. Fanshawe, Mrs. Probyn, Mr. Deacon, Col. Thellusson, Mr. Rudd, Maj. Brough, Mr. Blowers, Capt. Cooper, Capt. Blackett, Capt. and Mrs. Duffell, Lieut. Fenwick, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Forster, Lieut. Montagu, Capt. Boucher, Lieut. Sandys, Mr. G. Hyde, Capt. Sandys, Lieut. Napier, Capt. Hayley, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Robb, Mrs. Teasdale and infant, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Ferth, Mrs. Hubbard's infant. From SOLE.—Mr. and Mrs. dan. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Parry. From MALTA.—Commissioner Woolcombe, Mr. Townsend.

BENGAL.

THE WUZEREER EXPEDITION.

The following telegrams are from the Force in the Wuzereer country:—1st—From Major Taylor, dated Mukeem, May 11, 10 A.M.

"General Chamberlain marched from Kancegorum to Dootunea on the 9th. The rear guard was said to be engaged. The force remained unmolested at Dootunea during the 8th, and marched yesterday, the 10th, to this. The baggage and rear guard extricated themselves from the narrow Dutunea Pass, with a loss of only four wounded. The Wuzereers had some men killed. Efforts have been made to induce the Mahsoods to save Mukeem, their largest town, a very extensive place, without effect. No course remains but to attack and destroy it. Some opposition is to be expected. If all goes well, the force will march to-morrow for Bunnoo, and reach the plains in four days."

2nd—From Major Taylor, dated Kuzmuk, May 12, 4 P.M.

"Mukeem was effectually destroyed yesterday. The houses burnt and the towers blown up. The force was out the whole day. The opposition was feeble, and we had only two men wounded. The loss to the Mahsoods in the destruction of Mukeem is very heavy. They had every opportunity of reducing it. We hear that people now reproach the Mullicks for not having made peace; and contrast their case with that of the Ahmedzais whose property has been—"

(Sudden interruption between Lahore and Moolian, while the above message was being received. Remainder will be sent on restoration of communication.)

From Dera Ismael Khan, from Lieut. Waterfield, to Murree, to Sec. to Govt.

May 19, 1860, 7. 30 A.M.—The following has just arrived from Major Taylor, dated Camp Surobah, May 15, 1860, 6 A.M.:—"The force halted on the 13th at Kuzmuk, on the 14th it marched to Kuzmuk; descended the Kuzmuk Pass, down which a practicable road for guns and camels had been made by the enemy. To-day we have marched to Kuroch; parties of Mahsood Wuzereers usually among the rear-guard, and have several times lost men in doing so. To-morrow we march to Duogunda, and the next day out to the plain. The Toree Khail have behaved well. The Mullicks are encamped, and they are furnishing supplies. Their crops and property are protected."

From Camp Nooroor, May 19, 1860, 3 P.M., via Dera Ghazee Khan, May 20, 9 P.M. From Major Taylor, to Murree, to Sec. to Govt.

"My last message was dated 15th from Susba. On the 16th the force marched to Donurerkha. On the 17th we halted on account of heavy rain. The Toree Khail most willing and friendly in the matter of forage, supplies, &c. On the 18th the force marched to Speerwan, at the mouth of the Kingsoh Pass. To-day we have marched to the Nooroor Thanna in Bunnoo. Under Providence, enormous lines of camels, carrying sixteen days' provisions, have been brought through the heart of the country of this strong and hostile tribe with the loss of only those that fell from exhaustion—these were immediately shot."

THE COAL LINES.

The surveys of the lines of railway called the "Singarrun branch," and the "Barrakur extension" of the East Indian Railway, have been completed. The first will run from the Undal station, near Raneegunge, to Chokeedangah, in the valley of the Singarrun, a nullah falling into the Damoodah at no great distance from the present terminus of the railway. It will be eight miles in length, and will traverse a district rich in minerals. On the Singarrun are pits recently opened at Baboosole; there are also the long-established mines and quarries of Messrs. Erskine and Co., and extensive collieries belonging to the East India Coal Company, as well as the mines at Chokeedangah, and several other places. The other line is an extension of the present

one to Raneegunge. Crossing the Nooniah nullah near the Grand Trunk-road, it will strike the Barrakur a little to the north; thus instead of terminating as at present on the land of the Bengal Coal Company, the line will pass by the mines of Gobind Persaud Pundit, and other proprietors, so that other collieries will have facilities of access to the railway as great as those now enjoyed by their powerful rival. The lines will cost about £4,000 a mile, and unless unforeseen causes of delay arise they will be finished in the course of 1861.

It is impossible to do more than conjecture what will be the effect of opening lines of railway into the coal fields of the Damoodah, for there are no means of knowing to what extent increased facilities of transport may affect the collieries and develop the trade. But even if the demand and supply were to remain as they are at present, these railways would be profitable. Mr. Oldham's report on the Raneegunge coal field, made last year, informs us that from all the pits and workings on the Singarrun alone there was in 1859 a total out-turn of at least 20 lakhs of maunds per annum, or 240 tons a day, an amount quite sufficient to load one train daily. While, at the same time, if we consider that the amount of coal now raised in the Damoodah field is 3½ times what it was nine years ago, and that the railways and other works lately commenced must cause a far greater demand for coal than there has ever been hitherto, it is only reasonable to suppose that the collieries will be more extensively worked.

The total produce of the Raneegunge coal field is roughly estimated at about 77 lakhs of maunds, and if we take the total quantity of coal carried by the East India Railway in the year 1859, which was maunds 59,16,702, it appears that the means of carriage by railway may be largely extended without any fear that the increased facilities will not be required. No other mode of transport from the pit's mouth to Calcutta and distant places can compete with the railway. In fact, the only other is afforded by the Damoodah, which presents the difficulties of Indian river navigation in their worst form. When the floods sweep down its sandy bed, boats laden with coal make their way to the Hooghly, but very often, after having remained on the banks of the river for months, ready to be shipped at the right opportunity, the coal is lost. At any price this mode of carrying it must be dear. The construction of these lines will no doubt be a profitable investment for the railway company, and a great advantage to the shareholders. Before the opening of the railway to Rajmahal it would perhaps be unreasonable to speculate on the probability of the extension of the Barrakur line as far as Patna. Such a line of railway passing through the Govindpore valley, and traversing the fertile plains of Behar, would form a far more direct route to the north-west provinces than the Ganges valley line, without rendering it necessary for another bridge over the Soane to be made. That this line will be made at some future day, when permanent way will be easier of transport, can hardly be doubted. But, however gratifying it may be to the imagination to conceive so great and useful a work, and although it would certainly be profitable, much has to be done before it can be undertaken. At present we must be content to look forward to the completion of the line to Rajmahal in September. —Friend of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY CANNING and her party left Simla station on the 21st May for Chini. Her ladyship will travel through the hills to Musoorie, and then about July next proceed by dak to Calcutta to rejoin her liege lord.

ENSIGN G. P. COBBE, H.M.'s 27th foot, has been cashiered.

SIR WILLIAM SHAUGHNESSY is about to return to England on eighteen months' leave, according to the new regulations.

ABOLITION OF THE CAMEL CORPS.—Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor-general, the Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to direct that Ross' camel corps shall be broken up from the 1st June. The two companies respectively of the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Rifle Brigade, attached to the corps, will rejoin their regiments, under arrangements which will be communicated by the Quarter-master-general of the army. The native soldiers are to be allowed the option of returning to their former regiments, or volunteering for any corps of Punjab Infantry under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Descriptive rolls of the men, with last pay and clothing certificates, are to be sent to the corps which the men may elect; and a roll of all ranks, in which the names of volunteers for each corps are to be separately shown, is to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office at Simla, to admit of their transfer being announced in General Order without delay. The drivers of all ranks are to be paid up and discharged, together with the camels, from the date on which the corps is to be broken up.

COLONEL M. G. SPARKES, of H.M.'s 10th Regiment of Foot, applied to the Governor-general to know if he could obtain a zemindaree, or lands to settle on, in the event of his retiring from the service. The Governor-general replied that he can obtain a grant of waste lands in any part of India where such lands are at the disposal of Government, on the prescribed terms for such grants, which can be ascertained by applying to the local Government, but the Governor-general cannot give him a zemindaree. Without undervaluing his long services, the Governor-general was unable to make any exception from the rules which regulate the grants of waste lands in favour of Colonel Sparkes, according to which no distinction is drawn between officers of the army and other applicants.

THE EX-KING OF DELHI, who was transported for life, has not been put in gaol, but has been located with his family in a separate house under proper guards at Rangoon, and not at Tonghoo, as was previously ordered.

THE RAJPOOT CHIEFTAINS.—The Governor-general, in the course of his tour in the north-west, gave khilluts to each of the chiefs of Rajpootana of the value of Rs. 20,000, besides gifts to their subordinates; he has also ordered the number of guns in saluting them to be increased two each. To those hitherto receiving fifteen guns, seventeen guns; and from seventeen to nineteen guns.

REGIMENTAL EQUIPMENTS.—H.E. the Governor-general of India has announced, for the information and guidance of officers commanding native regiments, that it is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Government of India, that the local market shall be resorted to for the supply of military equipments for the army; that regimental equipments obtained from England, without the previous sanction of Government, will be liable to duty, the amount of which will not be chargeable to the regiment, but debited to the officer who procures the articles; and that, unless it be certified that the articles required cannot be procured in India, the sanction of Government to procure them from England will be withheld.

MR. G. W. KELLNER has been appointed commissioner for inquiring into military accounts at the Bengal presidency, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. We believe there are to be two commissioners, and that Mr. Hollingbery is to be the other. These two gentlemen belong to the Uncovenanted Service, and we are glad to find that their merits are now being recognised and rewarded.

AFGHANISTAN.—A sowar of one of our irregular cavalry regiments just returned from leave to Cabul brings word that the Bokhara people and Turkistanes have given the Affghans a complete defeat, and killed two of the Dost's sons, Mahomud Afzul Khan, and another whose name he does not know. The Dost on hearing the intelligence put on mourning, and has gone up with a force to revenge their death.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 17. Shirazee, Littlepage, Singapore and Penang; C. S. Lemon, Campbell, Liverpool; Astronomer, Thoms, Liverpool. —18. Gertrude, Spedding, London; Clyde, Robertson, London; Patriot Queen, Fletcher, Liverpool; Contest, Jennings, London. —19. Wm. Brown, Hemsworth, Moulmein; Angelina, Blandin, Mozambique. —22. Ardberg, Nichol, London. —25. Str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein. —26. Monarchy, Day, Liverpool. —29. Ganges, Rodgers, Bombay; Ellen Foster, Robinson, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Glasgow.—Mr. Gibson.
Per Bailie Nichol Jarvie.—Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Buchanan.
Per Talbot.—Capt. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Harcot and three children, Mr. F. Haund, Col. Apperley, Col. Good, Dr. and Mrs. Eaden, Mrs. Carmichael, Dr. Mrs., Miss, and Master Rogers.
Per Wide Awake.—Messrs. J. Batt, A. Stuart, D. Rennie, J. Tallock, R. Irvine, J. Morrison, J. Easden, R. Wichels, and Forbes.
Per Hannah Nicholson.—Mr. Newton.
Per Arethusa.—Mr. Pye.
Per St. Bernard.—Dr. Chill.
Per Gertrude.—Mr. Southerly.
Per Contest.—Mrs. J. E. Bruere, Miss Bruere, Mr. R. S. Bek, Mrs. J. McLean and infant, Mrs. Teale and child, Miss Teale, Lieut. H. L. Harvest, H.M.'s 89th Regt., C. W. Queen, H.M.'s 70th Regt., G. Scott, H.M.'s 24th Regt., R. Crolly, Lieut. 62nd Regt. N.I., T. F. Jadis and C. P. Crolham, B.N.I.
Per Ellen Foster.—D. G. Morgan, Esq., and wife.
Per str. Baltic.—Lieut. J. Dowleash, Dr. Hardy, Mr. Carrett, Capt. Sanderson, Monsieur G. Geroud, Mr. H. A. Hope, F. W. Geiber, Esq., —Clement, Esq., O. Hay, Esq., Mr. Cockburn.
Per Angelina.—Mr. M. Cruz.
Per William Brown.—Mrs. Hensworth and child.

DEPARTURES.

May 17. Morning Star, Forman, Mauritius; Rip Anna Maria, Miller, Raugoon. —18. Fairlight, Kemball, Melbourne; Hindostan, Stewart, Raugoon; Guinlet, Ingila, Demarara; James Russell, Sloane, Liverpool. —19. Reward, Milne, China. —20. Str. Contest, Folger, Hong Kong; str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez; Shand, Christie, London; Mallard, Barr, Mauritius; Comerin, Tully, Liverpool; Nasser Musjeed, Hart, Mauritius. —22. Deva, Butler, Port Blair; Simla, Williams, London; Palmyra, Homon, Mauritius; Thomas Wood, Miller, London; str. Burmah, Gray, Akyah, Raugoon, and Moulmein; str. Lanefield, Oliver, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong. —23. Aladdin, Wood, London.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 21. Belsize, Winter, Mauritius. —22. Tubal Cain, Wells, Raugoon. —23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis, Weston, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tubal Cain.—Capt. Hodgson, 39th M.N.I., Dr. and Mrs. Gills and two children.

DEPARTURES.

May 22. Nantile, Becot, Bordeaux.

BOMBAY.

LORD ELPHINSTONE.

On the 11th May Sir George Clerk landed at Bombay, to resume the position of Governor, which he filled for so short a time twelve years ago. Since the date of his first administration, the Presidency has been ruled by two of those minor peers whom up to 1857 jobbing ministries were always glad to provide for at the expense of India. Lord Falkland had powers which fitted him to shine much more as Lord of the Bedchamber or Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, than as the Governor of Nova Scotia or Bombay. His only merit was that he created for his successor a necessity for administrative ability, and a field for statesmanlike energy, almost unequalled. A peer was again appointed, and when on Christmas-day, 1853, Lord Elphinstone landed at Bombay, his previous career in Madras and his position as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty were not calculated to excite the hopes of those who looked upon judgment, consciousness, and energy as more necessary for an Indian governor than the accident of nobility or the misfortune of poverty. When Lord Elphinstone made the usual promises to the Court of Directors at the usual dinner, the conviction was becoming strong with all who took a wise interest in the welfare of our Indian empire, that the time was past for sacrificing its millions to titled mediocrity; that the time had come when the office of governor of an Indian province could worthily be filled only by an Indian statesman. That conviction had triumphed for a moment in the determined resolution which gave to Madras

and Bombay the two greatest men who have directed their affairs, Mountstuart Elphinstone and Thomas Munro. It again prevailed when Lord Ellenborough asked the former to become Governor-general, and when Sir John Lawrence had in his pocket the provisional appointment to the same high office. And, so far as the minor presidencies are concerned, it may now be accepted as a settled principle of Indian policy that they are to be ruled by men not because they are impoverished peers, but because they have been successful Indian administrators. The events of 1857 have led to this concession, and it is curious to observe how they have at the same time falsified the expectations of those who demanded it. The silken peer proved to be the energetic statesman who quelled revolt; the Bengal civilian who now rules Madras has justified the most opprobrious term which can be applied to a governor of Asiatics by his superiors,—that he has zeal without discretion, and in a mode as dishonest as it is cowardly, has invited his subjects to rebel.

In no case is the truth of the remark that the Indian rebellion made and unmade reputations so evident as in that of Lord Elphinstone. The programme of policy which he sketched out for the directors at their feast was not an ambitious one. In 1853 the cry of all Anglo-Indians was for the development of the country's resources, and the spread of education and enlightenment among the natives. Lord Elphinstone pledged himself to the promotion of these objects, and as the natural result of the latter, to open up situations of trust to qualified natives. Personally, he has not accomplished any one of them. The same suave courtesy which made him the ornament of the lower circles of the Court, and which attracted around him the chief members of the "society" of Bombay, unfitted him for the task of detecting abuses, and for the trouble of reforming them. He simply enjoyed the dignity and the salary of governor. He liked hospitality; he supposed his health required frequent and expensive journeys from the capital to the hills and from the hills to the capital. He was a courtly peer, and why should he not make up for the joys he had surrendered by the only pleasures he could purchase in exile at the public expense, while he saved his salary? As to the "development of the resources" of Bombay, he meant by that, that he would allow them to develop themselves. And so able secretaries wrote orders which he signed with the elegance of an English noble. He allowed he did not foster railways; he allowed he did not promote the public works of the State; and because they were not directed by private self-interest nor a conscientious regard for the public weal, they have proved miserable failures, from the cotton experiments in Goozerat to the water works of Vehar. As to education, he visited schools and made graceful speeches at the examinations of Parsee girls; for the rest, Bombay has not a public school which can prepare a lad of sixteen for an examination which would be easy to an English boy of ten. As to the promotion of natives to situations of trust, ask the native press of his presidency. It was impossible when there were no natives qualified by their honesty or ability. The regard for religious neutrality for which the Europeans of Bombay extol him, consisted in his rewarding the intolerance of his director of public instruction one day, and signing an admirable minute on the evils of caste the next. Lord Elphinstone would do anything, would sanction any proposal, provided he were not asked to read it, and he were assured it was consonant with the dignity of a British peer. If the proposal tended to the advancement of science or of literature, he would show a faint personal interest, for is he not the nephew of Mountstuart Elphinstone? His connection with the Persian War was rather ludicrous than beneficial to his reputation. But for the rebellion his administration of Bombay would have been as insignificant as his career in Madras.

But the mutinies saved Lord Elphinstone. They found him lolling in the lap of dilletantism; they left him justly honoured by his Sovereign, admired by his countrymen, and placed on

a pedestal of heroism lower only than those of the Lawrences and Montgomery. We know too well what the gloom and utter despair of all in Bengal was in June, 1857, not to sympathise with the people of Bombay in their gratitude to the Governor who dispelled that gloom, and chased away that despair in the weeks of August. They had confidence in the man, who, on his own responsibility, sent for aid to the Cape and the Mauritius, who denuded Aden of troops, who almost chided his superior because he would not call for soldiers via Suez, who sent Havelock and the Persian force to save Bengal, who when the crisis demanded it emptied his exchequer into the Punjab, who left his island and his palace defenceless for the sake of the safety of the empire. Equal to the occasion himself, he sent forth men who were second only to himself in energy, who were worthy of the trust he reposed in their judgment and skill. The Mah-ratta, an enemy more formidable than the Mussulman, was quelled. Sir Hugh Rose swept through Central India, and at every halt won a victory. Another Rose trampled out revolt in Sattara. Le Grand Jacob made mutiny impossible in Kolapore. Though resting on a volcano, Lord Elphinstone kept Bombay almost as quiet as Madras. Contrast him with Lord Canning, one of his own order. The cheeks of both were unblanched; neither knew fear; both were brave in the hour of danger, for both were Englishmen, ready, like all their countrymen throughout India, to meet its brunt. But the one was brave because he knew the difficulty in all its extent, and rose equal to it. The other was secure, was careless, because he had not the imagination to body forth the fact that the empire was in a death struggle. Both refused to join in the cry for indiscriminate vengeance, because both stood on a platform from which they could see the truth. But the one abstained from the blood-ery because he had already exacted the penalty which justice strictly demanded; the other refused to justice her lawful demands, and, by prolonging anarchy, shed innocent blood. Lord Elphinstone had the courage of the soldier who knows his enemy; Lord Canning the stolidity of the fool who will not see the foe, and therefore denies his existence. We do not then grudge Lord Elphinstone the honour which the people of Bombay, whom he saved, have resolved to confer on him. Unlike Madras, he has preferred the empire to Bombay. We regret that by the last act of his administration he should have preferred Bombay to the empire. But his deeds in 1857, which have already won for him a British peerage and a Grand Cross of the Bath, deserve that his statue should be placed side by side with those of his great uncle and of Sir John Malcolm.—*Friend of India*, May 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MULES FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—Some three or four hundred of these very hardy and useful animals have just arrived in Bombay from Poona, en route to China. Cattle of this description will doubtless be found, either for ordnance or commissariat purposes, far more enduring and serviceable in the forthcoming China war than the oxen of the country, which are reputed to be of a weak, slender habit of body, and altogether unfit for following an army, so that the despatch of a large troop of mules to the seat of war is a measure calculated to be of inestimable value.

THE Bank of Bombay reduced its rates of interest and discount two per cent. all round on the 31st May.

A NEW BARRISTER.—The Bombay bar has received an accession of one more member, in the person of Mr. Andrew Richard Scoble, of Lincoln's Inn, who was sworn in on Monday, June 5, in the Supreme Court. Mr. Scoble was admitted to the bar in 1856. There are at present eight barristers practising at the Supreme Court—Mr. Lewis (Advocate-general), Mr. Westropp, Mr. Lowndes (temporarily absent in Europe), Mr. Reid, Mr. White, Mr. Hale, Mr. Anstey, and Mr. Scoble.

Appointment.—Mr. W. Clark to offic. as 3rd asst. account. gen. to the Govt. of India, dur. Mr. Kellner's abs.

Mr. F. Forbes assu. charge of the office of the sub-treasurer, Madras, from Mr. H. D. Sandeman, on the 3rd inst.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, May 22.—Maj. A. G. Goodwyn, of engrs., app. under sec. to the Govt. of India in public works depart., in notification No. 40, Gov. gen.'s camp, dated 5th ult., assu. charge of his duties on the 16th inst.

Military Dept., May 22.—No. 544.—The following proms. are made:—Art.—2nd capt. J. A. R. Mead to be capt., and Lieut. H. M. Cadell to be 2nd capt., from April 21, v. Capt. W. P. Waddy, dec.

No. 546.—The following orders, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, are confirmed:—

Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to the undermen. officers:—

No. 267, dated May 7.—Lieut. J. Macdonald, 18th N.I., revenue surveyor of Scinde, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 271, dated May 18.—Asst. surg. W. S. Playfair, med. dept., attached to Meena regt., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lord Clyde's Farewell Order to the Indian Army.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, May 26, 1860.

The labours necessary to complete the pacification of this empire are now over.

H.E. the Viceroy has consented to permit that I may resign the command of H.M.'s forces in India, and retire to England in search of a repose which my age and long service demand.

Lieut. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., who conducted most gloriously an important part of the late campaigns, will assume the command in my place on the 4th of June.

On leaving this country I take the opportunity of thanking the officers and soldiers of the two services for their valour and endurance so severely tried, especially in the early part of the insurrection.

History does not furnish a more remarkable exhibition of heroic resistance to very adverse circumstances than was shown by the British troops during these mutinies.

The memory of their constancy and daring will never die out in India, and the natives must feel that while Britain contains such sons the rule of the British Sovereign must last undisputed.

Soldiers! both English and native, I bid you all farewell; and I record as my latest word, that the bravery and endurance of which I have spoken with admiration could not alone have ensured success.

That success was owing, in a great measure, to your discipline, the foundation of all military virtue, which I trust will never be relaxed.

CLYDE, Gen., C. in C.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, May 22.—Capt. A. F. Williams, 9th N.I., to be superint. of Mufassal police on probation.

Lieut. J. C. Hay, 16th N.I., to be temp. employed with the Nair brigade.

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Capt. P. P. L. O'Connell, dep. consulting eng. for railways, has leave for 2 mos. from May 29.

Mr. W. Dowdeswell delivered over charge of the Civ. and Sess. Court of Chingleput May 17.

Mr. J. I. Minchin, act. coll. and mag. of Kurnool, assd. char. of the district from Mr. G. Thornhill, May 15.

Capt. C. P. Molony, 25th N.I., to act as 1st asst. dist. eng. of Vizagapatam, dur. the abs. of Lieut. Vertue on leave.

Mr. J. Brosnanan to be 2nd asst. dist. eng., Coimbatore.

Mr. T. H. Bush to be 2nd asst. dist. eng. Tinnevely.

Mr. W. C. Harrington has leave for 12 mos., from Feb. 12 last to proc. to Eur. on m.c.

No. 238.—The leave to proceed to Calcutta to Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B., is cano., in compliance with his request.

Maj. T. P. Walsh, 52nd N.I., is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of a colonel, from the date of sailing of the second mail steamer for England in May, 1860.—

Lieut. W. O. Swanston, 7th N.I., supndt. of Mufassal police, is permitted to proceed to Australia, on m.c., for 15 mos., to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. J. C. Wyse, 84th L.I., on m.c., old regs., to embark from Madras.

Lieut. and Qr.mr. C. E. Lennox, 1st Madras fus., on m.c., for 15 mos., new regs., to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. J. T. Williams, on m.c., old regs., to embark from Madras.

No. 242.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Simla, April 28.—No. 1,559.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the commission of the Tenasserim and Martaban prov.:—

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, 7th Madras N.I., to be asst. commr. of the 1st class.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, 48th Madras N.I., to be asst. commr. of the 2nd class.

Fort St. George, May 25.—Leave of absence:—Rev. A. Kinloch, jt. chapl. of Secunderabad, till July 31, to Poonah and Bombay, m.c.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the foll. appts.:—Mr. W. S. Whiteside to offic. as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore dur. abs. of Mr. Minchin on other du.

Rev. G. B. Howard, chapl. of Trichinopoly, to be chapl. at Quilon.

Rev. J. McKee, chapl. of Quilon, to be chapl. of Calicut.

Mr. T. Wilkins, uncov. asst. to the director of public instruction, to act as dep. registrar of the Court of Sadr. and Faujdari Adalat dur. employ. of Mr. Fullerton on other du.

May 24.—The app. in G.O. of 22nd inst., of Capt. A. F. Williams, 9th N.I., to the Madras police, is cano. at his own request.

The following postings are ordered in the Madras police:—

Lieut. W. M. Williams, 13th N.I., prob. superint. in Tinnevely.

Lieut. C. Hearn, superint. in Chingleput, to be superint. in Cuddapah.

Capt. W. A. Riach, 12th N.I., prob. superint. in Chingleput.

May 25.—Mr. J. Ratliff ass. ch. of the civil and sess. and subord. courts of Cuddapah on 19th inst.

May 25.—No. 214.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms.:—

52nd N.I.—Senr. capt. H. W. Tulloch to be maj.; Senr. lieut. (brev. capt.) J. S. Martyr to be capt.; and Senr. ens. F. Kilgour to be lieut., v. Walsh, ret.

Date of commissions, 25th May, 1860.

Maj. C. H. Winfield, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, with leave from 20th May to 20th July, under old regs., prep. to perm. to ret. from the serv.

The leave to Cape of Good Hope and season m.c. granted in G.O., 5th March, 1858, No. 85, to Capt. R. Western, 44th N.I., was extd. to the 23rd April, the date of his arr. at Madras.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—Capt. P. L. Codd, invalid estab. on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Judicial Dept., May 23.—Appointments.—Asst. surg. Hunter Adam, to be zila surg. at Nellore.

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar to act as zila surg. at Chingleput, dur. the abs. of Asst. surg. Shortt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, May 19, 1860.—Assist. surg. J. T. Doyle, from late Sagar field divn. to do du. 10th N.I. during abs. of Assist. surg. J. T. Williams, or until further orders.

Assist. surg. J. T. Doyle is perm. to enter on the general duties of the army, with retrospective effect from July 21, 1858.

Assist. surg. F. T. Baynten is perm. to enter on the general duties of the army from the date of departure from Madras in med. ch. of detach. H.M.'s drag. grds., procdg. per *Trimountain* to China.

With reference to G.O. C.C. dated 12th ult., Surg. H. Young will continue to act as civ. surg. Nellore until relieved.

May 14.—Assist. surg. J. Dougall, med. dept., has been examined in the Hindoostanee language, and qualified for med. ch.

Capt. J. G. Touch, 26th N.I., and dep. judge adv. gen. centre divn., is app. a member of the pres. Hindoostanee mil. examining committee.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—

Brev. maj. J. W. Farran, 25th N.I., in continuation till Oct. 31.—Nilgiris sick cert.

Assist. surg. D. Mackenzie, in continuation till 1st Sept.—Nilgiris, sick cert.

Assist. surg. C. H. Livingstone, do. du. 1st batt. art., from May 31, for 15 days—Madras, prep. to appl. for perm. to retire from the service.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the *Government Gazette*, May 24.)

Bombay Castle, May 23.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Watson, of the firm of Barclay, Watson, and Co., of Kurrachee, as actg. vice consul for France at that port dur. abs. of Mr. Waller.

May 19.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been

pleased to approve of the app. by the coroner of Bombay of H. Prentis, Esq., as dep. coroner of Bombay.

May 22.—Capt. H. B. Hodgson, superint. of police at Surat, having returned from m.c. to Eur., is perm. to rejoin his app.

Dr. G. M. Ogilvie, act. inspec. gen. of prisons, received charge of his office on 17th inst.

Lieut. F. G. Steuart, act. superint. of police at Poona, received charge of his office on 16th inst.

May 19.—Mr. A. F. Bellasis, coll. and mag. of Surat, has leave for 2 mo.

May 22.—Mr. J. M. Erskine, sub treasurer, is app. a member of the mint committee.

Capt. W. R. Dickinson, exec. eng. Belgaum collectorate, is app. a municipal commr. for the town of Belgaum.

May 23.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders:—

Dated Aug. 23, 1858.—By Col. Lockhart, appg. Capt. E. Maude, 4th N.I. (rifle corps), to act as postmaster to 1st brigade, Malwa div.

Dated Sept. 6, 1858.—By Brigdr. Parke, appg. Capt. Steuart, offic. brigade major, to perform duties of postmaster to 2nd brigade, Rajpootana field force, whilst on field service.

Asst. surg. F. H. Plumtre assu. charge of duties of acting superint. of vaccination of Northern (Deccan) div., on May 14.

Mr. W. F. A. Spry, Hoosoor dep. mag., is appd. vice-president of the Broach Municipal Committee.

May 22.—Mr. R. Maidment, asst. to auditor of public works accounts, has leave to Eur. for 12 mo.

Capt. H. F. Hancock, acting dep. consulting engr. for railways in Guzerat, is appd. to act as executive engr., Surat and Broach, dur. leave of Lieut. col. Margary; conducting, at the same time, the duties of his own appmt.

With reference to the Govt. notification, dated April 25, the priv. leave for 1 mo., therein granted to Rev. R. Easum, chaplain of Ahmedabad, is extended to 2 mo., and to commence from 25th, instead of April 23.

(From the *Government Gazette*, May 31.)

Political Dept., May 30.—Lieut. K. Neave ass. ch. of his duties as adjt. of the Sawunt Warce local corps, on 18th inst.

Capt. A. Y. Shortt, 2nd asst. to the political agent in Kattywar, has been app. to act as political agent in that prov.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie have been app. to act respectively as 1st and 2nd assts. to the political agent in Kattywar.

Judicial Dept., May 26.—Lieut. E. W. West, 28th N.I., is app. adjt. of Shikarpoor police.

May 30.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appts.:—

Mr. C. H. Cameron to be senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, for detached station of Kaira. Mr. Cameron will be temp. att. to adawlut at Tanna, with powers of a jt. judge.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, for the detached station of Kaira, until Mr. Cameron joins.

Mr. G. W. Elliott to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

Mr. Bosanquet received ch. of the adawlut and gaol at Kaira, from dep. mag., on 14th inst.

Mr. J. N. Rose ass. ch. of the office of commr. of police, southern div., on 16th inst.

Revenue Dept., May 28.—Mr. L. Reid, acting coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, received charge of his duties on 15th inst.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S., employed on special duty in the alienation dept., has special leave for 4 weeks, fr. 11th inst.

Capt. J. L. Gillett, superint. of preventive serv., has leave for 1 mo.

May 30.—Lieut. J. P. Grant, 18th N.I., is appd. a supernumerary asst. to the superint. of survey in S. Muratha country, for employmt. in Hyderabad assigned districts.

Financial Dept., May 30.—Mr. J. Hodgart, is appd. foreman of Bombay mint, in succession to Mr. H. Ingle, retired.

Ecclesiastical Dept., May 30.—Rev. W. H. Schwabe, chapl. of Malcolm Peth, is appd., on the expiration of his service at that station, to act as chapl. of the harbour.

Public Works Dept., May 30.—Capt. H. F. Hancock, acting dep. consulting engr. for railways in Guzerat, assu. charge of his duties on 23rd inst.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY ESCORTS TO COLLECTORS.

Bombay Castle, May 22.—No. 316.—H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to modify the provisions of G. O. No. 322, dated May 6, 1854, so far as to allow collectors of districts and political agents to apply for military escorts on occasions which do not involve political questions, without the previous sanction of Govt., reference to Govt. being necessary only in the event of the officer commanding the division finding it difficult to comply with the requisition.

No. 319.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Eur. on m.c., under the new furl. regs.:—
Capt. J. J. Pollexfen, 15th N.I., Asst. qm. gen. S. D. A., for 15 mos., and Lieut. C. R. Blair, 2nd N.I. for 18 mos.

May 17.—No. 306.—Lieut. J. S. Carr, 6th N.I., superint. of the Poona police, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

May 23.—No. 318.—Lieut. col. E. A. Guerin, 2nd Eur. L.I., is appd. to offic. as comdt. of garrison of Bombay, from the date of Brigdr. Shortt's dep., till arr. of Brigdr. Sir Charles Stuart.

No. 320.—Capt. R. T. N. Tubbs, 9th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 321.—Lieut. G. S. Morris, 15th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

May 25.—No. 322.—The following appt. is made:—Brigdr. T. Williams to be a brigd. of the 1st class on the estab., with effect from 7th inst., v. Brigdr. St. John.

No. 325.—Capt. Chitty officd. as mil. aud. gen. from the date of Capt. Forbes' death, until rel. by Col. Robertson, C.B.

May 28.—No. 327.—Capt. A. Ellis, H.M.'s 33rd regt., performed the dus. of A. de C. in add. to those of mil. sec., from 25th Feb. to 25th May, 1860.

No. 328.—Surg. H. Giraud is appd. to act as surg. to the gov. from 10th May.

No. 329.—The following appt. is made:—Brev. col. C. Lucas, regt. of art., to be a brigd. of 2nd class on the estab., in succ. to Williams.

May 29.—No. 331.—Brev. capt. H. Hayley, 69th Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 332.—Capt. Gardine, 29th Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for a period of 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 333.—H. E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to resolve on the abolition of the native vet. batt., with effect from July 1, from which date all establishments will cease.

ABOLITION OF THE NATIVE VET. BATTALION.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers whose service entitles them to pension, will be transferred to the pension establishment agreeably to regs., and will receive a donation of two mos. batta.

European officers serving with the batt. will remain at Dapoolie pending further orders.

Capt. Baldwin will continue to perform duties of station staff officer at Dapoolie.

May 30.—No. 334.—Capt. R. P. Warden, 16th N.I., is app. paymaster southern div. of the army, v. Loch, prom.

No. 336.—The following promotions are made:—
Cavalry.—Sen. maj. W. F. Curtis, from 1st L. C. (Lancers), to be lieut. col., from April 4, in succn. to Lieut. col. C. J. Owen, dec., on 3rd idem.

1st L. C. (Lancers).—Capt. W. Loch to be maj.; Lieut. C. A. Loch to be capt., and Cornet G. E. Erskine to be lieut., from April 4, 1860, v. Curtis prom.

RULES FOR RETIREMENT.

May 25.—No. 324.—H. E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to republish the following despatch, No. 62, dated April 14 last, from H.M.'s principal Secretary of State for India:—

"I have had under my consideration in council the rule under which officers of twenty-two years' Indian service are entitled to retire on the pay of their regimental rank. This privilege, which is granted to officers under the joint operation of the regulations of 1796 and 1854, may, in some cases, be rendered inoperative by the regulation of 1801, which precludes them claiming for retirement the benefit of rank, which they may attain after the expiration of twelve months from the date of their landing in England. It has therefore been resolved to rescind this restrictive rule, so far as it affects the cases of officers who, after twenty years' Indian service, counting for retiring pension, may return to this country on leave, and to allow such officers to claim for retirement the benefit of any rank they may attain prior to the expiration of their twenty-two years' service."

May 28.—No. 330.—The following extract from brigade orders, dated May 15, by Lieut. col. Stockley, comdg. at Sholapoor, is confirmed:—

Capt. C. Hodgkinson, 28th N.I., will act as commissariat officer, without prejudice to his regmtl. duties, and will receive charge of the office, subject to confirmation.

June 1.—No. 339.—Capt. R. T. N. Tubbs, 9th N.I., having been declared permanently disqualified for further active service, is transf. to invalid batt. at his own request.

BOUNTY ON RE-ENLISTMENT.

June 1.—No. 340.—With reference to G.O. No. 879, dated 29th Oct., 1859, it is decided that the bounty of men of H.M.'s Indian army who defer their re-enlistment until after 12 mo. from the close of their previous engagement, shall be half of the present authorised rate, or £2. 10s.

June 2.—No. 343.—The undermnt. gentlemen are admitted to the serv. as cadets of inf. on this estab. Date of arr. at Bombay, 24th May, 1860:—
Infantry.—No. 467.—Mr. H. W. C. Bulkeley.
No. 471.—Mr. T. A. Buchanan.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay, May 21.—Orders confirmed:—
By Lieut. col. Wilby, comg. H.M.'s 4th regt., dated May 10, app. Lieut. Todd to perform duties of adjt. of the regt. dur. abs. of Adj. Sandys, on leave.

By Maj. gen. Woodburn, dated Feb. 20, app. Capt. Lawrie, H.M.'s 4th regt., interp. to regt., v. Sheppard. Col. Warre, H.M.'s 57th regt., has per. to proc. to Calcutta, for the purpose of assuming an appointment on H.E.'s personal staff.

The undermen. officer has passed the required examination in the colloquial Hindoostanee language.—Capt. T. J. Francis, 3rd drag. gds.

May 23.—Lieuts. S. J. Jacob and T. W. Major, regt. of art., having completed their course of instruction at the art. depot, are attached to the head qrs. of the horse brigade for instruction in equitation.

Leave of absence:—95th Regt.—Lieut. Gabbett, fr. June 1 to Oct. 30, to Bombay, to appear before the gen. exam. committee in the Hindoostanee lang.

May 25.—Under the provision of G.O. No. 542 of 1860, Lieut. Blair, 2nd gren. N.I., is app. to do du. with invalids and discharged men proc. to England in *Cossipore*.

Ens. Wodehouse, att. to 10th N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee May 14.

Inf. Cadets T. A. Buchanan and H. W. C. Bulkeley, recently arrived from England, are attached to do du. for 6 mo. with H.M.'s 56th foot.

Asst. surg. Butler, gen. du., Pres., is app. to med. ch. of 15th N.I.

May 26.—Leave of absence:—
2nd L.C.—Lieut. G. C. Hogg, from May 25 to Oct. 25, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the next Examination Committee.

15th N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Morris, from May 19 to 31, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

May 25.—The following order is confirmed:—
By Col. C. Lucas, comdg. at Ahmedabad, dated May 9, granting leave to Ens. Sandys, 4th (King's Own) regt., for one mo. from May 9 to June 9, to Pres., m.c.

May 28.—Capt. Pollexfen, asst. qm. gen., having proc. to England on 24th inst., without having completed the full period of serv. required by the regulations, since his last leave, vacates his appt. in the qm. gen.'s dept. from the date of his departure.

The following departmental proms., &c., are therefore ordered:—

Sen. Dep. asst. qm. gen. capt. C. T. Heathcote, 12th N.I., to be asst. on the permanent estab., and is transf. from Rajpootana to northern div.

Lieut. B. Baigrie, 3rd Eur. regt., employed temp. as an act. asst. qm. gen. on special du., is apptd. a dep. asst. qm. gen. on the permanent estab.

Lieut. R. Mallaby, 13th N.I., is apptd. to act as a dep. asst. qm. gen., during such period as Lieut. Baigrie may be employed as at present.

Lieut. Mallaby will relieve Capt. Heathcote, at Nusseerabad immediately, under orders from qm. gen.

Capt. T. J. Holland, dep. asst. qm. gen., N.D.A., is apptd. to ch. of Scinde div., and will join immediately, without awaiting Capt. Heathcote's arr. at Ahmedabad.

On the disbandment of the 2nd extra batt., Asst. surg. Burnett will assume med. ch. of 11th N.I. This arrangt. canes. G.O. No. 458.

May 29.—Referring to G.O. No. 322, of 25th inst., Brigdr. T. Williams is posted to Deesa.

The duty upon which Maj. Boye, 22nd N.I., has been employed having terminated, that officer will proc. and rejoin his corps.

Capt. H. L. Anderson, 23rd N.I., is apptd., pending the sanction of govt., to com. the invalids and discharged men procg. to England in the *Cossipore*.

The following arrangts. in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

2nd Capt. W. DeVitre, from 3rd troop H.A., to 2nd troop H.A.

Lieut. W. J. Finch, from 3rd batt. to 2nd batt., to join 4th compy. with No. 4 lt. field batty.

Postings.—2nd Capt. H. LeCocq, new prom., to 3rd troop horse art.

Lieut. E. H. Baker, to join 3rd compy. 2nd batt. with No. 14 lt. field batty.

Referring to G.O. No. 521, Lieut. A. W. Lucas is att., until the opening of the season, to 1st gren. regt. N.I., at Kurrachee.

The undermnt. officers passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Ens. Martin, 25th N.I., att. to Scinde horse, 18th May.

Ens. Chambers, 17th N.I., 14th May.

Ens. Christie, att. to 17th N.I., 14th May.

Ens. Murray, adjt., 3rd Belooch batt., 6th April.

May 28.—At the recommendation of the supndt.

of army schools, Schoolmaster Walker, H.M.'s 95th regt., is attached to do duty with H.M.'s 6th drag., until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Brig. R. W. Honner, comdg. Malwa div., dated May 15, directing Asst. surg. Don, 28th regt., on being relieved from his duties at Neemuch by Asst. surg. Scott, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, to rejoin his regt. at Nusseerabad, where his services are emergently required.

By Capt. Elliot comdg. garrison of Surat, dated April 28, granting leave to the undermentioned officer:—

4th Foot.—Ens. Innes from May 1 to June 10, to Bombay and Mahabeshwur on m.c.

The following order is republished for the information of H.M.'s regts.:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, May 18.—Capt. D. M. Murray, H.M.'s 64th Foot, is app. to act as A.-de-C. to H. E. the C. in C., subject to the approval of the C. in C. in India.

REMOVAL OF HEAD QUARTERS.

Bombay, May 30.—The head quarters of the army will be removed to Poona on 4th proximo; all correspondence and returns, excepting those enumerated in G. O. No. 1, July 14 last, to be addressed accordingly.

Leave of absence:—

16th N.I.—Lieut. F. L. Iredell, from May 16 to June 1, in ext., to remain in Bombay.

May 29.—Leave of abs.—4th Foot.—Lieut. Innes, in ext. from June 11 to June 30, to remain at Mahabeshwur and Deccan on m.c.

Leave of abs. has been granted by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. to the undermen. officer:—64th Foot.—Asst. surg. E. L. Lundy, from April 1 to July 1, m.c.

June 1.—Asst. surg. G. Asher, 1st Belooch batt., has been reported qualified as interp. in Hindoostanee language.

Asst. surgs. Davey and Butler are per. to exchange appointments.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, June 2.—The following transfers of field officers are ordered:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. Trevelyan, from 1st to 3rd L.C.

Lieut. col. W. F. Curtis, new prom., 1st regt. L.C. (Lancers).

Lieut. W. H. Ross, 23rd N.I., is app. adjt. to his corps, v. Anderson, prom.

Ensigns P. S. Malden, 6th N.I., and F. P. Worthy, 13th N.I., passed colloquial exam. in Hindoostanee, on May 24 and 12 respectively.

The undermen. officer, rep. fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his station, and has leave as follows:—28th N.I.—Lieut. F. L. Farquharson, from May 26 to June 10, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

The leave of the undermen. officers is extended to 30th instant, to remain at pres. on m.c.:—Capt. A. Raitt, invalid estab.; Capt. R. T. N. Tubb, do.; Capt. H. S. Osborne, do.; Capt. J. Dann, 8rd Eur. regt.; Capt. R. W. Richards, 10th N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Heish, 28th N.I.; Lieut. G. S. Morris, 15th N.I.; Lieut. M. T. Wainwright, invalid estab.

Leave of abs.:—
Regt. of Art.—Lieut. G. Hancock, from May 31 to June 30, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwur and the Deccan, on m.c.

Attached to 3rd regt. L.C.—Cornett Gabb, from May 1 to June 30, do. du.

8th N.I.—Lieut. H. Gardner, from May 31 to June 30, do. do.

14th N.I.—Lieut. T. L. Fraser, from May 25 to Aug. 25, to remain in Bombay, m.c.

16th N.I.—Lieut. F. S. Iredell, from May 16 to June 1, to remain in Bombay.

31st N.I.—Lieut. C. D. Macleod, from May 31 to June 30, to remain at Mahabeshwur and the Deccan, on m.c.

June 4.—Inf. cadet H. F. Nicolson, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty for a period of six mos. with the 2nd Eur. L.I.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J., son, at Bombay, May 31.

ANDERSON, wife of W. C., daughter, at Dharwar, May 19.

BAPTIST, wife of J., daughter, at Panghutta, May 14.

BEALE, wife of Maj., daughter, at Ahmednuggur, May 29.

BLACK, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, May 1.

BLUNT, wife of Lieut. col. C. H., son, at Umballa, May 19.

BROWN, wife of J. B. S., son, at Ferozepore, May 15.

BROWN, wife of T. A., daughter, at Agra, May 28.

BULKLEY, wife of A. S., son, at Surat, May 29.

CAMPBELL, wife of Rev. A. B., daughter, at Madras, May 21.

CHURCH, wife of F., son, at Perambore, May 27.

DALE, wife of Dr. A. J., son, at Barcilly, May 13.

DAWES, wife of S. R., son, at Madras, May 14.

ESPERANCE, wife of V. de, son, at Mazagon, May 23.

FLEMING, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, May 28.

FOWLER, wife of J. C., daughter, at Colombo, May 28.

GORDON, wife of Capt. T., son, at Landour, May 19.
 HALSEY, wife of W. T., daughter, at Calcutta, May 25.
 HAMILTON, wife of Capt. G., son, at Mount Abo, May 18.
 HANNAH, wife of T., son, at Byculia, June 4.
 HARWARD, wife of Capt. T. N., son, at Saugor, May 17.
 HAWKES, wife of F., daughter, at Malabar Hill, June 3.
 JONES, wife of C., son, at Colaba, May 27.
 KELSO, wife of Maj., son, at Bellary, May 21.
 LAZARUS, wife of Dr. E. J., son, at Benares, May 15.
 LEGGATT, wife of C. D., son, at Middle Colaba, May 27.
 LIGHTLE, wife of E., son, at Lahore, May 17.
 LUKA, wife of W. E. A., son, at Madras, May 15.
 MAINWARING, wife of Lieut. R. P., daughter, at Dharwar, May 16.
 MARIOTT, wife of Capt., daughter, at Poona, June 3.
 MILLER, wife of Capt. J. C., son, at Jullunder, May 22.
 MULLABY, wife of J., son, at Bandora, June 4.
 NICHOLSON, wife of Capt. A., son, at Dacca, May 23.
 PORT, wife of Col. D., daughter, at Mirzapore, May 19.
 RAINEY, wife of A. M., son, at Secunderabad, May 11.
 ROSE, wife of W. J., daughter, at St. Thome, May 26.
 RYAN, wife of J., daughter, at Unrisur, May 16.
 SMITH, wife of J. L., son, at Agra, May 25.
 WAHAN, wife of Capt. C. W., son, still-born, at Ahmedabad, May 17.
 WALLACE, wife of Capt. W. F. N., son, at Meerut, May 18.
 WILKING, wife of Capt. H. St. C., at Poona, May 31.
 WINDSOR, wife of J., son, at Poona, May 24.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOULD, Sir J., to Anne P., daughter of Maj. Carnegie, at Bombay, May 28.
 CARRHORE, Rev. J. J., to Ellen, daughter of the late J. C. Bristow, at Jhelum, May 28.
 CHADDOCH, Lieut. R. A., 5th Madras N.I., to Rachel, daughter of J. Broderick, at Kishnaghur, May 19.
 DAVIES, Lieut. L. J. B., H.M.'s 5th regt., to Harriett M., daughter of Maj. R. Thorpe, at Dinapore, May 16.
 FORBES, J. L., to Jessie, daughter of W. J. Church, at Deesa, May 7.
 HASSELL, Lieut. J. W., H.M.'s 1st regt., to Grace J., daughter of Maj. gen. T. D. Carpenter, at Secunderabad, May 28.
 KILLOCH, Capt. J., to Alice, daughter of the late J. Bayley, at Byculia, May 31.
 LOUIS, Capt. John, Bengal native army, to Matilda, second daughter of Maj. gen. Wahab, Madras army, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, May 15.
 POPKISS, E. W., to Lillias J., daughter of J. Brandon, at Bombay, May 24.
 BOURK, J., to Leonora M., daughter of G. Desinier, at Hyderabad Sind, May 9.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Peter M., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 26, May 23.
 BEAUFORT, Bombardier Henry, royal artillery, at Poona, aged 23, May 30.
 BEAVER, Mark, of hydrophobia, at Nellore, aged 16, May 19.
 BEDWELL, Lieut. P. F., 14th N.I., May 19.
 BURGESS, James, on board H.M.'s ship *Ajdaka*, aged 17, May 23.
 CANAVAN, Capt. John, H.M.'s 18th royal Irish regt., at Secunderabad, aged 31, May 25.
 CARGIN, Janet E., at Agra, May 30.
 CHIFFLE, James R., at Bombay, aged 6, May 29.
 CRAWFORD, Clara F., wife of T., M.D., at Secunderabad, May 23.
 DAVIS, Samuel, at Shumshabad, aged 73, May 16.
 DOIG, Jean, widow of the late R., at Madras, aged 66, May 19.
 DUGGAN, Stephen C., son of J., Mazagon, aged 12, May 24.
 EMMERSON, Capt. George, late of the 41st Madras N.I., on his passage to England, near Suez, June 16.
 FARRINGTON, Capt., 2nd fusiliers, by suicide, at Boorkee, May 10.
 FARRILL, Harriett, wife of J., at Bombay, aged 83, May 30.
 FIELD, John A., infant son of Capt., at Matheran, May 28.
 GONSALVES, William J., infant son of D., at Lower Colaba, May 27.
 HEADE, Elizabeth, wife of J., at Lanowlee, aged 81, May 28.
 JOLLY, Sarah A., infant daughter of D., at Bombay, May 23.
 MACDONALD, A., Paymaster 61st foot, at Barrackpore, April 28.
 MICHAEL, Mary, widow of the late A., at Calcutta, aged 57, May 20.

MOORE, Rose F., wife of C. W., Bengal Civil Service, on board the P. & O. steamer *Nemesis*, aged 21, May 22.
 NEWMARCH, Stanley C., infant son of Lieut. G., at Simla, May 21.
 PANTING, Rev. R., at Agra, May 31.
 PETERSON, Henry R., infant son of J. F., at Calcutta, May 26.
 PROBYN, Lieut. H. P., 26th regt. Bombay N.I., aged 29, May 25.
 QUANBROUGH, Lieut. George, I.N., at Kurrachee, aged 45, May 18.
 REID, Harry, M.D., at Allahabad, May 26.
 ROBINSON, Florence M., infant daughter of Capt. D. G., at Mussoorie, May 27.
 SALT, Elizabeth, wife of J. W., at Agra, May 12.
 SKIDDT, Susannah I., infant daughter of E., at Benares, May 18.
 SMITH, infant son of J. L., at Agra, May 27.
 THOMSON, Margaret J., infant daughter of W. B., at Seonee, May 16.
 TUCKER, Eva A., infant daughter of W. H., at Allahabad, May 25.
 VIERS, James H., son of B., at Kurrachee, aged 5, May 20.
 WARBOYS, William, at Bombay, aged 25, June 2.
 WRIGHT, Emma E. S., infant daughter of G., at Mazagon, May 21.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 29.
Royal Art.—Brev. col. G. R. H. Kennedy to be col., v. Ingilby, rem.; Brev. maj. E. M. Boxer, on the supernum. list, to be lieut. col.; Brev. maj. C. S. Longden to be lieut. col., v. Kennedy; Brev. maj. W. H. R. Simpson to be capt., v. Longden; Lieut. N. H. Harris to be 2nd capt., v. Simpson. Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieuts.:—C. Jones, A. B. Brown, H. A. Barker, H. W. L. Hime, C. D. E. Parks-Smith, L. Downes, B. R. Greig, J. W. Bernard, J. B. Ormsby, F. A. Hand, R. Walkey, J. W. Inge, H. W. Browne, A. E. England, W. A. Cook, E. H. Holley, F. H. W. Milner, E. A. Fitzroy, W. G. Mulloy, R. J. Heslet, G. A. French, R. D. E. Lockhart, T. Wood, T. M. Hitchins, F. Galloway, J. F. Jenkin, T. M. Crutwell, M. M. Lane, F. C. Nicolas, P. F. Blackwood, J. A. Campbell.
Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned lieuts. with temp. rank to be lieuts. with permanent rank, viz.: W. Innes, R. M. Campbell, H. Tovey, R. N. Buckle, R. Althorpe, J. Fellowes, R. H. B. Beaumont, R. H. Williams, J. G. S. Davies, E. D. C. O'Brien, W. J. Carroll, S. Anderson, C. Woodward. Gentlemen Cadets to be lieuts. with temporary rank:—W. C. O'Connor, H. Fowler, J. H. Urquhart, H. H. Baker, J. D. Bowly, C. Cunningham, W. A. W. Orange.
 53rd Foot.—Maj. gen. F. Maunsell to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sutherland, c.b., trans. to 98rd foot.
 93rd Foot.—Lieut. gen. W. Sutherland, c.b., from 53rd foot to be col., v. Gen. Lord Clyde, g.c.b., trans. to the Coldstream guards.
 96th Foot.—Lieut. J. T. French to be capt., by purch., v. Hallett, ret.

GENERAL ORDER.—No. 756.

Dated Horse Guards, S.W., June 5, 1860.
 Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the Rev. H. Huleatt, a chaplain to the forces, be prom. to be chaplain of the 2nd class, from May 17, 1860, in consideration of his meritorious services with the army in China.
 By command of H.R.H. the gen. C. in C.

July 3.

1st Drag. Gds.—Sergt. maj. J. Nethercote to be cornet, without purch., v. Elliot, dec.
 6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. A. G. Dickson, to be maj., by purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Bickerstaff, ret.; Lieut. G. S. Davies to be capt., by purch., v. Dickson; Cornet A. G. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. Davies; Gent. Cadet O. Phibbs, from Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purch., v. Smith.
 6th Drags.—Cornet T. J. FitzSimon to be adj., v. Lieut. Moule, who resigns the adjutancy only.
 17th Lt. Drags.—Cornet H. W. F. Harrison to be lieut., by purch., v. Waymouth, prom.
 1st Foot.—Ens. H. S. Bainbridge has been superseded, being absent without leave.
 3rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet P. Walker, fr. Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Barnes.
 4th Foot.—Gent. Cadet E. W. Sawyer, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Brockman, prom.
 5th Foot.—Ens. T. D'A. Mackinlay to be lieut., by purch., v. Cubitt, prom.; Gent. Cadet C. De J. Graeme, fr. Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Overton.
 13th Foot.—Brev. maj. W. H. Kerr to be maj., by purch., v. Mundell, ret.; Lieut. N. R. Clayton to be capt., by purch., v. Kerr; Ens. A. M'G. Denny to be lieut., by purch., v. Clayton; J. F. Bellis, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Denny.
 37th Foot.—Gent. Cadet H. P. Kirkwood, fr. Royal

Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Gilpin; Gent. Cadet R. Skinner, fr. Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Reilly.
 44th Foot.—Lieut. G. C. Bower to be capt., by purch., v. Staveley, ret.; Ens. C. Maguire to be lieut., by purch., v. Bower.
 46th Foot.—Gent. Cadet P. P. D. Clarke, fr. Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Speke, prom.
 54th Foot.—C. F. Colville, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Evans, prom.
 57th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. A. Hope, m.b., from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Griffin, app. to staff.
 69th Foot.—Gent. Cadet J. A. Dawson, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Shuttleworth, prom.
 72nd Foot.—Ens. G. M'Kay to be lieut., by purch., v. Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice, ret.; Ens. W. D. S. Campbell, fr. 79th foot, to be ens., v. M'Kay.
 75th Foot.—Gent. Cadet G. F. Chambers, fr. Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. O'Brien, prom.; Sergt. W. H. Topp to be qmtr., v. Dunlop, ret.
 80th Foot.—Gent. Cadet J. C. Robinson, fr. Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Brown, prom.
 90th Foot.—Gent. Cadet W. Wilmer, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Haig, prom.
 91st Foot.—Ens. H. R. Spearman to be lieut., without purch., v. Obbard, dec.
 92nd Foot.—Ens. P. O. Williams, fr. 97th foot, to be ens., v. H. Johnstone, ret.
 97th Foot.—J. L. Tweedie, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Stuart, prom.

BREVET.

Maj. gen. Sir A. Wilson, Bart., k.c.b., Bengal art., prom. on Sept. 14, 1857, for distinguished services, to be placed on the fixed estab. of general officers of H.M.'s Indian forces from Sept. 21, 1859.
 Capt. C. Thompson, 64th foot, to be major in the army; March 24, 1858.
 Capt. T. Penton, 8th lt. drags., to be major in the army; July 3.
 The prom. to the rank of maj. gen. of Col. J. E. G. Morris, Bombay inf., on April 30, has been cano.
 The undermentioned proms. to take place consequent on the death of Gen. J. McKenzie, on June 14: Lieut. gen. Sir J. Bell, g.c.b., col. 4th foot, to be gen.; June 15.
 Maj. gen. H. G. Brooke, col. 88th foot, to be lieut. gen.; June 15.
 Brev. col. C. E. Gold, fr. 65th foot, to be maj. gen.; June 15.
 The undermentioned proms. to take place consequent on the death of Gen. Sir R. J. Harvey, c.b., col. of the 2nd West India regt., on June 18: Lieut. gen. Sir S. B. Auchmuty, k.c.b., col. 7th foot, to be gen.; June 19.
 Maj. gen. P. E. Craigie, c.b., col. 31st foot, to be lieut. gen.; June 19.
 The undermentioned proms. to take place in H.M.'s Indian forces consequent on the deaths of Gen. Sir D. Leighton, k.c.b., Bombay inf., on June 1, 1860; Maj. gen. F. S. Hawkins, c.b., Bengal inf., on June 3, 1860; and Gen. S. Goodfellow, Bombay engrs., on June 15, 1860: To be Generals.—Lieut. gen. J. S. Fraser, Madras inf.; June 2. Lieut. gen. P. Delamotte, c.b., Bombay cav.; June 16.
 To be Lieut. generals.—Maj. gen. G. W. A. Lloyd, c.b., Bengal inf.; June 2. Maj. gen. A. Tulloch, c.b., Madras inf.; June 16.
 To be Maj. generals.—Col. J. E. G. Morris, Bombay inf.; June 2. Col. C. Douglas, Bengal inf.; June 4. Col. J. Hale, Bombay inf.; June 16.
 The commissions of the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian forces to bear date as follows, viz.: Maj. gen. R. Thorpe, Madras inf., instead of Sept. 21, 1859, Sept. 27, 1859.
 Maj. gen. J. Scott, Bombay inf., instead of Sept. 27, 1859, Oct. 25, 1859.
 Maj. gen. C. Holl, Madras inf., instead of Oct. 25, 1859, Nov. 28, 1859.
 Maj. gen. C. Hewetson, Madras inf., instead of Nov. 28, 1859, Dec. 21, 1859.
 Maj. gen. M. Carthew, Madras inf., instead of Dec. 21, 1859, Dec. 30, 1859.
 Maj. gen. A. Abbott, c.b., Bengal art., instead of Dec. 30, 1859, April 13, 1860.
 The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian forces retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz.: To be Maj. generals.—Col. G. C. Ponsonby, Bengal cav.; July 3. Col. M. F. Willoughby, c.b., Bombay art.; July 3. Col. F. C. Wells, Bombay inf.; July 3. Col. J. Green, Madras engrs.; July 3. Col. J. Grant, Bombay art.; July 3. Col. E. H. Atkinson, Madras inf.; July 3. Col. C. Campbell, Bengal inf.; July 3.
 To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. A. F. Macpherson, Bengal inf.; July 3.
 To be Lieut. colonels.—Maj. W. Baker, Bengal cav.; July 3. Maj. E. Armstrong, Madras cav.; July 3.
 To be Major.—Capt. W. O. Harris, Bengal inf.; July 3.

MINUTE BY THE HON. LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES OUTRAM, BART., G.C.B., PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

AMALGAMATION OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN FORCES WITH THE BRITISH ARMY.

The information lately received from England, though not of a strictly official nature, leads me to apprehend that the amalgamation of her Majesty's Indian Forces with the British Army is almost decided on.

2. Believing, as I do, that that measure, if carried out, will prove most injurious to this country, and that it will inflict grievous injustice on the servants of the East India Company, I have deemed it my duty to record a solemn protest against its adoption.

3. That my protest will influence the issue I do not venture to hope; but for the ease of my conscience, I am desirous that it should be sent home while yet the question is under discussion.

4. The information received by the last few mails leads me to infer that public opinion in England, which at one time preponderated in favour of the maintenance of a local European force in India, has begun to manifest an opposite tendency, and the explanation given of this change of sentiment is the so-called "Mutiny" of a portion of the European troops who enlisted for the East India Company.

5. To cite the recent partial breaking up of the late East India Company's European troops as an argument against the maintenance of a local European force in India, appears to me illogical—ungenerous—I had almost said disingenuous.

6. Addressing those who are conversant with all the facts of the case, I require not to point out the absurd and cruel exaggerations that have been propagated in reference to the conduct of our European remonstrants. These, however, have doubtless had considerable influence in effecting the change said to have recently taken place in the public mind of England on the question of the maintenance of a local army, and it is to be hoped that they will be most fully exposed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, when the question comes to be discussed in Parliament, so that no member of either House may give a vote to the prejudice of the existing institutions of India, under erroneous impressions regarding the language and the acts of those soldiers who have recently obtained their discharge.

7. But even had the behaviour of these men not been exaggerated, and all the fables related of them been true, common justice and common sense demand that the circumstances under which the men acted should be fairly represented to Parliament, and considerably reviewed by that august body.

8. That our soldiers had any legal right to the alternative of discharge or re-enlistment I do not admit: that they had no such right has been authoritatively determined by the law officers of the Crown, and I myself do not allow that their claims possessed any very cogent moral validity. But it must be borne in mind that counsel learned in the law have expressed opinions at variance with those of the law officers of the Crown; that in the opinion of a very large proportion of the public, both in this country and in England, their moral claims to the alternative demanded by them were so strong as almost to be irresistible; that long before their demand was mooted, while yet the transference of India to the direct management of the Crown was under discussion, the nobleman who is now at the head of her Majesty's Government enunciated as an obvious truism admitting of no doubt, the proposition that, as a matter of course, the men would be offered the alternative of discharge or re-enlistment.

9. When the transfer was being carried out, Lord Palmerston had become Prime Minister. No hint was given that he had ceased to regard the late Company's European troops as entitled to that alternative of discharge or re-enlistment which a few short months before he had represented to be their absolute moral right. It was

simply intimated to the soldiers that the alternative would not be offered them, and, for justification of the refusal, they were referred to the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, according to whose dictum the men could not enforce their claims at law.

10. Bear in mind how unspeakably great had been our recent obligations to the European troops of the East India Company, as well as to their glorious comrades of the Royal army, who had cheerfully laid down their lives to save an empire that then appeared tottering to its fall. Think of the marvellous deeds of valour they had just performed, of the privations and hardships they had endured, and of the (to them) heavy losses which many of them had sustained beyond the destruction of that *kit* for which alone they could hope to obtain compensation. Remember that the press had long teemed with denunciations of the Government on the ground that we were cruelly negligent of the claims of our own countrymen, while, as was alleged, we were needlessly caressing and enriching natives who had but scant claims on our consideration. Recollect that for years past a painful conviction had pervaded the army that the Government had not behaved fairly to it in the matter of prize—a conviction which led to the destruction, in Lucknow alone, of property to the extent of many tens of thousands of pounds; to the destruction, indeed, of all tangible property which could not be appropriated by the captors, who (and the men were not Company's soldiers) declared that "Government should make nothing by it." Keeping all these facts in view, let us place ourselves in the position of the Company's European soldiers, when informed that, owing to financial difficulties arising out of that mutiny which they had so zealously and successfully aided in subduing, they were—on what they regarded as a lawyer's quibble—to be deprived of that re-enlistment (with the bounty which re-enlistment implied) to which the Prime Minister of England had declared them fully entitled. And doing this, we must admit that some allowance should be made for their conduct.

11. But even were it otherwise, even had the conduct of a portion of the late East India Company's troops been as bad as their bitterest enemies and most unscrupulous detractors would dare to paint it, even were there no extenuating considerations to urge in their behalf, what then? It was not because they were a local force that they misconducted themselves, but because they conceived themselves to have been treated with deliberate injustice and contumely. And will any advocate of amalgamation venture to insinuate that had her Majesty's regiments in India conceived themselves treated in the same fashion, they would not have behaved in precisely the same manner? Will any amalgamationist have the hardihood to maintain that,—ay, even within a comparatively recent period,—soldiers and sailors of her Majesty's service have not in more than one instance evinced very manifest symptoms of insubordination under a sense of neglect and injury? If so, then I take the liberty to declare that his information is decidedly imperfect, or his memory very treacherous.

12. It is simply impossible that were a local army maintained in India, the questions mooted by the late East India Company's troops could ever again come under discussion, and it were easy so to frame, in future, the terms of enlistment for a local Indian force, that no questions of jurisdiction or of the nature or sphere of their duties should ever again occur. It is difficult to conceive that any circumstances could hereafter arise to produce disaffection in a local force which would not as easily arise amongst the line regiments of India, were India to be garrisoned by line regiments alone. And as it stands to reason that, were circumstances to arise calculated to excite disaffection amongst the European soldiers of India, the area of the disaffection could be best limited, and its inconveniences best averted, by our having *two forces* in the country differing so far from each other in conditions of service, and in traditions, as to give each a distinctive *esprit de corps*.

13. So far, then, from considering the recent occurrences in India as furnishing an argument against the maintenance of a local European force, I conceive that, candidly viewed and logically applied, they supply a very valid argument in favour of such an arrangement.

14. The other arguments adduced by the advocates of "amalgamation," so far as I understand them, may be reduced to the following heads:—

- (1.) A double force is an anomaly.
- (2.) The efficiency of a local army must necessarily be inferior to that of a similar force borrowed from the Royal army.
- (3.) The local force would be socially inferior to the line troops serving with them.
- (4.) It is desirable to give the whole of the royal army frequent opportunities of acquiring that familiarity with foreign and active service which can only be obtained in India.

15. To the first of these arguments, if it deserves the name, it has been well and sufficiently replied by the *Times* newspaper, that our British empire in the East is an "anomaly," and that perilous indeed is the position of that empire if its legislation is to proceed on the principle of removing "anomalies."

16. To the second, it ought to be enough to reply that no one whose extensive experience in India, and whose successful command of troops in the field renders him an authority on the subject, has admitted the inferiority of the Company's European troops to those of the line, while many officers of the Royal army, dealing dispassionately with the subject, have borne generous and hearty support in an opposite sense. I feel assured that, even despite the natural disinclination of officers of the Royal army to hint an opinion not in favour at the Horse Guards, were an appeal now made to the whole of the Royal regiments that served with Lord Clyde, they would, with one voice, declare that the 1st Bengal fusiliers, and the 1st Madras fusiliers, were in no single respect inferior to the most distinguished of the Royal regiments serving with them, whether as regards bravery, discipline, internal economy, or steadiness and precision of manoeuvre. And these regiments lay no claim to higher military efficiency than that possessed by other European regiments of the late East India Company. And I believe that every officer of the Royal army, who has ever served with the artillery of the late Company's army, will testify to its being at least equal in efficiency to the Royal artillery.

17. If there be any inferiority in the internal economy of the local as compared with the line regiments, it must be attributed to other causes than to the fact of the force being a local one. The Horse Guards must bear a fair share of the blame, for none but officers of the Royal army, with the solitary exception of Sir P. Grant, have ever been entrusted with command-in-chief. Of divisional generalships, and brigade commands, the Royal army has always had its fair share—the same regulations have been in force in both armies, and all recent military history, and the testimony of all competent military judges, go to prove that if there is any difference in the special qualifications of the staff officers of all branches, the inferiority is not on the side of the local officers.

18. Why, then, it may be asked, should a local service which produces Engineers and Artillery of all grades, and every class of staff officers, quite equal if not superior to those of the Royal army, not be able to produce Infantry as highly disciplined as that of the Royal army? If the fact of inferiority of discipline be as asserted by the opponents of a local force, the cause must be sought elsewhere than in the circumstance of localization, which ought to affect Engineers, Artillery, and Staff, even more than it would Infantry; but as it does not so affect those branches of the army, we must clearly seek for some other cause.

19. I believe that the practice of appointing the Lieutenant-Colonel of a local European regiment by seniority, without special regard to his fitness; of transferring him from regiment to regiment so as to prevent his ever being identified with the

corps he commands; and of abstracting all the best officers and men, for staff situations, would alone account for a much greater difference of internal discipline than is alleged to exist—and the only wonder is, that any discipline at all is maintained.

20. I feel certain that any officer of experience in Her Majesty's line regiments would pronounce it hopeless to preserve discipline where such causes were at work to impair it. But not one of them is in the most remote degree connected with the local character of the army—they might one and all be removed to-morrow without amalgamation, and their removal ought to be tried not for a few months, but for a period sufficient to produce an effect on the discipline of every regiment, before we resort to the desperate remedy of annihilating the local army under pretence of improving its discipline.

21. But it is alleged by the advocates of amalgamation, when occasion requires their ground to be shifted, that there is something in continued length of service in India which tends to destroy efficiency and to relax discipline; that this is conspicuous even in Queen's regiments that have served long in India, and that, *a fortiori*, it must be so in permanent local corps. Now I am prepared to maintain—and if my opinion be questioned, the regiments can be measured, weighed, and tested by various gymnastic exercises—that, corps for corps, a Company's European regiment will turn out as great an amount of healthy thew and sinew, and present as few instances of worn-out men, as any average Royal corps that has served ten years in India. And what, for all practical purposes of efficiency, is a Queen's regiment that has been ten or fifteen years in India better than a local corps? with this disadvantage in the former, moreover, that many of the men have come out at an advanced period of life, and are therefore less qualified to stand the climate. In local as in line, in line as in local corps, men die, are invalided home, or obtain their discharge, and their places are supplied by fresh recruits from England. If any difference exists between the two at any given time, the advantage is with the local corps for the reasons above stated.

22. But were it otherwise, with whom would the blame rest? I answer, with the Horse Guards;—for I have been informed by a medical officer of the Warley Depot, that he and his seniors were reprimanded for their extreme care in the selection of recruits! Men passed by Queen's staff-surgeons in the district, and sent up to Warley, were disapproved of by the Warley officers, and rejected on the ground of deficient vital and muscular strength; sometimes for presenting traces of incipient visceral disease. But a Horse Guard's memorandum stringently prohibited all rejections, unless the recruit had contracted his defects subsequent to the first medical examination, or unless some very glaring defect had escaped the notice of the district staff-surgeon. I believe that a reference to the various Medical Board offices of India, the India House, and Warley, would bring to light many prominent cases of this kind. Whether the remark was made officially or not I am not in a position to state, but I know that the late General Hay, the Commandant at Warley, was told that the Horse Guards could not allow the Indian establishments to pick and choose all the best men.

23. I, of course, assumed that, were a local army allowed to India, earnest endeavours would be made to insure its success. I assume that, instead of being reprimanded for excessive care in the selection of recruits, the recruiting medical officers of the local force would be ordered to exercise excessive vigilance, so that, while the requisite number of recruits were obtained, the greatest possible maximum of vigour should be secured.

24. By the adoption of a scheme prepared some time ago, and of which a rude draft forms Appendix A to this Minute, we should secure for our local force a body of men every way superior in *physique, intellectuale, and morale*, to the average of those in the Royal army; and we should, moreover, maintain them in a state of dis-

cipline and vigour far beyond what has ever been achieved even in the Royal service. Supplement that scheme by the adoption, entire or partial, of Colonel Eyre's plan of Indian garrison battalions, and the local army of India—provided our Divisional Generals and Commanders-in-Chief did their duty—would be superior to any troops in the world.

25. I have treated of the alleged inferiority of efficiency in a local force as though the efficiency of an army depended only on that of its battalions; but I would respectfully, but earnestly, venture to express a very decided opinion that the departments of the Indian army—that portion of the army which has practically been removed from the control of the Horse Guards—are, to say the least of it, equal to those of the royal army. Contrast the performances of the Bengal commissariat during the mutinies, when the whole empire was in a state of dislocation, with those of the Royal commissariat in the Crimea when all the resources of Britain were being applied to the use of the army under the eager gaze and daily comments of the British nation, and where a land transport of only seven miles was demanded of the department! The royal commissariat is a beautiful machine, scientifically constructed, and ingeniously put together, yet how lamentably did it break down. The Indian commissariat is a seemingly cumbrous conglomeration of "anomalies," yet how gloriously has it worked in practice. Take, again, our Quartermaster-general's department, or our Intelligence (which is practically a diplomatic) department, and say whether they do not contrast favourably with those of the royal service. And then let the advocates of amalgamation seriously consider how much of the efficiency of those military departments, on whose efficiency the success of an army in the field must depend, is due to the fact that they are guided and presided over by men whose ambition, from their boyhood upwards, it has been to know the native character, languages, usages, and habits of thought, and who have mingled freely with their native fellow-subjects in social intercourse and in field sports. The tact and skill they bring to bear on their departmental duties is the result of years of plodding labour, and unobtrusive devotion to a class of pursuits for which the officers of Queen's corps have rarely shown any inclination. And whether, in the event of amalgamation, the same class of men (not one in a hundred of whom possesses Horse Guards' or Parliamentary interest) is likely to be sought out and promoted by the Horse Guards authorities, is a question which any man may decide for himself, according to his knowledge of human nature, and of the mode in which such things are and always have been managed here and in England.

26. Here, as everywhere else in the world, unworthy and unfit men are sometimes to be found in situations which like those on the staff ought to be posts of selection. But no competent judge has ever denied that the average proportion of such men on the staff of the local Indian army is singularly small; that the proportion of highly qualified and competent staff officers is as great, if not greater, than in any army in Europe, and greater than in the British royal army in time of peace; and that there is no officer in the local army who is really eminently fit for staff employ, who is not known, and sure sooner or later to be employed without any special recommendations beyond his own personal fitness. I assert, as the result of many years of close observation and personal knowledge, that it is difficult to find any officer of the local army who is known to his regimental comrades as eminently qualified for staff employ, who has not had a chance of getting on the staff. If such an officer remains with his regiment, it is because he prefers, as many do, regimental duty, or is debarr'd by some infirmity, well known to his comrades, from availing himself of the chances otherwise open to him.

27. How different is the case in her Majesty's line regiments is well known to every one who is acquainted with the individual characters of the officers of any one corps, for I hardly know a re-

giment which would not furnish an instance of an officer eminently qualified for staff employ, and against whom no objection whatever could be alleged, who was yet well aware that he must go through the service without a chance of staff employment.

28. This, of course, would not be an objection if such men were not selected simply because worthier than they had already been taken for staff employ. But this is notoriously not the case. It is not pretended that the Staff of her Majesty's army in England are generally chosen for their absolute superiority to all other candidates; all that can be possibly alleged is that they are not incompetent for the several duties to which they have been appointed through interest.

29. It is this which makes the fundamental difference of the two systems. Selection of some sort there must be, and the general motive which influences the selection may, for want of a better word, be called "interest." But in the Indian army a man can and does create interest for himself, and superior fitness for staff employ always has and does create it for him. But such is not the case in England. Influences, family, personal, or political—all quite irrespective of professional qualifications—have more to do with the selection than simple claims of professional merit; or if the latter be recognised, it is in consequence of some unusual departure from established custom, not, as in the Indian army, a natural and inevitable result of the system.

30. I leave it to any one who is practically acquainted with both systems to decide what are likely to be the results to our Indian staff, if officers are selected not, as at present, frequently, if not habitually, from being the best men for the work required, but simply because they have personal, parliamentary, or family interest at the Horse Guards, have passed certain examinations, and cannot be said to be incompetent, their "interest" lying entirely in England, instead of being entirely created in this country.

31. The third argument urged by the advocates of amalgamation, viz., that a local force would occupy a social position inferior to that held by the line troops, is utterly undeserving of attention. Such could only occur by an inversion of the order of things which common sense and common justice would dictate in the event of a local force being maintained. If we are to have a local force, the officers of that force must have the same numerical preponderance over the officers of the royal army than they have ever had; and this preponderance being maintained, there would be no greater social inferiority than has from time immemorial existed with reference to the Company's army. Under the system advocated by the supporters of a local army, the number of line regiments in India would continue to be just what they were prior to the mutinies. Whatever amount of military force beyond this was required for the control and defence of India would be furnished by a local army, the relative proportions of whose European and native elements would from time to time be determined by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Hereafter, doubtless, as heretofore, officers newly arrived in India, with little experience of any but the surface of society in England or elsewhere, will occasionally be silly enough to affect contempt for the officers of the Indian local army, for their families, society, and employments, and will, perhaps, use the same terms of contempt in speaking of them as we have heard in times gone by. It is not to be expected, or wished if it could be expected, that our Indian officers should assimilate exactly, even in the externals, to those who live under different conditions, in a society where differences of fortune and rank are far greater and more artificial than in India; and we may well reconcile ourselves to the impossibility, by a consideration of the substantial advantages which service in India can confer—just as the country gentleman in England can smile at the pity with which his pursuits and amusements are regarded by his London cousin. Hereafter, as heretofore, officers of her Majesty's royal army

who remain long in India, and whose good opinion is worth having, will not fail to recognize the many intrinsic excellences of the local service and of all connected with it, and there is little fear that as the members of that service become better known to their countrymen at home, the interest in, and appreciation of their services, lately felt by the Sovereign and people of England, will in any degree diminish, and more than this we need hardly desire.

32. But the bare supposition of such a thing is absurd; and by the adoption of the suggestions contained in Appendix B of this Minute, the officers of the local force would be placed in a position which would enable them proudly to challenge social rank with any officers of any army in the world.

33. The fourth argument adduced by the advocates of amalgamation is based on the alleged desirableness of giving to her Majesty's regiments the advantage of a more extensive acquaintance with the field, experience which is only or mainly to be acquired in India. What is this but an admission that Indian regiments are in a better marching and fighting order than regiments serving at home or in the other colonies; and on the amalgamationists does it devolve to reconcile this, their fundamental premise, with the alleged inferiority of Indian local corps and of corps of the line that have long served in India. But granting, as I readily do, that for all the purposes of real soldiership—for marching, bivouacking, roughing it in the field, and fighting—Indian regiments are superior to those that have not had the like experience of the real and distinctive elements of military life, I cannot admit either the policy or the equity of upsetting the military system under which India was gained and has been maintained—dealing a grievous blow at our Eastern empire—imposing vast burdens on our Eastern native fellow-subjects—and inflicting cruel wrong on six thousand English gentlemen who have well acquitted themselves of their duties, though, unfortunately, they have but little aristocratic interest, and no parliamentary or press influence, simply that an increased number of the regiments of her Majesty's line may acquire a greater practical knowledge of their profession.

34. If the real objects of the proposed amalgamation be merely to give Indian experience to a greater number of Royal regiments, let the twenty-four corps of the line and four regiments of cavalry which before the mutinies were found sufficient to supplement the local force, be relieved every ten, every seven, or if need be, every five years, the Imperial treasury bearing the additional cost. By such an arrangement the professed object of the Horse Guards would be effectually secured; their regiments would be saved that deterioration which the advocates of amalgamation represent is inseparable from long service in India; and there would be less risk of the regular recurrence of that phenomenon to which we have so long been accustomed—the retirement from corps ordered on Indian service of the great majority of those officers who can afford, by paying for exchange into home-stationed regiments, to avoid acquiring that practical experience of the rough realities of a soldier's life which their military superiors deem of such importance.

35. True, the cost of these frequent reliefs would be considerable; but it would be considerably less to India than that which would result from maintaining a force of from 60, 70, or 80 line regiments, and a proportional force of artillery, engineers, sappers and miners, to be relieved every fifteen or twenty years. And, amalgamation once conceded, I feel confident that more frequent reliefs of the whole force would speedily be demanded.

36. But more than this—unless India is to be denuded, in times of European trouble, of a large portion of the 60, 70, or 80 regiments for the maintenance of which the people of India will be taxed, or unless these regiments are, as I have hinted, to be favoured with such frequent reliefs as would add vastly to the financial burdens of India—there would absolutely be fewer India-seasoned regiments at any one time in Britain and

the other colonies, than could be secured by retaining the line contingent supplied to India at its average strength of 24 regiments, and granting its decennial or septennial reliefs.

37. I have, I think, considered every one of the pleas urged by the advocates of amalgamation. The first, I feel assured, is too exclusively a doctrinaire one to find weight with the practical people of England, whose entire constitution and public life is a series of "anomalies," but of anomalies that work admirably in practice.

38. The second is one which I sincerely believe rests on a misconception. Its fallacy is practically admitted in the fourth of the arguments adduced by the amalgamationists. If it were true, the real blame, as I have shown, would be mainly chargeable on the central military authorities at the Horse Guards,—and the natural and proper remedy would, therefore, consist, not in abolishing the local force, but in effecting a reform in the recruiting arrangements in England, as well as in that system of patronage under which Indian commanders-in-chief and divisional generals have hitherto been appointed. And, as I have said, Appendix A. of this Minute details a scheme, the adoption of which would render the Indian local army superior to any army in the world.

39. The third plea of the amalgamationists I have proved to be utterly untenable.

40. And in respect of the fourth, I have, I think, shown that to involve a glaring fallacy.

41. In other words, I have endeavoured to show that there is no reason why any organic change should be made in that military system (based on a large local army adequately supplemented by regiments of the line) under which India has been won and kept, and in doing so I have incidentally suggested grounds for apprehending that the organic change now proposed would operate injuriously on the military interests of India. And now I beg to record my conviction that the adoption of such a change would entail heavy burdens on the Indian finances—prove otherwise injurious to the best interests of the people of India—tend greatly to shake the stability of British power in the East—and inflict grievous injuries on some six thousand gentlemen who have long, ably, and successfully laboured for the honour of their native land and the welfare of the land of their adoption.

42. It is a fact that the local European corps of India actually cost less than the line regiments supplied from England. The pay of officers and men is alike—their rations, clothing, &c. the same. But partly owing to the costliness of the separate depot system, two companies of each regiment being kept up in England—partly owing to the greater sickness to which, as a rule, they are subject for the first few years of their service—the fact is as I have stated it. The average number of line regiments coming out to India before the mutinies was 14 per annum—under the amalgamation system, it would, even with reliefs only after fifteen or twenty years' service, be five or six per annum, involving a proportionately increased cost to the State.

43. But this is a mere trifle to the other expenses which amalgamation would entail.

44. The average transport charge* from Gravesend to India is £102 per officer, and £14 per private. Assume 5 line regiments to be sent out annually, of an average strength of 1,000 men and 45 officers, and 2 companies of artillery, with each 6 officers and 212 men, and we shall have an average annual sum, including the passage of the return regiments, of £178,736† besides the charges for occasional relief of sappers, engineers, &c., with which to debit the tax-payers of India as a price of their exemption from the "anomaly" of a local corps.

45. Again, the average annual number of cadets of all arms sent out to meet casualties in the three local armies has, during the last twenty years, been 250. Now all these young gentlemen defray the cost of their own passage out. But if amalgamation be adopted, and unless a change take place in the regulations of the Royal army, all the young men sent out to fill up casualties in

the Indian establishment will be provided with free passages at the cost of that "Bengal Ryot" on whose hard case India reformers are not apt to be lachrymously eloquent, and who not only has no interest in amalgamation, but a very great personal interest in the continued maintenance of a local army and the number of men sent out under amalgamation is not likely to be less than that required by existing arrangements. The charge under this head at £95 each would be £23 750.†

46. Again, captains as well as subalterns of the royal army, under certain circumstances going home on sick certificate, and subalterns as also captains returning from sick leave, are allowed passage money at Government expense; while only the subalterns of the local army are thus provided—and that only on their way home. Unless the sick leave regulations of the whole royal army be altered, officers of the rank of captain will continue to be provided with free passages at the cost of the Indian tax-payers. The cost of passage money on this account is estimated at £240 per regiment, or for (say) 70 regiments, £16,800 + per annum.

47. A comparative statement of the cost of a royal and of a local regiment is given in appendix No. 53 of the report of the royal commission on the re-organization of the army. By this, if amalgamation is decided on, the cost of the European infantry alone will be say 70 regiments at £85,271 = £5,968,970, but if a local force be determined on

24 line regiments at £85,271 = £2,046,504

46 local regiments at £75,567 = £3,476,082

£5,552,586

or by having a local force, the cost will be £446,384† per annum less than if the whole infantry force were line. And this is exclusive of the proportionately higher cost of the cavalry and artillery branches of the line compared with locals.

48. I have not even yet exhausted the items of increased financial embarrassments which amalgamation would entail on India; but I have said enough to show that the removal of the "anomaly" of a local Indian army can only be purchased at a price which it would be very questionable policy, and as questionable morality to impose on the Indian tax-payers. Some of my figures may be wrong, possibly all are. If so, let the errors be exposed; but I trust that my erroneous calculations may not be allowed to prejudice the considerations they have been produced to enforce. I have pointed out sources of increased expense inseparable from amalgamation. Let that expense

* ESTIMATE OF TRANSPORT CHARGE.
One Regiment.

	£	£
4 Field Officers at 135 ...	540	
12 Captains at 110 ...	1,320	
29 Subalterns at 95 ...	2,755	
1000 Men at 14 ...	14,000	
	18,615	
5 Regiments		93,075
One Company of Artillery.		
2 Captains at 110 ...	220	
4 Subalterns at 95 ...	380	
	600	
212 Men at 14 ...	2,968	
	3,568	
2 Companies		7,136
Total		100,211

PASSAGE MONEY OF RELIEVED CORPS
2-5 AT £25 A MAN.

	£	£
One Regiment.		
Officers as above	4,615	
400 Men at 25 ...	10,000	
	14,615	
5 Regiments		73,075
Artillery.		
Officers	600	
85 Men	2,125	
	2,725	
2 Companies		5,450
Total return passage ...		78,535
Outward passage ...		100,211
Grand Total ...		£178,736

† Total additional annual cost on the above items £665,670.

be calculated by men with more accurate knowledge of the facts of the case than I possess. But let the calculation be made, and its results considered before amalgamation is carried—not after.

49. I have said that amalgamation, besides entailing a heavy and unnecessary, and therefore an unjustifiable burden on the people of India, would be otherwise prejudicial to their interests.

50. Hitherto the officers of the local army of India have been mainly derived from the middle classes of Britain. They have, as a rule, been the sons of clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and of the civil and military servants of India—themselves of middle class descent. They have belonged to a class accustomed to work hardly for their living, and to regard labour not merely as the only practicable, but as the only honourable road to wealth and social eminence—a class unaccustomed to, and unappreciative of, indolent or luxurious habits.

51. They have come out to India as boys—healthy, ingenious, manly boys—ignorant of the enjoyments and dissipations of “life” in England, and full of eager expectations in respect of the country which is to be their home for the next twenty or thirty years. On their arrival they have been thrown into close contact with men who had resided long in India and acquired a knowledge of its people, its languages, its religions, and its civil and military history. From these they have taken their tone—acquiring from them a vast fund of information not to be obtained in books, and practical maxims the result of the experience of many generations. Associating with such men they have early become “ambitious to emancipate themselves from Griffinhood”—in other words, to acquire a thorough familiarity with the country, its customs and its concerns. Taking readily to field sports they have necessarily been thrown into intimate intercourse with the natives, under circumstances which begot in them kindly feelings towards the latter. They have thus early learned to penetrate below the surface of native character, to admire its good features, and to understand and guard against its less amiable peculiarities. And thus did they acquire that knowledge of the workings of the native mind which enabled them in after life to discharge, with efficiency and in kindness, the various military, political, departmental, and administrative duties assigned to them. Such were the men—and such was the training of the men—who have hitherto commanded the regular and irregular corps of the local army—who have been the private friends and official counsellors of the chiefs and nobles and gentry of India—who have managed and controlled those enormous commissariat and other military establishments through the working of which the native masses are brought into contact with Europeans—who have wandered amongst the rural population, and been brought into intimate relations with it in the pursuit of sport, and when officially engaged in conducting surveys, adjudicating disputes, constructing bridges, roads, and tanks, suppressing violence, redressing wrongs, and performing those numberless miscellaneous duties that so constantly devolve on military officers in this country. Deeply interested in the people, such men were to be found sitting for hours under the shade of a village tree in earnest colloquy with the people—listening to their tales, answering their questions, clearing their minds of misapprehensions, giving them advice, and rendering them practical aid in many ways.

52. Through the personal influence of such men, schools, colleges, and dispensaries have been spread over the face of the country, cruel rites have been suppressed, and revolting ceremonies have been discarded, without exciting religious animosity or suspicions, sanitary reforms have been effected without awakening caste prejudices, charitable institutions have been established on unsectarian principles, the advantages of co-operation have been widely diffused, new arts have been taught, and improved methods introduced into those of traditional culture. In a word, the civilization of the people of India has

been advanced, their morals elevated, and their social welfare very extensively promoted, by the individual action and personal influence of the men by whom the local army has hitherto been officered. Far be it from me to say that all, or even a majority of our officers, have actively exerted themselves in the cause of philanthropy and progress; but a very large proportion have undoubtedly done so, and rarely has it happened that any who have outlived their Griffinhood have been guilty of conduct calculated to alienate the natives of the country. He who should wantonly outrage native prejudices, or evince a contempt for native habits of thought, would have been tabooed in Indian society.

53. By the aid of such men thus early sent to India, and from the first taught to regard it as their only field of employment, enjoyment, and distinction, has India been gradually won and marvellously maintained and governed. Without the aid of such men, an army of two hundred thousand men could hardly have maintained the British power. They would assuredly have failed to hold it save by sheer physical force. And by the abolition of the local army the supply of such men will be cut off.

54. God forbid that I—many of whose most cherished friendships are with officers of the royal army—who have had the proud privilege of serving with and commanding some of the finest regiments in her Majesty's service—and who owe to their valor and loyalty the high honour which my beloved and venerated Sovereign has bestowed on me far above my deserts—God forbid that I should say, or write, one word to the disparagement of such men. I say it not to their disparagement, but as a mere fact to which they themselves will bear willing testimony—that Queen's officers can never supply the place of the officers of the local army in respect of the qualities and qualifications, and beneficent agency I have so imperfectly succeeded in describing. And if such be the fact, surely I do not injuriously reflect on them when I affirm that, by substituting officers of her Majesty's line for the officers whom the local Indian army has hitherto fostered, a gulph will be established between the governing and the governed classes of this country, which no administrative measures can bridge, and which must go on widening from year to year till at length the British rule become impossible, or, if possible, an absolute curse.

55. It is a fact well known to every one who has served in India that “Queen's officers” (with rare exceptions) have never assimilated themselves to the conditions of India. As a rule, they do not attempt to acquire its languages, nor to conceal their contempt for all that especially pertains to it. A native is to them a “nigger” or a “black fellow,” whether he be a noble or a cooly, a Mussulman or Hindoo, a Parsee or Buddhist. And it is not difficult to understand how this occurs. The majority of the officers in a newly arrived line regiment vary in age from eight and twenty to eight-and-forty. They have got beyond that period of life when old habits can easily be discarded, or new tastes acquired—when the linguistic faculty is strong—when study affords pleasure—or when it is not difficult to acknowledge one's self ignorant of knowledge which is worth acquiring. All is new to them—much is paradoxical and perplexing. If they would seek enlightenment respecting the various races they meet, their religions, their customs or their habits of thought, they must do so by much reading and inquiry, and as a preliminary step they must acquire one of the native languages. All this, to men of advanced years, is an irksome task, more especially in an enervating climate. They shrink from the attempt; they learn to despise that which they have not the resolution to acquire. If they can afford to purchase an exchange into a home regiment they hasten to leave the country: those who remain are apt to think only of the time when, their exile over, they shall return to England. They make up their minds to endurance—enjoyment is out of the question. Finding that much of the conversation in local circles—both civil and military

—turns on local affairs which they have despaired of comprehending, they keep very much to themselves, and by bearing each other in countenance intensify each other's contempt for India and all that is Indian. It is the seniors who give its tone to a regiment, and the youngsters of a line corps, who, if thrown amongst “locals,” would be fired with the same zeal for acquiring a knowledge of India with which the young officers of the local army are inspired, are discouraged from the attempt by the language and example of their seniors. This has been the rule as regards all line regiments in India from time immemorial, the perpetual *griffinness* of whose officers is a standing theme for the jocularity of local officers. There are from time to time young officers of Queen's corps who study the native languages and excel in them; but laudable as their efforts are to acquire a knowledge of India and its people, they are rarely successful, and still more rarely do they acquire a liking for natives and a knowledge of the native character. For they live and move and have their being in a circle where natives rarely enter, and in which the country, the people, and its usages are abused and thoroughly misunderstood. Such was the case before the mutinies. Since the mutinies it has been more than ever the case. Hatred has, as a rule, taken the place of contempt in the minds of line officers, and every native is regarded as a Pandy, and one who, if not an assassin, is not so merely because he has lacked the courage or the opportunity. I speak partly from my own observation, and partly on the observation of officers high in the service, when I say that the most injurious consequences are likely to result from the rule which prescribes that cadets of the local army shall first do duty for six months with line regiments. Those youngsters who, under the old system, would in six months have mastered Hindostani, and have prided themselves in their knowledge and appreciation of the native character, will now think it noble, and manly, and “the correct thing” to sneer at, decry, and vilify all that is native. As if still further to intensify this lamentable evil—as if still further to imbue the young men destined to be sepoy officers, and to fill departmental posts, with a hatred and contempt for those with whom they are destined to be brought into intimate relations, it has been ordered that cadets shall be attached to line regiments in England.

56. If such be the state of matters now, what may we not anticipate when India is wholly garrisoned by the line, and when the present race of local officers has become extinct by death, or that retirement to which many of them will likely be driven in consequence of their wholesale supercession by “Queen's officers”? Even while the local force still continues in existence supercession will take place, and Queen's officers, devoid of that thorough knowledge of the people and appreciation of their qualities, which is so necessary for advantageously controlling them, will be placed in positions involving functions of an administrative and controlling nature.

57. It may be said that when amalgamation takes place, India will be supplied as before with young men who, inspired by the prizes which the staff and departmental offices hold out, will exert themselves as earnestly and as successfully in the acquisition of local knowledge and experience as their predecessors of the local army. I reply—the thing is impossible. The lads may bring the same earnestness, but it is impossible that they can achieve equal success. They will not be placed under those conditions of early association and local training to which much more than to formal study the success of their predecessors was due. Their tuition will at best be a head one—their affections will not be from the first enlisted in behalf of the country and the people, as was the case with the local officers—their associations will be in the main European, and with Europeans indifferent to, or prejudiced against, the country, their native intercourse being principally with the disreputable class of natives who, with rare exceptions alone hang about European barracks, and associate with their inmates. But

even were it otherwise, the great majority of the officers of the line regiments will not be amongst those who aspire to qualify themselves for detached employment in India—many of them will have come out at an age when to do so would be an impossibility. From them many of the juniors afterwards joining will take their tone—one of indifference to and contempt for the country. And these men will take the place of those of the local service who, though still performing regimental duties, have identified themselves more or less with native interests and native progress, and have (to make use of Lord Ellenborough's words) "represented to the natives the friendship as well as the power of the governing nations."

58. I have stated that the proposed amalgamation would inflict grievous and unmerited injuries on the six thousand gentlemen who now officer the local army, and a little consideration will prove that I am right.

59. These men entered the service on the implied understanding that they would succeed in order of seniority to regimental "off-reckonings," in periods ranging, according to individual good or ill luck, from thirty to forty-five years of service. Will faith be kept with them in this respect? Can faith be kept with them in this respect under the proposed amalgamation plan?

60. They entered the service on an implied guarantee that they should never be superseded in regimental or line promotion, either by the introduction of the purchase system, or by irregular promotion based on the principle of selection. Can faith possibly be kept with them in this respect under the proposed amalgamation plan?

61. All in the service have been allowed authoritatively, to make arrangements for purchasing out their seniors, and these arrangements, and the retiring funds which have been established in consequence, though not actually sanctioned by the law, cannot justly be interfered with. Relying on this understanding, they have regularly subscribed to funds, the object of which is to accelerate promotion, by providing bonuses out of the common purse to officers willing to retire before they have earned their off-reckonings. And they have done so in the confident hope that when ill-health or other considerations should lead to their own retirement, they would, as a matter of course, receive bonuses equal in amount to those paid to their predecessors. Will the regulations and whole machinery of the line be altered to meet the equitable claims of these men? or will their funds be broken up, and all the prospective advantage for which they have monthly made pecuniary sacrifices, be absolutely denied them?

62. If in none of these respects faith can be kept with them, who shall say that they will not be grievously wronged? Am I told that where the interests of a mighty empire are at stake, individuals must suffer for the general weal—I reply, that the proposed change, the adoption of which would occasion such grievous individual wrong, far from being in the interests of the Indian empire, is totally opposed to them. And the object of my Minute is earnestly to implore that this assertion be calmly and dispassionately argued before some competent tribunal ere a change is made, which, I feel assured, will be as injurious to the State as it cannot but be to individuals.

63. But the wrongs I have glanced at are only a fraction of the injuries which amalgamation would inflict on the officers of the local army. The advocates of amalgamation argue that a local force would be socially inferior to the line force by which it must be supplanted, and I have pointed out the glaring illogicality of the argument. But I must do more. Painful as the duty is, I must express my confident belief that if amalgamation be carried, the gentlemen who now officer the local army will be made to occupy a position of painful inferiority to the officers originally nominated by the Horse Guards. Already are they made to feel, keenly and humiliatingly, the loss they have sustained by the extended action of the Horse Guards in India. They find themselves put aside. A few men whose local knowledge and

experience render them still indispensable retain their positions; but they (especially in the Bengal Army) labour under the conviction that they are being gradually shelved. The senior officers are unemployed, and they see divisional and brigade commands, and the various non-regimental offices which are embraced under the term "staff," day by day passing from their hands and conferred on others, as they will believe to their dying day, and as the non-military public believes, out of proportion to the relative experience, qualifications, and services of the two forces. They observe, moreover, or fancy they observe, that in the distribution of honours for actual services in the field rendered during the late mutiny, a marked difference has been made between "Queen's" and "Company's" officers. Their observation may be erroneous, and, if so, a careful and exact scrutiny will demonstrate the error. The local officers are, as at present constituted, as much Queen's officers as those of the line, and they at present possess a professional individuality, a distinctive prominence, and claims based on that generous sympathy which recent events might well be supposed to create in their favour, which would be entirely lost were they merged into "second battalions," or even new regiments of the line. They feel that they would then not only be swamped—not only go to swell the list of those men who, devoid of aristocratic or Parliamentary interest, and without the power of purchase, have no chance of stepping beyond the sphere of regimental service, but they would really occupy an inferior social position, be sneered at as quondam "local" men, probably assumed to be malcontents, and regarded as blemishes to be got rid of as speedily as possible.

64. Without endorsing all these gloomy forebodings, I may be allowed to express an opinion, based on some knowledge of military life, that, on the whole, their position would be an unpleasant one; and, a very confident opinion, that their chance of staff preferment would be scanty so soon as a sufficient number of "line" men had acquired that knowledge of one or two of the Indian languages, which I much fear would (after amalgamation) be deemed to imply the possession of all those Indian qualifications most of which Company's officers necessarily possessed, but which it is simply impossible, from the very nature of their position and associations, that line officers can obtain, save in exceptional cases. For, [as I have endeavoured to show elsewhere, line officers, though they may be "able to read Hindoostanee books," could not obtain a thorough comprehension of "Hindoostanee men"—to quote one of General Jacob's happy distinctions.

65. In expressing an opinion that staff appointments would soon be monopolised by those who had been originally line officers, I make no reflection on the conscientiousness or good feeling of the administrators of local patronage. For, ere long, the great majority of these would be themselves "Horse Guards" officers—with Horse Guards associations and sympathies—devoid of that intimate knowledge of the country, and that acquaintance with the native character, so essential for executive officers, whether regimental or departmental—unable in times of peace fully to appreciate the importance of these accomplishments, and incapable of testing them. Their intimate acquaintances and confidential referees would be men of their own service, most of whom they had known from youth upwards—men often as little capable as themselves of appreciating, amidst the quiet routine of cantonment life, the value of special Indian qualifications, and as little capable of testing them. To such men a pass certificate in a native language would seem an adequate guarantee of fitness, and their predilections would naturally be in favour of the men possessed of this qualification who had risen in their own regiments, or whom they had known in different home or colonial garrisons, or who were the relations or proteges of their own military friends, of their country neighbours, or of their professional superiors.

66. I can conceive an advocate of amalgamation demanding of me whether, so long as the du-

ties of an office are adequately performed, it matters whether the incumbent be one who entered the service through the portals of the Horse Guards or those of Leadenhall-street. I reply that, assuming both classes of officers to be equally fitted for the command of irregular corps, or staff and departmental employment, which I do not admit—it matters very much indeed, as a question of common honesty, whether men who came out to India resolved to devote themselves to its service,—who came out on the tacit understanding that a certain number of staff appointments should be reserved for them,—and who have by much labour thoroughly qualified themselves for these offices, shall see them transferred to others who have no such claims. And I affirm, that were this matter put clearly before the people of England, they would, with one acclaim, support the view I have taken. It is a dangerous thing for our service to avail itself of its political influence to do a wrong to another. The precedent it establishes to-day for its own benefit may be converted to its own prejudice to-morrow.

67. There is one class of officers in respect of whom I would fain make a special appeal on this score, as they are a class which, to our disgrace be it said, has been treated with singular harshness and illiberality alike by their military and civil superiors. I allude to the officers of the medical department, a body of men who not only are unsurpassed by any other body in the service for professional zeal and skill, gallantry, and devotion to their duties, but have especially distinguished themselves by the success with which they have cultivated general science, and the earnestness with which they have applied themselves to the promotion of education and other philanthropic objects. These men, especially those of the Bombay establishment, have been treated by us with such unfairness, that a late physician general of that presidency, a man whose name is held in honour both in and out of his profession—I allude to Dr. MacLennan—felt himself authorized to assure the late Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, that had any officer treated his dog-boy in the manner in which the Court of Directors and Board of Control have treated the medical service, he would have been brought to a court martial, and cashiered for dishonourable breach of faith. The physician-general's illustration was a strong one; but after explanation, its justice was admitted by that Commander-in-Chief, who thenceforth felt as warmly on the subject as the head of the medical department.

68. In behalf of this noble and ill used service, Lord Dalhousie made a generous interposition; and though his lordship's efforts were at the time unsuccessful, his appeal was so forcible, and his general views have been so earnestly and ably supported by Lord Canning, that justice cannot long be denied them if the army of India be kept a local one. But to the Medical Service amalgamation would be ruinous.

69. Than Dr. Alexander, the Director-general of Her Majesty's Medical service, I am assured that no worthier or more honourable man exists. But he is only a man of finite knowledge and human feelings. He knows the officers of his own service—he knows that many of them are eminently deserving of that promotion which at present it is not in his power to bestow, but for which amalgamation would afford an opportunity. And not knowing the men in the local army, his partialities would needs be in favour of the men of his own service, to an extent that would prove ruinous to the just claims of the medical officers of the local service. And even if he should deem it his duty, on the first opportunity to promote to higher grades those medical officers the seniority rules of whose service prevented their obtaining promotion for the same services as secured promotion for their more fortunate brethren of the Royal army—the very number of promotions that have recently been made to the grade of deputy-inspector in the Royal service would, for a considerable length of time, prevent him doing justice to those of the local service whose names had been honourably mentioned by the various generals commanding

in the field; and ere these arrears of promotion were disposed of the claims of those, in whom as members of his own service he naturally feels more interested, would have again accumulated and pressed for favourable notice.

70. Amalgamation, then, would prove injurious to the moral claims and legitimate expectations of the military and medical officers of the local service to an extent which only very urgent public necessities could justify; and I have endeavoured to prove not only that no necessity has arisen for destroying the local character of the Indian service, but that its destruction would, in many ways, be productive of injury to India. But I would not be understood as claiming for the officers of the local army any exclusive right to staff employ, and in Appendix B. to this Minute will be found a scheme, the adoption of which would secure for the various staff and departmental offices of the State an amount of general, professional, and special Indian qualification of very high order. Throw these appointments open to expectant officers of the line equally with local officers, and this probably would tend, more than any other possible arrangement, to make Indian service popular with line regiments. The fullest and purest competition of a practical—not a pedantic—nature would be introduced, and the best men would be preferred to the best appointments. The efficiency of the whole Indian service—line and local—would be increased; no new burdens would be imposed on the people of India that did not bring commensurate advantages, and no injustice would be done to those six thousand gallant and honourable gentlemen who have long and faithfully and successfully toiled in this land of exile.

71. Before concluding, I cannot but advert to another phase of the question I have been discussing.

72. It has been affirmed, both in Parliament and by the English press, that the real object of that amalgamation—in support of which such feeble arguments have been adduced, and against which such weighty arguments are adducible—is simply to increase the European influence of the British Cabinet, by enabling her Majesty's Ministers to maintain, at the cost of the people of India, a powerful army capable of being speedily brought into the field in any part of the world. I do not deny that the possession of such an available force would materially aid the diplomatic action of the British Government. It is not my province to inquire whether it is the wish, or for the interests of the British nation, that their Government should assume the position and tone which a vastly increased military strength might enable them to assume; but I do most earnestly deprecate the recognition of the European army of India as a force available for European warfare, and I sincerely trust that the British Parliament will never sanction any arrangement which would be inequitable to the tax-payers of this country, and a source of danger to its government. For many years to come an imposing European force must be kept in India; for many years will elapse ere its public mind can be thoroughly tranquillised, and many years of strong but beneficent administration can alone suffice to conciliate away that impatience of the rule of the Feringhees which recent events have proved to be far spread and deeply-rooted. That a general impatience of our sway has been created, and a universal suspicion of our intentions awakened amongst our population, can no longer be doubted. This impatience and this suspicion has been excited by Mahomedan zealots, who have learned to cherish the belief that the sovereignty of India may again be acquired by them; but there is reason to fear that the Mahomedans are themselves but tools of others animated by a more intelligent jealousy of our position in the East. And we could not more effectually play into the hands of hostile powers than by weakening the strength of the European garrison of India to meet emergencies in other parts of the world. Persia, a power wielded at will by Russia—Afghanistan, amenable to Russian counsels

enforced by Russian gold—Nepaul and Siam—could, and assuredly would, be influenced to menace our frontiers in the event of an European war in which England should be involved. Thus menaced, we should find in the Punjab—described by those who know it as ripe for revolt—a source of much danger; and with the Punjab in revolt, the rest of India would be in a very perilous position, teeming, as I fear it does, with downright disloyalty on the part of the Mahomedan population, and with much passive disaffection amongst many of our Hindoo subjects. A second insurrection, inspired and guided by foreign influence, and occurring simultaneously with demonstrations along our frontiers or on our coasts, and at a time when our European army had been weakened, would be a more serious matter far than the revolt we have just suppressed.

73. I know it will be asked if I am insane enough to think that the Horse Guards would ever denude India of its European troops; and a similar question was asked by the re-organisation commissioners of General Vivian. His answer shall be mine. India was deprived of European troops to meet the necessities of the Crimean war, both by the removal of regiments and by the inability of Government to maintain the strength of those remaining; and this to such an extent, that when—a necessity arising from the Persian expedition—a further and a legitimate demand was made on the European garrison of India, the mutinies found the country so denuded of British soldiers as to render our tenure of it for a while most precarious.

74. In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere hope that my allusions to the "Horse Guards" and Horse Guard commanders may not be construed as, in the most remote degree, intended to reflect disrespectfully on the one or the other. I have used the word "Horse Guards" simply as a symbol to designate not only the administrative organisation of the Royal army, but its traditional usages and rules of official action. And, in reference to the distinguished officers of the Royal service who have held chief and divisional commands in India, all that I meant to imply was that, as "Queen's officers," they unavoidably failed to appreciate in times of peace those varied qualifications for staff employ which only a residence in India, and a knowledge of her people can bestow—that had they appreciated them, they were unable to test them—that they have been too apt to regard an ability to read, speak, or write a native language as proof of the existence of a knowledge of Indian affairs—and that, naturally, they were prejudiced in favour of their own service—assertions which I am sure most of them will laughingly admit.

75. I wish this minute to be sent home by next mail; but I am also desirous that it should be submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy, whose opinions on the subjects herein discussed are, I believe, somewhat similar to my own, and who will, I hope, in that case, do me the favour to supplement my arguments and supply their deficiencies; as well as to my honble. colleagues, from whom I would earnestly solicit the same favour.

2nd January, 1860.

J. OUTRAM.

REPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Pera, July 4, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Madras.....	£ 185	.....
Calcutta.....	—	£ 31,955
Singapore.....	80	45,050
Hong Kong.....	—	147,411*
Foo Chow.....	—	2,777
Shanghai.....	—	55,577
	£565	£232,773

* £93,894 shipped by her Majesty's Government.

CAPTAIN J. A. LECKIE, at present acting assistant adjutant-general at the Bombay presidency, is to succeed to the appointment of assistant adjutant-general of the southern division vacated by Major Coley, and Captain C. P. Aitchinson, of the 2nd European regiment L.I., to that vacated by Captain Leckie.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 9, 1860.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

On the 24th of next August three years will have elapsed since the memorable meeting in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, presided over by Lord Mayor Finnis, when it was first resolved to raise a public subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the revolt of the Bengal army. A commencement was at once made by the collection of £1,000 on the spot, and the very next mail to the East conveyed £2,000 to Calcutta, as an earnest of the genuine sympathy of the people of this country. The grain of mustard-seed planted on that day has grown up into a goodly plant, beneath whose hospitable boughs many an unfortunate creature has found a kindly shelter and a home.

In accordance with the resolution of the General Committee, the administration of temporary relief having ceased on the 31st of last December, a Report of the present state and future prospects of the Fund is now presented to the public, and will be found in our advertisement columns. For the benefit, however, of those who have neither taste nor leisure to enter into details, we shall submit in a few words the purport of this third annual statement of proceedings. The balance to the credit of the Fund on New Year's Day of 1859 amounted to the large sum of £265,766.2s.9d., which was increased in the course of the year by subscriptions, repayment of loans, and interest on securities to £279,111.12s.9d. From this, however, must be deducted £39,966.10s.10d.—the aggregate of £28,501.13s.3d. dispensed in administering relief, £1,464.17s.7d. expended on the management, and £10,000 remitted to Calcutta. The balance, therefore, to the credit of the Fund in England, on the last day of 1859, was £239,145.1s.3d. The total amount received by subscriptions since the 24th August, 1857, is £433,417.5s.9d., to which must be added £20,319.19s.10d. accruing from interest on securities, and likewise £2,084.13s.10d. repaid by borrowers; so that, in point of fact, the Committee have had at their disposal a sum very little short of half a million sterling, or, to speak more exactly, £455,821.19s.5d. The difference between this grand total and the balance on hand is £216,676.18s.2d., which has been laid out in the following manner:—£137,286.18s.7d., including a donation of £2,000 to the Lawrence Asylum at Kussowlie, have been remitted to India; £71,450.8s.3d., inclusive of loans to the extent of £10,330.10s.6d. have been granted to persons in this country; and £7,939.11s.4d. expended on advertisements, salaries, stationery, printing, rent, office furniture, and sundries. By means of this outlay, donations have been granted to 57 officers, 143 widows, 41 orphans, 35 wives, and 81 relatives of officers; to 730 disabled soldiers, 636 widows, 831 orphans, and 172 relatives of soldiers; and to 111 civilians of all classes, 5 wives, 48 widows and orphans, and 13 relatives of

civilians. Various sums of money have likewise been advanced to 36 officers and 28 relatives of officers, and to 16 civilians and 13 relatives of civilians. Of the orphans of soldiers and soldiers, 72 have been provided for at different institutions, and it has been resolved to continue to afford pecuniary assistance to the end of 1861, to 516 soldiers' widows, 342 male orphans, and 411 female orphans of soldiers, 60 widows, sisters, and mothers of deceased officers, 19 male orphans, and 20 female orphans of officers; besides 6d. a day for twelve months to 362 disabled soldiers, unless in the mean time they obtain remunerative employment.

The annual allowances to the foregoing parties, with the exception of the last, amount to £14,157. 0s. 2d., representing a capital of £217,452. 19s. 3d., to which must be added £45,972. 12s. 8d., for the purpose of making an annual allowance of £3,157. 10s. to 90 recipients of aid in Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore. The total liabilities of the fund thus amount to £263,425. 11s. 11d., to be increased, however, by £16,485. 10s., in order to secure a suitable provision for the education of such orphan children as from their tender years have not yet come under the notice of the committee. We have, therefore, a gross aggregate of liabilities to the extent of £279,911. 1s. 11d., to meet which there is apparently a balance of no more than £239,145. 1s. 3d.—leaving a deficit of £40,766. 0s. 8d. Fortunately the case is not quite so bad, at least if the calculations of professed actuaries are at all to be depended upon. In the first place, there is still a balance remaining in the hands of the committees at Edinburgh, Calcutta, and Bombay, which raises the assets to £254,489. 8s. 11d. Then it may fairly be expected that some of the widows and female orphans will marry, and some may die, which two contingencies are estimated to reduce the liabilities by £29,609. 17s. 5d. Another sum of £7,565 is to be deducted because the Manchester Committee have taken upon themselves the payment of annuities to soldiers' widows and orphans residing in that city; and, moreover, it is confidently supposed that the amount of outstanding loans to sufferers, or £8,945. 16s. 3d., will be duly repaid. Thanks to these various additions and subtractions, the assets of the fund exceed its liabilities by £20,699. 0s. 8d. For this satisfactory state of affairs the first praise is, of course, due to the active benevolence of the British public, but scarcely inferior are the claims to the gratitude and admiration of all true Englishmen which might be put forth, did not their modesty restrain them, by the members of the general and local committees, and their various officers, whether chairmen or secretaries. Honour to whom honour is due, and these gentlemen are certainly entitled to infinite credit for their disinterested and unwearyed exertions in behalf of their distressed and suffering compatriots.

TEA CULTIVATION IN ASSAM.

SOME interesting papers on the subject of the cultivation of the tea plant in the province of Assam having been communicated to the local press by the Government of Bengal, we shall endeavour, according to our usual practice, to lay the tenor of their contents before our readers.

The first report is from Captain E. A. Rowlatt, Collector of Kamroop, from which we learn that, although 12,207 acres of land had been granted away for the purpose of tea cultivation in that district, no more than 297 acres had been reclaimed up to October, 1859, yielding a produce of 6,160 lbs. It being at first supposed that the tea-plant would not thrive in Lower Assam, only a few experiments on a small scale were instituted on the low hills round Gowhatty, until within the last three years, but since 1857 a considerable tract of land has been brought under cultivation. The chief drawback to be encountered by the planters is the scarcity of labour, a disadvantage which Captain Rowlatt proposes to remedy, contrary to all the teachings of political economy, by raising the Government assessment. If the Assamese, he contends, were called upon to pay a higher rate for their lands they would be compelled to become more industrious. The common crops would then become unprofitable, and recourse would necessarily be had to other modes of livelihood. Some would take to domestic service, others would seek employment in the tea-plantations, while others again would apply themselves to different kinds of handicraft. Colonel Jenkins, however, the Governor-general's Agent, effectually exposes the fallacy of his subordinate's reasonings. The indolence of the inhabitants he ascribes to the natural fertility of the soil, to the abundance of land, which enables every man to have a small farm of his own, and to their simple habits. The consequence of an enhancement of the land-tax would probably be to throw land out of cultivation, as no one would then grow more than he required for the absolute wants of his family, and the desire for foreign luxuries, and especially for smart English cottons and cloths, which is now steadily gaining ground, would inevitably be suppressed. As to the chance of their betaking themselves to trade, or mechanical arts, it must be remembered that the existence of caste is fatal to any such movement. The genuine Assamese population having long since been converted to Hindooism, it has been found necessary to import washermen, curers of leather, makers of shoes, weavers, oil-pressers, and others. Besides, as tea-planting is avowedly a profitable speculation, it is unreasonable to ask Government to distress the people in order to provide labour for those who commit the error of increasing their plantations more rapidly than is justified by the natural resources of the province. Hired labour, until quite recently, has been held unworthy of freemen, and even now the Cacharees, who have never been converted to Hindooism, will alone accept of employment at a distance from their homes. Captain Rowlatt further suggests that the indigenous growth of opium should be prohibited, and the present excessive use of that pernicious drug in every way discouraged. If the Assamese were compelled to purchase it as required, instead of growing it at pleasure in their own gardens, the men would give themselves up to its enjoyment less frequently, while the women and children would be almost totally rescued from the fatal indulgence. In this respect the Collector of Kamroop is supported by his brother officers in Assam, and by the planters generally, but a fear is entertained that the Government

will content themselves with levying an excise duty.

Another suggestion made by Captain Rowlatt is warmly seconded by the other local officers. It is, that the planters be permitted to redeem the land rent, and Captain Bivar, Principal Assistant Commissioner, Luckimpore, fixes the rate of redemption at Rs. 2½ per acre, in plots of not less than five hundred acres at a time. At present the tenure of land is in this wise. Grants of waste land are assigned on lease for ninety-nine years. One-fourth of the grant is free in perpetuity, being supposed to be occupied by houses and other tenements, tanks, roads, &c. The remaining three-fourths pay no rent for fifteen years; for the next ten years the tax is 3 annas per acre, and for the following seventy-four years, 6 annas. It is likewise stipulated, on penalty of forfeiture of grant, that one-eighth be rendered fit for cultivation by the end of the fifth year, one-fourth by the end of the tenth, one half by the twentieth, and three-fourths by the thirtieth. It is not denied that these terms are tolerably liberal, but it is argued that greater encouragement would be given to European immigration if planters were allowed to settle in fee simple. Up to the 8th October, 1859, the quantity of land in the Luckimpore district taken up for tea cultivation was 14,038 acres, of which only 1,700 acres were planted, yielding, however, 282,000 lbs., at the average price of six annas per lb.—the entire produce being, therefore, worth Rs. 105,750. The price of coolie labour, which previous to the operations of the planters was only Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 a month, now ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4½; and as women and children are employed in leaf-picking, as well as the men in more laborious work, the ryots are becoming more easy in their circumstances, and comfort and plenty are taking the place of poverty and want. Labour, however, is scarce, owing to the thinness of the population, which does not exceed 100,000 souls for 6,000 square miles. To obviate this difficulty, Captain Bivar recommends that a Public Works Corps should be raised by Government in Bengal, and sent into Assam for the purpose of constructing roads, bridges, and government buildings, so as to set free that portion of the population which is now engaged in such operations. He insists, moreover, upon the necessity of maintaining a regular steam communication between Calcutta and Dibrrooghur, and he mentions that a private company, styling themselves the "Dacca and Assam Steam Navigation Company," was then being organised. In conclusion, it is stated that the quantity of waste land still available for tea cultivation might be set down at 228,634 acres.

There is also a brief report from Captain Comber, Principal Assistant Commissioner of Durrung, but in that Division only 375 acres have yet been fully reclaimed, the produce of which in 1859 amounted to 22,400 lbs. The tea planters there complain, as the indigo planters have done elsewhere, that the coolies are in the habit of demanding advances on their labour, and of decamping before their agreement is half fulfilled. To appeal to the Courts is a tedious, expensive, and vexatious process, nor is it an easy matter to arrest an absconding labourer. However, as Colonel Jenkins remarks, this loss and annoyance may be avoided by declining to make any advances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MINISTERIAL SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Having disposed in my former letters of the subject of the local European force in India, I come to the consideration of a point of not less importance—I mean that of the native army. Sir Charles Wood, in the debate of the 13th June, stated "that the amalgamation of the local Europeans with the Queen's army would not necessarily cause a change in the Native army. At present the officers were principally engaged in what were called staff appointments. With regard to the civil employments he thought the supply from the army was valuable, but if the efficiency of the army was to be destroyed by taking them, he thought it desirable, though not an easy task, to find substitutes." The task, so far from difficult, is simple and easy. We have in the Royal Artillery an example, which, if carried out in India, would meet the object. In that corps, I believe, it is usual whenever an officer is taken away from his regiment for other duty, to put him on the supernumerary list, and a promotion is made in his stead, so as to keep the number of regimental officers complete. When it comes to his turn for promotion (for the Royal artillery rise by gradation as in the Indian service, and not by purchase) he has the option of rejoining the regiment and giving up his other employment, or of suffering the promotion to pass him, from which time he is considered as unattached, and his further promotion ceases.

The formation of a staff corps of such unattached officers has been over and over again suggested by some of the most competent officers in the India service, but difficulties were pointed out by others, while the real obstacle to its adoption was the expense of keeping corps complete, and hence, no doubt, the relaxation of discipline occasionally occurred, but no where to such a degree as in the Bengal native army many years previously to the mutiny.* It will scarcely be believed that in 1857, out of 1,831 officers of infantry composing the strength of seventy-four regiments in Bengal, no fewer than 1,024 were absent or not available for regimental duty, of which number 176 ensignies were vacant, and the remaining officers were employed either on staff duty or in some civil capacity, or attached to what were denominated irregular corps of cavalry and infantry, organised on the plan of the armies of the native princes. So that the best and most experienced officers were away, leaving the least useful and the junior with their regiments. This was more particularly the case in the Bengal army than in those of the other Presidencies. As a sample, I find Sir Charles James Napier writing from Scinde, that he had just inspected the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, which had lately joined his force, when he found only three European officers present with the corps, of whom two had not been dismissed drill. It has been occasionally said by officers of the Queen's service and of local European regiments, that the sepoys did not do their duty in battle. No complaint of this nature has been made by Queen's officers commanding the combined forces; and it may be doubted whether any troops in the world would have behaved better than our native soldiers under the unfavourable circumstances in which they have been placed. The exploits of sepoy regiments unsupported by Europeans would, if all recounted, fill volumes. Nothing could exceed the devotion of the Madras Native Infantry and a handful of Bengal cavalry and infantry in the battle of Sitabuldy, in Dec., 1817, nor that of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, under Captain Stannton, in the defence of the open village of Corygaum, on the 31st of December of the same year. In the latter case the native regt., 600 strong, supported by twenty-four European artillerymen, and about 300 irregular horse, sustained during a whole day the attack of 5,000 of the Peshwa's infantry, on which occasion there were only six officers present—one commanding

the artillery and one the irregular cavalry, four only being present with the weak native grenadiers. The loss sustained on both sides tells its own story. Of the six officers four were either killed or wounded; of the twenty-four European artillerymen only four escaped. The infantry lost 154 out of 500, and the cavalry who fought on foot in the streets with short weapons lost 100 out of 300. The enemy were eventually driven out of the village of which they were once partly in possession, and confessed to the loss of 500 men. I know of no instance on record of native troops hanging back when led by their own European officers in support of European soldiers. Sir Charles Wood says, indeed, that the measure he proposes would not necessarily cause a change in the native army, while the several plans he afterwards recommends would tend altogether to alter the character of the regular forces. It is suggested that the internal economy of regiments should be conducted by native instead of European officers, of which latter class there should only be three or four as commandant and staff; and that these should be derived from European regiments drafted into a staff corps without men. A plan not very dissimilar to this has been suggested by the late Brigadier General John Jacob.

In that plan the Brigadier suggests that all the junior officers for the Indian army should be educated at a military college in England on the principle of the Russian army, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, for at least two, and not longer than four years. Here they would learn all the duties of the private soldier, and non-commissioned grade. The course of education at the college to include full instruction in mechanical and physical science generally, and in political economy, to which might be added some knowledge of common law and the elements of the languages of the part of the country wherein they may be destined to be employed. Such a course of education it is anticipated would prepare officers of the Indian army for civil employment, according to their experience and qualifications: the present civil service gradually to cease. The same writer suggests that the European officers selected for a regiment in the native army should consist of a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and two captains as staff. He does not provide for native officers of companies or troops otherwise than by selection of the commandants, the latter to have full magisterial authority over all ranks of natives in their regiments, soldiers and followers. Such power necessarily supersedes the articles of war for native troops, which he recommends should be abolished. The further details of the Brigadier's plan will be found in a work entitled, "Tracts on the Native Army of India," by Brigadier-General John Jacob, C.B.; reprinted by Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill. It is a very remarkable collection of the Brigadier's opinions on the native soldiery.

Brigadier Jacob received his education for the Artillery at Addiscombe, and proceeded to India in 1828. He joined the European Artillery, and continued with it for seven years. He then commanded a detachment of Native Artillery for three years. He was subsequently employed in a civil capacity, but shortly after took the field, and served for three years longer in the Artillery, and was placed in command of the Scinde Brigade in 1841, in which situation he died. So that before he joined this body of horse he had done regimental duty thirteen years, the first half of which with a local European corps, and the last half with natives in the regular army, and for the most part in the field. To adopt this plan of Brigadier Jacob's would be to return to the system of the last century in India, and virtually to acknowledge that the experience of the past sixty-four years had taught us that the organisation carried out, at the recommendation of the Marquis Cornwallis, in 1796, a distinguished and experienced soldier, both in America and in India, as well as a great statesman, was altogether defective. The object of the organisation was to supersede the authority of the Native officers, and to substitute European officers in their place. The real defect of the plan, however, was that it was

only a half measure, and like all half measures it was sure to fail in the end. Its two principal defects were that it retained the native officers, but deprived them of their authority, their patronage, and their emoluments, which precluded the same class of respectable native gentry from entering our service as before, and it replaced them by only half the number of European officers allotted to regiments of the same strength in other parts of the world.

The arrangement did not provide for the absence of regimental officers otherwise employed, by filling up vacancies as they occurred. Hence the insufficiency in point of numbers, and inefficiency in point of qualifications, for the regular native service. What is now required is an adequate complement of officers for the regimental duty in native corps. The small number of Europeans recommended by Brigadier Jacob, and adopted by Sir Charles Wood, only provides for a general supervision, while the real internal economy and conduct of regimental detail must be left to native officers. I have, I think, elsewhere shown that officers, to be respected and to ensure obedience from the inferior ranks, must come from a class of society who are born to command the lower orders. An army consisting of the upper classes only would be prone to disobedience, and become republican; while one composed wholly of the lower classes only would be in a constant state of insubordination. This latter case has been exemplified in the Bengal army, wherein men rose in virtue of a regulation, by right, from the inferior to the higher grade of native officer, without an adequate number of well-instructed Europeans. The suggestions of Brigadier Jacob involves the necessity of confiding the command of companies and troops to native officers, of whom he has found a number in the Scinde Horse sufficiently respectable to take their place as such. It is certain that many of the irregular corps did not join in the late insurrection, but, on the contrary, did good service. Would it be wise, however, to place the entire control of our native army (which never can be fewer than 200,000 men to keep in subjection, as Lord Stanley observes, 180,000,000 people) in the hands of native officers, for whom Sir C. Wood proposes to provide as Lord Canning has done for the rebellious talookdars of Oude? I speak not in disparagement of Lord Canning's policy, but we should reflect that it is one thing to establish a landed gentry and another to put it in their power to seduce a whole army. Sir Charles Wood anticipates providing European commandants and staff for our native army out of a staff corps to be established by selections from European regiments. I have little doubt that in the course of time a higher class of natives, more especially Mahomedans, would serve in our native regiments, but I very much doubt whether a European regiment is a fit school to train officers for the delicate task of commanding troops, organised as it is proposed our future native army should be. We have several instances of European officers who have lost their lives in attempting to put down partial mutinies in these corps, the only two derived from the Royal Army (whose names I can at present recall to mind), suffered from the violence of their men, one of whom lost his life, and the other, though severely cut in many places, recovered. In the year 1834, four years before the Bengal insurrection, Major Jacob writes, p. 96, in the Extracts.—"I deny the probability of the Sepoys mutinying while their officers are alive and do their duty. Men are not suddenly most vicious; and would never mutiny for trifles, when they know that the *First Step* must be that which even *they* know and feel to be a detestable crime—the murder of their officers. Let the officers have calmly made up their minds to be obeyed or be killed, and there would be little disobedience." "To show they were in earnest, let the first man guilty of open mutiny be shot on the spot by his commanding officer, and the thing would spread no further; let there be no talking or reasoning with the offenders on such occasions." The mutiny of the Bengal army has proved to us that the natives of India are the most easily seduced from their duty into acts of

* See "Allen's Indian Mail," Oct 6th, 1856; "Jacob's Tracts," pp. 112 to 118; "Lawrence's Essays," pp. 443 to 445.

madness by any apprehended encroachments on their religion, their prejudices, or their assumed rights. We have seen that they are reckless of their lives from a conviction of predestination, and that they must be governed by justice and conciliation, combined with firmness. Brigadier Jacob says that "The natives of India are quite incapable of self-government." And yet the whole social system of the Hindus, whether of local municipalities, of mercantile guilds, or of castes, exhibits an organization of self-government not exceeded by any people in the world.

The rules he has laid down for controlling the native armies of India are well calculated for a body of Bashi Bazouks, but these bands have never been distinguished for their subordination either in Turkey or in Egypt. The late Bengal army assumed the character of the Prætorian guards of Rome, and the Jannizaries of Constantinople.

The error we are likely to fall into in this reorganization of the native army is that of applying the same rules to different nations under different circumstances. What may answer with the Pathans West of the Indus, the Sikhs in the Punjab, the Goorkas of the Himalayas, or the people of the Cis Sutlej States, would not answer in other parts where the cases differ. In the instances I have quoted the military classes have lands and estates in our own territory, which would be a great hold upon them in case of revolt. The Sikhs too, have not lost their discipline, nor are the officers extinct of their old army under Runjeet Sing's rule. I am not prepared to say how far it might be politic to extend this system to Oude and the N. W. Provinces.

There has always been a prejudice against the peasantry of lower Bengal as soldiers, because of its containing none of those military classes which exist in the upper provinces; but I have no doubt with a fair proportion of European officers, abundant good soldiers might be raised in that province among the Hindoo peasantry and the aboriginal races, such as have formed the provincial battalions, which for the most part entertain no dislike to Europeans or to their habits. The Presidency of Madras, containing a population of 22,000,000, affords an abundant supply of good soldiers from the lower classes of Hindus and aborigines, who do not enter the service with any view to preferment as officers. That class has worn itself out, and the native officers derived from the lower orders have no title to rank higher than warrant officers. The pay they receive is adequate to their services as such, but is not sufficient to induce men of family respectability to enlist. The discipline of the Madras army is vested solely in the European regimental officers, who are insufficient to perform their duty properly, or to support the authority of the commanding officer. The remedy is simply to keep the strength of regimental officers complete, by filling up vacancies as they are removed for other duties, on the principle before alluded to of the royal artillery. The present defect in the Madras army is the too large portion of Mahomedans in all its branches, and the preference accorded to them in proportion to the Hindus. The Mahomedans of the Deccan are there, as everywhere else, religious bigots and zealots; they have still traditions and recollections of their previous predominant power in the Governments of the Nizam, Tippu Sultan, and the Nabobs of Carnul, Cuddapah, and Arcot, all of which, excepting the former, have fallen before our arms. The Mahomedans in the Madras army (though brave and energetic soldiers) form a very dangerous portion of the Madras army. In a letter addressed to the Marquis of Tweeddale on the state of that portion of our force in India as in 1842, the author has put forth many opinions which have also occurred to the late Sir H. M. Lawrence, and were published by him in 1856. The letter alluded to was republished, with notes, after the Bengal mutiny in 1857. The essays of Sir H. M. Lawrence embrace almost all that can be said on the subject of the Indian army reform. The security that the Madras army afforded to the British Government against mutiny arises out of several causes. In the first place, there are

few native officers who have a right, from their position, to rise higher in the social scale than that which their military position assigns to them. Secondly, they are raised in particular localities within the Madras territories, and by their registration; their faculties, and property, could easily be traced, and, if necessary, be secured. Thirdly, they seldom move (excepting on field service) without their families, which must always be a restraint on men whose future is so intimately connected with their good conduct. They are composed of all castes, and no distinction is recognised by the officers. This army has ever been ready to serve with their officers in every part of Asia where they were required. The Madras sappers and miners, composed, for the most part, of the lowest of classes, have been remarkable as good soldiers in the Indian islands, in Burmah, in China, in Afghanistan, in Scinde, and in Persia. Their colours are covered with emblems of their ubiquitous services. The old Bombay army, recruited from much the same classes as those of Madras, with but few Mahomedans, and those derived from provinces which had been subjected to the Mahratta yoke, having few if any prejudices against Europeans, has on the whole been the most faithful of any portion of our gigantic native force. The native officers are for the most part men without pretensions, and are submissive to their European officers, and constitute a valuable body of non-commissioned or properly warrant officers, but in the absence of their European officers they possess no authority beyond that of non-commissioned. The comparatively recent introduction of sepoys from the Oude and North-Western Provinces has in some measure deteriorated from the high qualities of the old Bombay army by an occasional assumption of caste superiority, and in some few instances a mutinous spirit displayed itself in the late troubles; but which, by the large admixture of Mahrattas, and others from the Deccan, was promptly revealed, and as promptly suppressed. The Bombay army, like that of Madras, carries its families along with it, and is alike governed by its European officers, without reference or distinction of caste. It is always ready to serve where it is ordered, and has maintained the highest reputation for loyalty and good conduct wherever it has been employed.

The province of Scinde, under a separate lieutenant governor in direct subordination to the Bombay Presidency, has its local corps of Belooch Mahomedans, and, as long as it remains a part of the Bombay Presidency, ought to be employed away from home, and their place supplied by Bombay corps.

Deprecating as I do the employment of native officers in lieu of Europeans in our old provinces, I trust that, whatever may be the condition of the new Bengal army, those of Madras and Bombay will not be touched excepting in filling up regimental vacancies of European officers as they occur.

In conclusion, although agreeing with almost everything else which the late Sir H. M. Lawrence has said on the subject of the Indian army, I cannot give my assent to the proposition of raising native corps of separate castes. I hold that the amalgamation of all castes in the Madras and Bombay regiments is a great safeguard against combination and sedition. The practice at one time prevailed in the British army when the four nations of the United Kingdom had each its national regiments, in which all others were excluded. This plan was found to be inexpedient and inconvenient, to say the least of it, and those nationalities are no longer tolerated. The British regiments now contain men of all the four nations, and the jealousies and feuds which formerly occurred do not now occur.

Oriental Club, 28th June, 1860.

J. B.

MADRAS OFFICERS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read with deep regret the severe (I suppose I must not use a stronger word)

censure that the present Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose, has, in his private letters, passed on the officers of the Indian army. It is, however, fortunate, after the flaming Bombay Order, that his real sentiments should be known. All I can say is, that "in the olden time" a very different spirit prevailed, and if you will allow me space in your valuable columns for a few instances, I will be as brief as I can.

Sixty years ago, Colonel Agnew, then adjutant-general of the Madras army, volunteered his services to take the field against the rebellious Polygars, a service which, if it did not promise much glory, was attended with no small danger, the enemy picking the officers off from their cover in the thick jungle. In this same campaign, Lieut. James Grant, adjutant of the Body-Guard, volunteered to take a squadron of that corps to the field, and was severely wounded by a spear. In 1803, Capt. Graham, then collector in the Barahneaul, joined his corps, the 2nd N.I., and accompanied it in the Mahratta war. On the day of the battle of Assaye, Capt. Mackay, who held a staff appointment, requested to join his corps, the 4th native cavalry, but General Wellesley refused. The aide-de-camp returned with a message from Capt. Mackay, "that he placed his staff appointment in the general's hands, but that he must join his corps." The Duke replied, with a smile, "What the d—l can one do with such a fellow!" In the decisive charge which was made by the glorious old 19th light dragoons, the 4th cavalry, led by the gallant Major Floyer, charged side by side with the dragoons, and in that charge Captain Mackay was killed. The Duke said "he was a true soldier."

There is an officer still living, General Welsby, who, though holding staff appointment, was never absent from his corps on service. In 1817, Sir Thomas Munro, and in 1819, Sir John Malcolm, then holding high civil appointments, were actively employed in the field. I could multiply instances of similar ardour in their profession on the part of many of our old officers, the ones I have named being such as first occurred to me without any data to refer to. I have principally referred to the Madras army as the one I am best acquainted with. But, I believe, both in the Bengal and Bombay armies plenty of similar cases might be found, Sir D. Ochterlony for one.

It is singular that if such an unmilitary feeling as Sir H. Rose asserts, prevails amongst Indian officers, that not so very long ago an officer holding a civil appointment, who did not accompany his regiment on foreign service, was very coldly looked upon by his brother officers. I would not have alluded to this, from an unwillingness to cause pain to an individual, but that it is a well-known fact, and is, I think, the best proof that can be given that Sir H. Rose is mistaken in the very unfavourable opinion he has expressed of the Indian service. If it was a matter of everyday occurrence that officers holding staff employment did not join their corps when on active service, surely the individual I have alluded to would not have been marked by the displeasure and disapproval of his brethren for the conduct he pursued?

The Indian army appears to be doomed to perish, but I trust it will not fall unhonoured and unlamented. After the noble speech of Lord Stanley, the other night, supported so well by General Evans, and after the sentiments expressed by Lord Ellenborough, Sir H. Wilmoughby and others, it is evident that the Indian officers are not without friends on both sides of the House. If there is a great national object to be gained, then, of course, the interests of individuals cannot for a moment be put in competition; but if, as Sir De Lacy Evans hinted, "It was generally thought that some higher influence had been brought to bear, to induce the Government to depart from the opinions which they had previously expressed upon the subject," then the question assumes a totally different aspect.—Your most obedient servant.

G. B. P.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 28.

EUROPEAN FORCES: INDIA.

On the order for the second reading of the European Forces (India) Bill,

Mr. A. MILLS prefaced a statement of his reasons for objecting to the measure by claiming a right, as a civilian, to express an opinion upon this question, which, though a military one, was of a complicated nature, and deeply affected Imperial interests—namely, whether we should annihilate an ancient and valuable military machinery, no other being substituted in its place? He argued against the abolition of a local European army in India upon financial, sanitary, and political grounds; and with reference to the mutiny among the local force, upon which those who advocated the change based their arguments, he appealed to the testimony borne by distinguished officers to the gallantry and discipline of that force, and to the services it had rendered in the Sepoy rebellion. Averse as he was from the change itself, he complained far more, he said, of the mode in which it was proposed to be effected. Was it to be tolerated he asked, that the Secretary of State for India, after he had monopolised the decision of this important question, should withdraw from the House of Commons the consideration of the scheme to be substituted for the present, and refer it to a committee or a commission? What security had the House that, if the committee was an independent one, it might not decide by a bare majority, or that its report would be adopted? If not independent, Parliament would be deprived of its constitutional prerogative. He moved to defer the second reading of the Bill for three months.

This amendment was seconded by Sir E. COLEBROOKE, who reinforced the objections offered by Mr. Mills by urging the large amount of military patronage which the change would transfer to the home authorities, and with regard to the opinions of competent witnesses upon the whole question, that the House would be legislating in a great degree in the dark. He contended that the Government had not laid sufficient grounds for this important change, which would destroy the local character of the European force in India and deprive the Indian Government of a large portion of the power which it possessed over the appointment of local commanders.

Mr. T. G. BARING defended Sir C. Wood against the charge of not having consulted the Council of India in this matter, which, he observed, was a mere technical objection, the opinions of the members of the Council being known and before the House. He justified, likewise, the manner in which this question had been brought under the consideration of Parliament, and then proceeded to discuss in detail the objections to the abolition of a local European force in India, insisting that there would not be the slightest difference in training and education for the Indian service between the officers of the local force and those of the line. The plan chalked out by Sir C. Wood, it was said, would interfere with the power of the Governor-general of India; but he denied the force of this objection, and denied also that the change would augment the patronage of the Horse Guards. An opinion had been attributed to Lord Cornwallis, in favour of a local force of Europeans in India; but Lord Cornwallis, in 1794, had actually submitted a plan for the amalgamation of the two forces. He called upon the House to reject the amendment.

Mr. BAILLIE complained that the House should be called upon to decide this question when it was admitted by the Government that they had not decided upon the details of the plan of amalgamation they proposed to carry out. In considering this question as regarded the interests of our Indian Empire, he expressed his belief, founded upon reasons which he explained, that the expense attending the proposed change had been very much understated by Sir C. Wood; and he suggested that, if the Bill passed, the War-office would deal with a large amount of Indian reve-

nue, which would be exempt from the check of a Parliamentary revision, and his opinion was that the War-office was one of the worst managed departments in the public service. He asked whether the Government had calculated the number of men to be maintained in this country for the relief of the corps in India and the colonies. He advised the House to reject this Bill, in order that it might have before it a Bill containing a distinct plan of amalgamation.

Sir H. VERNEY, in arguing for the maintenance of a local army, dwelt upon the contrast between the conduct of the Queen's officers and those of the local army towards the natives of India, the latter treating them with most consideration; and much depended, he remarked, upon this conduct.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE was of opinion that, in a question of high policy like this, the opinions of civilians were entitled to more weight than those of military men, whose reasons for doing away with the local European force were founded upon a transaction which had been exaggerated into a mutiny. He contended that the men had preferred only just and proper claims, and that they had never gone beyond insubordination. If India was to be held by European troops, in his opinion 80,000 would not do, and there must be an annual relief of 10,000 men. Great improvements might be made, and the condition of the men ameliorated, without doing away with the local army altogether, and incurring the heavy drain of human life which would be the consequence. He opposed the Bill.

Mr. KINNAIRD likewise spoke in opposition to the Bill. He thought the Council for India had not been treated in the way the House intended, the question not having been submitted to their judgment collectively till the Cabinet had decided upon it.

Mr. VANSITTART thought that, as the local European army in India was partly extinct, the present moment was singularly favourable to the consideration of the question whether it was not desirable to amalgamate the two armies, which would remove causes of jealousy and discontent. He cordially supported the second reading of the Bill.

Sir W. RUSSELL likewise supported the Bill. The chief objection to a local army—for he laid no stress upon the mutiny—was the almost impossibility, in a climate like India, of maintaining a high state of discipline. All feelings of jealousy between the two armies would be removed by their fusion, and he did not see why there should be more difficulty in obtaining officers for the Queen's army in India than for the Company's European force. If the native army were reduced, as he strongly recommended, an army of 50,000 Europeans would be sufficient.

Sir W. FARQUHAR, after commenting upon Sir C. Wood's change of opinion regarding this question, reviewed the objections he had alleged against a local European force in India, and appealed to the despatch of Lord Canning, who, with the advantage of knowing the sentiments of men of great local experience, condemned the course proposed by the Government.

Colonel P. HERBERT supported the Bill. He asked what would have been the position of the Indian Government, if in the late military strike, which he called a mutiny, the whole or a large part of the army had consisted of local troops. In the royal army, if insubordination broke out in a regiment, it could be removed from India.

Mr. BUXTON trusted that the House would remember that the Council of India were strongly against the scheme of the Government, as well as the Council of Calcutta, including Mr. Wilson; that it had been condemned by Lord Ellenborough, Lord Canning, and Sir John Lawrence; that the late Government had been in favour of a local force, and the present Government had been of the same opinion last year. He argued, upon sanitary, financial, and other grounds, in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. HORSMAN observed, that, no doubt, the question as to the expediency of maintaining a local European army was very important, and

one on which authorities were very much divided. But there were two preliminary questions—whether the House was fairly treated in not having before it all the necessary information, and whether it was prepared to adopt a course so novel of carrying out so great a change, involving questions of principle and details, not by a well-considered legislative Act, but by an abstract resolution, the beginning and end of all Parliamentary proceedings upon a measure that would transfer to the Horse Guards a large amount of patronage and revolutionise the Government of India. In examining the reasons assigned by Sir C. Wood for a change of policy upon this question, connected with the mutiny, he charged him with disingenuousness, and with abusing the confidence of the House. He stated, of his own knowledge, and pledged himself to prove, that there were documents on the subject produced as complete, which were only extracts, important passages having been taken out of them. He complained of details of the Government scheme which had been kept back, but which were of great constitutional importance. There was the question of patronage, of the influence, power, and authority that would be given to the military department, and there was the question of expense. These were points which involved the question whether there should be one supreme head or a double Government in India, and the House was simply asked to repeal an Act of Parliament, without any plan, and against the unanimous protest of the Council of India.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in reply to Mr. Horsman, denied that the Government had withheld information, and that the House was asked to adopt an abstract resolution; the subject before the House was a Bill. He vindicated Sir C. Wood and the Horse Guards against the dark surmises of Mr. Horsman, declaring that there was no intention whatever of altering the relations between the Horse Guards and the Governor-general of India. With respect to the question of a local army, he confessed that he had had great difficulty in arriving at a conclusion; his bias had been in favour of a local army; but he had at length become convinced that the measure of the Government afforded a satisfactory solution of the question. One of the reasons which had swayed his opinion, as it had materially influenced that of Lord Clyde, was the fact of the mutiny in the local corps. He discussed the arguments and opinions for and against the maintenance of a local European force, and upon the sanitary part of the question and acclimatization he cited the evidence of scientific men, showing the destructive effects of long exposure to a tropical climate. He replied to the objection of Mr. Horsman, founded upon an apprehension that the Horse Guards was going to take all the Indian patronage, and gave explanations to show that the Horse Guards would not obtain the vast amount of patronage he supposed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 29.

EUROPEAN FORCES: INDIA.

In replying to a question put by Colonel SYKES, Sir C. Wood explained the cause of the delay in printing the papers relating to the local European force in India, which was commented upon the preceding night. He stated that the papers, which were voluminous, had been laid on the table and ordered to be printed in March, but they had been sent back to the military secretary for revision; that 500 pages had been printed, 300 remaining to be printed, which would be done without further delay.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday, Lord PALMERSTON proposed that the adjourned debate on the second reading of the European Forces (India) Bill, which was the first order of the day, should be postponed till Monday, when the greater part of the papers would be in the hands of members, upon the understanding that the committee on the Bill should be deferred till all were printed.

Mr. HORSMAN assented to this suggestion. He remarked that, although Sir C. Wood had, the

preceding night, attributed the delay of the papers to the printer, it now appeared that they were at the time in the hands of a subordinate of his own department. He trusted, he added, that the papers when delivered would be the real papers asked for.

Mr. A. MILLS hoped that the minutes of the members of the Council would be among the papers.

Sir C. WOOD, advertent to the charge made by Mr. Horsman on the preceding night, that he (Sir Charles) had suppressed the papers in question, and deprived the House of necessary information, declared that he knew nothing about the papers after they had been laid upon the table of the House; that they had not been kept back by any act of his, direct or indirect: and that the charge was totally unfounded. With respect to another charge, of garbling papers, he stated that the extracts were made from private letters and confidential memoranda, passages in which, some of them calculated to give pain to individuals, he had thought were not proper to be published, and he had expunged them.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JULY 2.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.

Lord SHAFTESBURY, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Lord HARRIS, and Lord DEEBY, entreated the Duke of MARLBOROUGH to postpone the motion of which he had given notice, in regard to the exclusion by authority of the word of God from the course of education afforded by the Government colleges and schools in India.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH declined to accede to the suggestion, as the number of petitions presented in favour of the motion and the interest manifested in it throughout the country would not justify him in doing so. In proceeding to support the resolution which he had put on the paper, he quoted at considerable length the rules and regulations excluding the Scriptures from the schools and colleges of India, and protested against the maintenance of the neutrality on which the present system was founded, as the prolonged continuance of it would render a change more difficult at any future period, and in the mean time increase the number of those brought under its baneful influence. He might be told that it would not be possible to alter the present system, as by so doing he would be acting in opposition to her Majesty's proclamation; but he contended that the adoption of such a plan as he advocated would not interfere in the slightest degree with the religious rites and worship of the natives. There was the most satisfactory evidence that the labours of the missionaries were appreciated by the natives, and if they could only be convinced of the sincerity of the British Government to promote Christianity, multitudes would gladly seize the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the Scriptures. The introduction of the voluntary system would meet the object which he advocated, the attendance on the Bible classes being dependent on the will of the pupils and the permission of their parents. Such a system was not half so objectionable as that of grants in aid, which were nothing more than grants for the purpose of proselytizing, regarded with distrust by the natives, and full of peril to the Government of India.

Lord BROUGHAM said he felt it his painful duty to move the previous question, which was carried; consequently that of the Duke of Marlborough was lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 2.

EUROPEAN FORCES: INDIA.

The adjourned debate on Mr. A. MILLS's amendment on the second reading of the European Forces (India) Bill, to defer the reading for six months, was resumed.

Mr. RICH observed that the question at issue was whether that organisation of the European army in India should be continued which had subsisted successfully almost from the time of our possessing a substantial power in that country, or the local force should be cashiered and superseded by her Majesty's troops of the line.

This radical change might be wise and necessary; but the question was a most important one, and the measure ought to be called for by considerations of magnitude, and justified by the opinions of the wisest statesmen and the deliberate judgment of the duly constituted authorities. But, on the contrary, the Governor-general of India and his Council were unanimous against the measure; so were the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and the late Cabinet had been opposed to the amalgamation of the local and the Queen's regular army. The whole weight of conviction was in favour of continuing a local force. Even the Secretary of State six months ago must have been hostile to the measure he now proposed. Mr. RICH discussed the objections to the scheme of amalgamation on the one hand, and those alleged against the maintenance of a local army on the other, insisting that the reasons for not recruiting this army were futile, and that an efficient regular force of 80,000 men could not be maintained in India without deteriorating the general body of the British army.

Mr. TORRENS considered that the weight of authority was in favour of a local force, and that the remains of that force now in India afforded a nucleus for recruiting a local army.

Sir DE LACY EVANS complained of the manner in which this important question had been brought before the House, without the necessary information. From the portion of the papers recently produced, the question, he said, wore in many respects quite another aspect, especially with reference to the opinions of Lord Clyde and Sir William Mansfield, and the insubordination of the local troops, who, he thought, had experienced hard measure. They had been imbued with the conviction that justice was on their side. The alleged foundation for this legislative measure was the bad conduct of these troops; but the papers hitherto furnished did not bear out the plea. The House had been led to believe that the whole of the local force had disappeared, and that, if continued, it must be re-created; but the remaining local troops numbered 17,000, and, in his opinion, so large a European army as 80,000 men was not required in India—that 50,000 or 60,000 would be sufficient. A most important point was the constitutional question—the Horse Guards question. He had no doubt that the prospect of a large amount of the military patronage had something to do with the change that had come over the Government. In conclusion, he observed that, if the measure itself were unexceptionable, the manner in which it had been introduced would justify the House in rejecting it. He moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. M. MILNES seconded this motion. The House, he said, was totally unable to decide this question at the present moment, and till it had a record of the opinions of the Indian Council he should assist in arresting the progress of the Bill. In its present condition, and except in cases of emergency, our Indian empire might be secured, he thought, mainly by a local force. The mutiny in that force furnished, in his opinion, an insufficient reason for abolishing it; the measure must rest upon the question whether it was necessary largely to increase the European force in India. He believed the object in view could be obtained by a well-organised and well-disciplined local force.

Colonel DUNNE argued that a scheme for the amalgamation of the two armies should be presented to the House in a complete shape.

Mr. AYRTON said now the papers were before the House, which put the subject in the most clear, concise, and full light, he could understand why Sir C. Wood had changed his opinion. It had never been understood that he was formally to consult his Council; he had obtained from them all the information he desired, but he had acted, as it was intended he should act, upon his own responsibility. The mode in which this measure was introduced had been objected to; there should be a perfect scheme, it was said; but it was unnecessary for the House to have all

the details before it. Many objections to the proposed change were founded upon mere suppositions of some wrong going to be perpetrated. He justified the change; the conduct of the local troops, he contended, had been mutinous, and evidence of their indiscipline was upon record. The change would operate no injury to the officers; and as to the objection that officers could not be induced to remain in India, he insisted that they would remain or return according to the inducements held out to them. He believed that if the present system of a local service and a general service were to go on for some years, the result would be most injurious to the condition of the local officers, and that the proposed change would conduce to their general interests. The bugbear of the Horse Guards had been conjured up; but he did not believe in the power of the Horse Guards to do all the mischief that was supposed. It was very much at the command of the Secretary of State for War, and in India, so far from its power being enhanced, it would rather be diminished. He believed that the maintenance of a local force would raise up local prejudices and local views, which would become paramount to other considerations.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR, after replying to the concluding remark of Mr. Ayrton, explained the reasons, including the mutilated state of some of the papers, why, in his opinion, the House should not be then asked for a vote on this question. His great objection to the Bill, he said, was that it really transferred the government of India from Calcutta to London and to the Horse Guards, in diametrical opposition to the opinions of the highest Indian authorities. The patronage of the Horse Guards must be increased by the change, and the House ought to know what the increase would be, and the extent of the limitation to be put upon the Governor-general's power. If the arguments for and against a local army were equally balanced, the wisest course was to leave things as they were.

Mr. GREGSON observed that the conflict of authorities and of opinions upon this question rendered it difficult to come to any conclusion. Upon the whole, he thought the two armies ought to be amalgamated, but he hoped that inducements would be held out to officers to remain in India and to acquire the native languages.

Sir F. SMITH remarked that the question involved three points—expense, efficiency, and discipline. There was nothing to show that any great economy would result from the abolition of the local army; on the contrary, the expense would be increased. With regard to efficiency, the local army sent into the field more men in proportion to its number than the Line, and as to discipline, he read testimony which showed that the reports of the indiscipline of the local army were unfounded. He hoped that, looking at the finances of India, means would be taken to keep down the European force.

Colonel SYKES, in opposition to the Bill, made a running commentary of considerable length upon the arguments put forward in its support, classed under nine or ten heads, urging various reasons in favour of a permanent European army in India, which, he said, might be recruited to 30,000 men without touching the resources of the Royal army.

Major PARKER, having been a Sepoy officer, thought the demand for European troops in India had been very much exaggerated, and that a smaller number than that proposed, quartered in healthy cantonments, would suffice.

After a few remarks from Colonel NORTH,

Sir C. WOOD maintained that the papers now produced had confirmed the statement he had made in introducing the Bill, and he proceeded to notice and answer the objections made in the course of the debate, vindicating himself from the charge of inconsistency founded upon his speech last year, and justifying his exclusion of certain passages in confidential letters included in the papers laid before the House. He had, he said, communicated fully and freely upon the subject of the local army with the members of the Council; but, the question being one which

the Secretary of State could not decide himself, it had received the decision of the Cabinet, which had resolved that a Bill should be brought in. The matter had, therefore, not come before the Council in such a shape as to entitle them to record their opinions. Resolutions of the members had been placed in his hands, but the Cabinet had determined that they could not be received. He would, nevertheless, give the Council an opportunity to record them; and then they might be produced. He reiterated his statements as to the expense of the projected change, the supply of officers, and other disputed points, observing that he had not heard any arguments which had changed his opinion.

After a few words from Mr. A. MILLS, and Mr. HORSMAN, the motion to adjourn the debate was negatived, and the House having divided upon the amendment it was likewise negatived by 282 to 53.

The Bill was then read a second time.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 26. William Kidston, McGregor, Akyab; Barham, Consett, Madras.—27. Vanguard, Scott, Shanghai; Julia, Baker, Calcutta; Jane, Scotland, Maulmain; Westburn, Bruce, Shanghai; Marshal Pelissier, Stewart, Mauritius; Forest Queen, Cote, Akyab; Wigtownshire, Harrison, Bombay; Augusta, Babot, Sourabaya; Harry Puddersley, Whitfield, Bombay.—28. Dane (str.), Hoffman, Cape of Good Hope; Siam, Wilson, Bombay; Echo, Dent, and Veritas, Wright, Alga Bay; Timandra, Sargeant, Singapore; Hamilla Mitchell, Chester, Bombay; Mary Garland, James, Cape of Good Hope; Garahida, Bowness, Foo-chow-foo; Banian, Graham, Hong Kong; Cœur de Lion, Lodwick, Ceylon; Lammeregeir, Busten, Coochin; Kitty Cordes, Sopwith, Bombay; Enchantress, Pettendrich, Maulmain; Jane Ewing, Stanton, Madras; Tyne, Bosustow, Cape of Good Hope.—29. Ennomia, Gronow, Madras; Jane Symons, Cummins, Ceylon; John Robinson, Gender, Shanghai; Child Harold, Richardson, Bombay; Ziska, Medhurst, Cape; L'Imperatrice Eugénie, Airth, Port Natal; Coquelicot, Dobinson, Coochin; Cogulua, Ellison, Shanghai; Alert, Petersen, Hondeklip Bay; Sunshine, Watson, Alga Bay; John Williams, Williams, South Sea Islands.—30. George Washington, Allan, Mauritius; Geffrad, Herbert, Ceylon; Bostonian, Burnham, Akyab; Mary Wood, Blomfield, Ceylon; Campbell, Meikle, Bombay; Rothay, Armstrong, Mauritius.—July 2. Peony, Fowler, Ceylon.—3. Sylpu, Briggs, Bombay.—4. Oak, Spence, Port Natal.—6. Marion, Murray, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 4, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Miss Mittendorf, Ens. Hadfield, Mrs. Leigh.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. S. Lamb. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. J. Mackay, Capt. and Mrs. Trydell and infant, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Fergusson, For MADRAS.—Mrs. Cook, Miss McDonald, Mr. N. Groves, Miss Cherry, Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. D. C. Budd. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. R. Peel, Mr. T. R. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Gully, Mr. Gibb. For PENANG.—Lady Maxwell, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Strauss, Mr. E. Bass, Mr. R. Blundell, Miss Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. Maanen and infant, sister-in-law and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hartzfeld. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Henderson, Mr. F. B. Fairlie, Mr. H. J. Lawder, Mr. D. B. Robertson, Mr. P. Tomlin, Lieut. Leacock, Lieut. S. O. Oliver, Quartermaster White, Mrs. White, Mr. E. Mason, Mr. A. F. Linday, Dep. asst. com. gen. Cookesby. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. R. B. Robertson, Mr. F. F. Lowden, Mr. F. Noyer.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, July 12, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. McDonald, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. T. Bruck, Mr. Grodvohl. For Hong Kong.—Mr. W. Kirley. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. E. Simon.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CLAYTON, the wife of Capt. F. R., 8th Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter, at Radnor-place, Gloucester-square, July 2.
MOORE, the wife of Capt. C. W., 3rd M.E. regt., of a daughter, at Upper Norwood, June 27.
PHILLIPS, the wife of Maj. H. R., 25th regt. Madras Infantry, of a son, at the Craven Hotel, London, June 28.

MARRIAGES.

BRIDGE, Major Lionel, H.M.'s Madras Horse Artillery, to Katharine G., daughter of Capt. James Gordon, of Ivy Bank, Nairn, at St. Columbus Church, Nairn, N.B., June 28.
BRIGGS, Capt. David, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to S. Constance J., daughter of the late James Rocheid, Esq., at Edinburgh, July 3.
CAMPELL, Archibald E., H.M.'s 31st regt. B.L.I., to Lucy, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Carden, Royal Engineers, at St. Leonard's, Exeter, June 26.
LAING, Rev. Malcolm S., H.M.'s Chaplain at Futehghur, to Louise A., daughter of Richard Maunsell, of Oakly-park, county Kildare, at Celbridge Church, June 28.
LUMSDEN, Henry, of Pitcaple Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Edith J., daughter of the Rev. Robert S. Battiscombe, vicar of Barkwar, Herts, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, July 5.

McCAUSLAND, Rev. Conolly, M.A., curate of Wrockwardine, Shropshire, to Philadelphia M., daughter of the late Rev. B. G. Blackden, rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire, at the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, July 6.

NAIRNE, Charles Edward, Bengal artillery, son of Capt. Alexander Nairne, H.C.S., to Sophia B., daughter of the Rev. John Dupré Addison, vicar of Fleet, at Fleet Church, near Weymouth, June 28.

OGLIVY, John A. W., to Janet S., daughter of the late Major James C. C. Gray, 13th Bengal N.I., at Edinburgh, June 26.

PURDOW, William H. C. C., H.M.'s Indian Service, to Matilda M., daughter of the late Col. von Reinhardt, at Beckenham, Kent, July 4.

RIDSDALE, Henry, of Calcutta, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq., of Calcutta, at Holy Trinity Church, Bayswater, June 27.

SMITH, Thomas, of Calcutta, to Mrs. Ellen Wallbridge, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, June 28.

DEATHS.

MACKINTOSH, Agnew, M.D., late of H.M.'s Madras Medical Service, at 6, Bury-street, St. James's, July 2.

PARTRIDGE, Lieut. col. S. H., of the Indian army, at Cambridge-street, Hyde-park West, aged fifty-one, June 30.

East-India House,

July 4, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. R. Strachey, Engrs.; Capt. W. C. Hamilton, 2nd Eur. regt.; Capt. A. Rolton, Art.; Lieut. L. B. Magniac, 1st Eur. regt.; Maj. R. C. Tytler, 38th N.I.; Capt. W. S. Pierson, 54th N.I.; Lieut. H. V. Mathias, 50th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. H. Drury, 27th N.I.; Lieut. T. L. Scott, 19th N.I.; Surg. W. Johnston; Surg. C. W. Currie; Capt. G. C. Collyer, Engrs.; Capt. J. H. G. Trist, Inv.; Lieut. C. C. Sergeant, 2nd Eur. regt.; Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, Art.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I.; Surg. J. E. Batho; Capt. J. M. Holt, 20th N.I.; Capt. W. Widdicombe, 7th N.I.; Capt. J. S. Trevor, Engrs.; Lieut. G. S. Morris, 15th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Edwards, Art.; J. S. Carr, 6th N.I.; Capt. C. Cameron, Inv.; Capt. F. Wemyss, Engrs.; Capt. T. B. Gibbard, Art.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. W. Hilton, 65th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. C. Stewart, 6th Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. L. H. Williams, 5th Eur. regt., 4 mo.; Lieut. S. Boulderson, 5th Eur. L.C., 4 mo.; Maj. C. J. Richards, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. L. P. D. Eld, 6 mo.; Surg. W. Shurlock, 3 mo.; Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, 3 mo.; Lieut. T. H. Maddock, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Alexander, 6 mo.; Lieut. G. G. Thain, 6 mo.; Lieut. H. G. Young, 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. F. Moore, 7th N.I., 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Williams, 1st Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Capt. F. Lloyd, 6 mo.; Lieut. G. H. Bounor, 4 mo.; Mr. G. M. B. Eccles, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. Keates; Maj. G. S. Maclean, 74th N.I.; Capt. H. B. Impey, 70th N.I.; Lieut. D. Macdonald, 25th N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Snyly, 29th N.I.; Col. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2nd Eur. regt.
Madras Estab.—Capt. L. Paxton, 45th N.I.; Lieut. F. D'Arcy, 32nd N.I., Asst. surg. J. Shortt, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Superint. surg. C. F. Collier; Lieut. J. W. Watson, 16th N.I.; Lieut. T. Knight, 16th N.I.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Salica.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan) ..	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India) Sica Ra	—	—	1 8½
Transfer Loan Stock)	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 1½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1812-43	—	—	1 7½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal ...	2s. 4 ½s.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay ...	2s. 4 ½s.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0d.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
India Stock			218
India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859			104 ½
India 5 p. ct. Enfaced Paper			96 ½
India Bonds, Enf. Paper, 5½ per cent.			102
India Loan Debentures, 1858			96 ½
India Debentures, 1859			96 ½
India Enfaced Paper, 4 per ct.			83 ½
India 5 per cent. for account			8s. dis.
India Bonds (£1,000)			8s. dis.
Ditto (under £1,000)			—
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	94½ to 95
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B	13½	1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	½ dis. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1½ dis. x.d.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	1½ to 1 dis. x.d.
Stock	East Indian	100	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	99 to 99½
20	Ditto F Ext.	10	½ pm. to par x.d.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864	100	101 to 101½
20	Jubbulpore	10	½ dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97½ to 98
20	Ditto (New ditto)	6	½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	86 to 88
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	96 to 96½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	90 to 92 x.d.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1 dis. x.d.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
Stock	Sicude 5 per cent.	all	98 to 99 x.d.
20	Ditto (New)	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 to 95 x.d.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	80
40	Australasia	all	69 to 71
25	Bank of Egypt	all	21 to 22
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	19½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	30 to 32
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	43½ to 44 bus. d.
20	Ottoman Bank	all	17½ to 18½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2½ to 3½
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1
15s.	Ditto New	all	½ to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ...	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...	all	71 to 73
20	Ditto New	15	10 to 12 pm.
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	½ d. to par.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ¾
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to ¾

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INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

THIRD REPORT of the OPERATIONS of the FUND for the Year 1859. Printed by Order of the General Committee.

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INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

THIRD REPORT.

The time has now arrived when the General Committee desire to place before the public the result of the proceedings of the Fund during the year which concluded on the 31st Dec. last.

The presentation of this Report has been delayed under the impression that it might form part of the proceedings in course for the winding up of the Fund, consequent upon the Resolution of the Committee, that on the 31st December, 1859, the administration of temporary relief would cease. But the proceedings of the Sub-Committee appointed with that object being not yet concluded, the General Committee consider it advisable to delay no longer the publication of their Annual Report.

During the year 1859 the business of the Fund was conducted upon the same plan, and the Committees were guided by the same principles which are fully described in the Printed Report of 1858.

The several Committees have held Meetings as follows:—
General Committee 24
Relief ditto 39
Finance ditto 21
Ladies' ditto 7

Total 91

The financial proceedings of the Fund, from the commencement, are detailed in the Balance Sheet, dated 31st December, 1859.

It is sufficient here to state that the Balance to the Credit of the Fund on the 31st December, 1858, was £265,766 2 9
And the Receipts, in 1859, from subscriptions, repayment of loans, and interest on securities, were 13,345 9 4

£279,111 12 1

The Relief administered in 1859 was £29,501 13 3

Expenses of Management for 1859 1,461 17 7

Remittance to Calcutta in 1859 10,000 0 0 39,966 10 10

Balance, in England, to Credit on 31st Dec. 1859 £239,145 1 3

The correctness of the accounts was certified by the Auditors on the 31st January of the present year, and the Committee have received a certificate from the Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, that on the 31st December, 1859, the Bank held Stock to the credit of the Fund for £243,000.

The relief administered, from the commencement to the 31st December, 1859, by the London Relief Committee, is classified as follows:—

Military Classes.—Donations.

57 Officers 25,504 1 0
143 Ditto (Widows of) 14,715 3 9
41 Ditto (Orphans of) 2,530 6 4
35 Ditto (Wives of) 3,476 3 1
81 Ditto (Relatives of) 2,557 11 4
730 Disabled Soldiers 3,638 9 3
636 Widows, 816 Orphans of Soldiers 12,546 13 8
15 Orphans of Soldiers 147 0 8
172 Other Relatives of Soldiers 1,109 12 9
Ladies' Committee for Clothing 61 1 10

Military Classes.—Loans.

36 Officers 4,660 15 9
28 Ditto (Relatives of) 2,782 7 2
Civil Classes.—Donations.
111 Civilians of all classes 7,329 9 3
5 Ditto (Wives of) 230 0 0
48 Ditto (Widows and Orphans of) 4,109 14 2
13 Ditto (Relatives of) 464 10 8
Civil Classes.—Loans.
16 Civilians of all classes 1,870 0 0
13 Ditto (Relatives of) 1,017 7 7
£71,450 8 3

Of the orphans of soldiers and sailors, 72 have been provided for at the several institutions named in detail, where their education has been well cared for, and the greater number of them have been occasionally visited by the Honorary Secretaries, and by Members of the Relief and Ladies' Committees. Quarterly reports are also received of their progress and state of health.

No. of Children.
Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead 28
Royal British Female Orphan Asylum at Devonport 10
Rev. C. Woodcock's Institution at Chardstock, Dorset 22
Convent at Hammersmith 1
All Saints' Home, Margaret-street 1
St. George's Industrial Lace School, Liverpool 3
Rev. A. J. Preston's Institution at Kilmegaw, Ireland 1
St. Mary's Orphanage, North Hyde 1
Convent at Dublin 2
Birmingham Free and Industrial School 2
"Boys' Home," Euston-road 1
Total 72

The average payment for each child, calculated in the year under review, was £15.

Only one child has died during the year 1859, and that one met its death by an accidental circumstance.

The Committee have not found it necessary to alter the views expressed in their Second Report, dated 31st March, 1859, regarding grants for prolonged periods to the various classes of sufferers; and on the principles laid down in that Report the following classes have continued to receive allowances, the payment of which the Committee have resolved to continue for a further period of two years, viz., to the end of the year 1861, after which they will again be under consideration.

ABSTRACT.

490 Widows of Soldiers.
26 Widows of Soldiers in Domestic Service.
312 Male Orphans.
352 Female Orphans.
30 Male Orphans at Institutions.
59 Female Orphans at Institutions.
60 Widows, Sisters, and Mothers of Deceased Officers and others.
19 Male Orphans of Officers.
20 Female Orphans of Officers.
362 Disabled Soldiers are also receiving an allowance of 6d. per diem for twelve months from the date of their admission on the books, unless in the mean time they obtain remunerative employment, when they would be struck off before the expiration of that period.

On the 29th November last a Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare a General Financial Statement, with their recommendations for the future distribution of the Fund, and the result of their deliberations is given in an Appendix to this Report.

The Committee have continued to receive constant communications from the Local Indian Committees, and they have noticed especially a very full and able Report, submitted by the Rev. C. Slogett, from Lahore, which describes in every particular the proceedings of that Committee.

By order of the General Committee,
G. B. TREMENEERE,
T. PARRY WOODCOCK.

27, Cannon-street, E.C., June 5, 1860.
BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1859.

Receipts, from the commencement:—
To amount of subscription received ... £433,417 5 9
To interest on securities and premiums ... 20,319 19 10
To repayment of loans for relief ... 2,084 13 10
£455,821 19 5

To balance brought down ... £239,145 1 3

Payments, from the commencement:—
By remittances to India, viz.:—

Calcutta £81,787 14 2
Bombay 20,619 2 10
Lahore 12,000 0 0
Oude 5,178 9 1
Delhi 5,344 14 4
Lawrence Asylum 2,000 0 0
Agra 10,356 18 2
Total remittances ... £137,286 18 7

By relief granted to parties in this country:—

Donations £61,119 17 9
Loans 10,330 10 6
71,450 8 3

By expenses of management:—

Advertisements £4,158 14 11
Salaries 1,528 2 10
Stationery, printing, &c. ... 787 9 10
Rent 868 19 8
Furniture and fittings of offices ... 192 7 7
Miscellaneous expenses ... 903 16 6
7,939 11 4

By balance 239,145 1 3

£455,821 19 5

By purchase price of £100,000 New £3 per Cents. 95,814 8 3

By purchase price of £108,000 East India Debentures 103,090 3 10

By subscriptions for £40,000 New East India Debentures 38,000 0 0

By balance on current account with the Bank of England 2,237 7 2

By cash in the Secretary's hand 3 2 0

£239,145 1 3

We certify that the accounts and vouchers of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutiny in India (of which the present statement is a summary) from the commencement to the 31st December, 1859, have been examined, and found correct. We further certify that the service appears to have been conducted with every regard to economy in its management.

(Signed) W. G. PRESCOTT,
W. G. ANDERSON,
W. ANDOE.

London, Jan. 31, 1860.

APPENDIX.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the General Committee on the 29th November, 1859, was composed as follows:—
Mr. Alderman FINNIS, Chairman.

MEMBERS.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward H. M. Parker.
Ryan.
Major-General Parr.
Lieut.-Colonel Freeth.
Major J. A. Moore.
Mr. J. C. Macdonald.
Mr. P. Cazenove.
Major-General Tremeneere.
Mr. T. Parry Woodcock.

After four meetings (their proceedings in each case having been confirmed by the General Committee) the Sub-Committee, on the 15th of May, submitted the following report, which has been circulated to every member of the General Committee:—

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. Forrest, having been called upon to prepare a classified report and valuation of allowances granted by the Committee to sufferers by the mutiny in India, with a view to ascertain whether the balance to the credit of the Fund, on the 31st December, 1859, is sufficient to meet its liabilities on the scale on which these allowances have been hitherto disbursed, has prepared the following statement, the correctness of which, in all its details, has been certified by Mr. J. Hill Williams, Vice-President of the Society of Actuaries of London.

The allowances have been calculated (some as annuities for life, others as annuities for shorter periods) upon the basis of the Three per Cent. Carlisle Life Tables; and the statement shows the several classes of recipients, the amount of annual payment to each class, and the capital required on the 31st December, 1859, to provide for these payments by quarterly instalments in advance, till the respective terms, as above specified, shall have expired.

SCHEDULE A.

	No. of Persons.	Annual Allowance.	Present Value.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I. Widows of Soldiers and Sailors for Life ...	490	6,908 4 0	137,424 19 7
II. Do. do. in domestic service for do. ...	26	135 0 0	2,674 18 3
III. Male Orphans of do. till 13 years of age ...	312	1,108 18 0	6,964 2 9
IV. Female do. do. till 15 do. ...	352	1,221 8 0	8,944 17 8
V. Male do. at institutions till 13 do. ...	30	401 15 0	1,744 8 4
VI. Female do. do. till 15 do. ...	59	770 0 0	4,619 17 9
VII. Widows, Sisters, and Mothers of Deceased Officers and others for life ...	60	2,564 0 2	41,873 19 6
VIII. Male Orphans of Officers and others till 19 years of age, unless previously provided for ...	19	550 0 0	3,627 0 8
IX. Female do. do. till marriage ...	20	497 15 0	9,688 14 9
There are also to be provided for at— X. Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore ...	1,368	14,157 0 2	217,452 19 3
Total ...	1,458	17,314 10 2	263,425 11 11

The following detail describes the classes comprised in the above statement:—

Class I.—Widows of soldiers and seamen who lost their lives during the mutiny in India. They have no pension from the Government. The allowance from this Fund will cease on re-marriage, or in event of misconduct.

Class II.—Widows of ditto under the same circumstances, but who, having obtained employment, receive a smaller allowance.

Class III.—Sons of soldiers and seamen who lost their lives during the mutiny. They are with their mothers, and receive from this Fund a small weekly allowance for their maintenance and education until they complete their 13th year.

Class IV.—Orphan daughters of soldiers and seamen, under the same circumstances. They receive from this Fund a small weekly allowance until they complete their 15th year.

Class V.—Sons of soldiers and seamen who lost their lives during the mutiny. The mothers of these boys, for the most part, are also dead. The boys are to be maintained at educational institutions, at a cost of from £12 to £16 per annum, until they complete their 13th year.

Class VI.—Orphan daughters of soldiers and seamen, under the same circumstances. They have also, for the most part, lost their mothers. They are to be maintained at educational institutions until they complete their 15th year.

Class VII.—Widows, sisters, and mothers of officers, clergymen, merchants, and others who lost their lives during the mutiny. The means of each individual have been carefully considered. In event of their possessing no means of support, sufficient provision has been made, and the inadequate means of others have been supplemented sufficiently to make their income adequate to their position in life.

Class VIII.—Orphan sons of officers, clergymen, merchants, and others who lost their lives in consequence of the mutiny.

Their mothers are also dead. Their means have been considered, and have been supplemented from this Fund sufficiently to maintain and educate them till they complete their 18th year.

Class IX.—Orphan daughters of the same class of persons. They have also lost their mothers. To these, under similar circumstances, an allowance has been made, for maintenance and education, until they complete their 18th year; after which the allowance will be reduced by 25 per cent., and be then continued until their marriage or death.

Class X.—This class comprises persons of each of the foregoing classes, whose cases have been investigated by the Relief Committees at Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore. The allowances have been recommended by those committees on the same principles which have guided the London Committee. Every case has been reported to the London Committee, and the allowance sanctioned by them.

On the 29th of March last, at a meeting of the Special Committee, the Hon. Secretaries were requested to make further calculations, with a view to the incorporating with the foregoing estimate of liabilities, such a provision as might seem desirable for the education or orphan children of all classes, who, from their early age or other circumstances, had not been yet under the notice of the Committee.

In pursuance of these instructions the Hon. Secretaries prepared the following Schedule B, which was approved and sanctioned by the Special and General Committees on the 15th and 22nd of May, 1860:—

SCHEDULE B.			
Entirely Orphans.	Brought forward	£263,425 11 11	
13 Sons of officers, outfit and allowance, as per statement	A	3,624 0 0	
19 Daughters do.	B	2,177 10 0	
23 Sons of soldiers, outfit at £4 each	C	92 0 0	
29 Daughters do. at £5 each	C	145 0 0	
9 Boys with relatives, outfit at £4 each	D	36 0 0	
9 Girls do. at £5 each	D	45 0 0	
With Mothers Living.			
Orphans of Soldiers.			
26 Boys at institutions, outfit at £4 each	C	104 0 0	
42 Girls do. at £5 each	C	210 0 0	
319 Boys with their mothers, at £4 each	E	1,272 0 0	
359 Girls do. at £4 each	E	1,795 0 0	
Orphans of Officers.			
182 Boys whose mothers are living; for 45 of these boys an outfit is calculated at £50 each, and a small allowance for education		6,985 0 0	
133 Girls			
1112 Children			
Total maximum value of the present liabilities of the Fund		£279,911 1 11	

A and B comprise supplemental allowances, which the Committee have granted to provide for the education of orphans of officers and others (the mothers being also dead), included in Classes VIII. and IX. of the previous Schedule A. in addition to the sums therein detailed; these allowances will cease when the orphans shall have completed their seventeenth year. The boys for whom cadetships may probably be obtained will be provided with a sufficient outfit and passage to India. For each female orphan a small sum will be granted at the age of eighteen years, as an outfit in addition to their income referred to under Class IX., Schedule A.

C and D comprise the orphan sons and daughters of soldiers and seamen (the mothers being also dead), classified as Nos. V. and VI. of Schedule A, and for whom a small donation will be granted as outfit, to enable them to go into service when they shall complete the ages of thirteen and sixteen years respectively.

E comprises orphan children of soldiers (the mothers being still alive), and corresponds with Classes III. and IV. of Schedule A. For these also a small sum will be granted as outfit, at the ages of thirteen and sixteen years, when they will cease to be claimants on the Fund.

F provides a small addition to the income derived from the Bengal Military Orphan or other Funds, to the sons of officers and others who lost their lives during the Mutiny. Their mothers are still alive. This assistance is provided only in families in which the number of sons is more than one.

The following is an Estimate of the Assets of the Fund.

Balance at the disposal of the Central Committee, including the balances of the Committees at Edinburgh, Calcutta, and Bombay, on the 31st December, 1859	Brought forward	£254,489 8 11	
Probable deductions from liabilities in Schedule A, on account of the re-marriage of widows and the marriage of female orphans, as estimated by the Actuaries		29,609 17 5	
Value of annuities to soldiers' widows and orphans residing at Manchester, which, since the preparation of Schedule A, have been transferred to the Manchester Committee		7,565 0 0	
Outstanding loans to sufferers by the Mutiny		8,945 16 3	
Total assets		300,610 9 7	
Estimated balance in favour of the Fund		£20,699 0 6	

Although it thus appears that the Fund is at present on the safe side of its liabilities, and possesses a margin which is estimated at £20,699. 0s. 8d., the Committee wish to bring

prominently to notice that this apparent surplus is only obtained by taking credit for the sum of £29,609. 17s. 5d., for which the Fund is still liable, but which it may not be called upon to pay in consequence of the possible re-marriage of widows, and the marriage of female orphans, upon either the certainty or the chances of which no correct calculations can be based.

The calculations contained in Schedules A and B having been considered by the Special and General Committees, have been adopted as the basis upon which all payments falling due during the years 1860 and 1861 will be defrayed.

The administration of temporary relief having terminated on 31st December last by a resolution of the General Committee, Major-general Tremenhare and Mr. T. Parry Woodcock have resigned their offices as honorary secretaries.

It remains, therefore, that the General Committee should determine, as suggested by the Special Committee on the 15th May, upon the permanent distribution of the Fund, as well as upon the executive necessary to carry it on.

T. Q. FINNIS, Chairman of the Sub-Committee.
27, Cannon-street, E.C., 1st June, 1860.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th JUNE, a SPECIAL MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE, at which every Member was invited to attend, was held in the BOARD ROOM of the AGRA BANK, 27, Cannon-street, for the purpose of determining on the future distribution and management of the Fund.

The following Resolutions having been proposed and seconded, were carried unanimously:—

Resolution 1. Proposed by P. D. HADDOX, Esq., seconded by G. G. MACPHERSON, Esq.;

"That the Report of the Sub-Committee, as now read, be approved and adopted."

2. Proposed by J. C. MACDONALD, Esq., seconded by Captain BARBER;

"That General Tremenhare be requested to superintend the administration of the Fund on its present footing, with a salary of £200 per annum, from the 1st January last."

3. Proposed by J. STUART, Esq., seconded by H. F. SANDERMAN, Esq.;

"That the Committee meet monthly."

4. Proposed by H. M. PARKER, Esq., seconded by Lieut.-col. H. B. HENDERSON;

"That the thanks of the General Committee be given to the Local Committees in India; to Mr. Wylie, for his unremitting attention to the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Committee; and to the several Honorary Secretaries of the Local Committees."

5. Proposed by W. J. MAXWELL, Esq., seconded by Mr. Deputy OBBARD;

"That the best thanks of this Committee be communicated to the clergy, and other gentlemen, who have been instrumental in distributing periodical payments to the recipients of this Fund."

6. Proposed by P. CAZENOVE, Esq., seconded by G. CORT-HORN, Esq.;

"That the warmest thanks of the Committee be tendered to Major-General Tremenhare and T. Parry Woodcock, Esq., Honorary Secretaries, for their unwearied and invaluable services since the commencement of the Fund."

7. Proposed by W. J. MAXWELL, Esq., seconded by H. M. PARKER, Esq.;

"That the warmest and most sincere thanks of the Committee be offered to Mr. Alderman Finnis for the zeal, ability, and courtesy which he has manifested in fulfilling the duties of Chairman of the several Committees of this Fund."

8. Proposed by Major-General TREMENHARE, seconded by T. PARRY WOODCOCK, Esq.;

"That the report, with appendix and resolutions, be published in the morning papers."

27, Cannon-street, E.C., June 20, 1860.

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"What a glorious thing it would have been," said a writer in the 'Lancet' Chronicle of August last, "had the Euphrates Valley Railway and the Seine and Punjab Railway been accomplished facts at the time of the present insurrection."—Fide The Indus and its Provinces—p. 14.
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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 447.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 5	Burmah (Rangoon)	May 19
Madras	" 8	Bombay	June 7
Agra	" 2	Ceylon	" 10
China (Hong-Kong)	May 22.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 4th of June has enjoyed the high honour of being conveyed in the same steamers with the late Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in India—Baron Clyde, the hero of Lucknow, and pacificator of the North West Provinces. His lordship's successor, Sir Hugh Rose, had arrived in Calcutta, but was expected to take his departure for Simla at an early date.

Sir Charles Trevelyan had received the despatch recalling him from the Government of Madras, and had intimated to Sir Henry Ward that he should be prepared to resign his seat on the 18th of June. Sir Henry's removal from Ceylon will be a source of unfeigned regret to all classes of inhabitants in that beautiful and prosperous island.

On the 2nd of last month Mr. Wilson laid on the table of the Legislative Council the Report of the Committee on the Bill for Licensing of Arts, Trades, and Professions. The only alteration, but one of great importance, is the addition of special clauses for the imposition of a licence duty on tobacco, instead of a tax, as originally contemplated by Government. It is admitted that the revenue will suffer by this amendment, and it is feared that a good deal of smuggling will be the result, but Mr. Wilson maintains that the cost of collection will be less.

Sir James Outram's health, we regret to learn, has not been improved by his voyage. Unless a change for the better be brought about by a trip to Batavia, Sir James will be compelled to return to Europe.

General tranquillity appears to reign throughout our Eastern Empire. The only disturbers of the peace seem to be the missionaries of Benares, who have been guilty of the supreme folly of circulating anonymous letters, calling upon the Hindoos to abjure idolatry and embrace the Christian religion. Considerable excitement had consequently prevailed at Meerut and Furuckabad, and rendered necessary the intervention of the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. The Viceroy even had judged it expedient to remonstrate with these wrong-headed fanatics, and to point out the inevitable results of their inopportune zeal.

Great dissatisfaction prevailed among the British community on the subject of the Report of the Compensation Committee. The claims of sufferers have been treated in a manner both unjust and offensive. In the first place, as soon as these claims were substantiated a reduction was made of 25 per cent. on the whole amount, and then one-third of the balance was awarded—but not paid. Notwithstanding the positive promise of the Government that the compensation should be made on the 15th of May, not a single payment had been received up to the 4th of June. This is only in keeping with its conduct in the matter of prize-money, and no doubt proceeds from the same cause—the want of funds. The magnificent gifts lavished upon natives has exhausted the Treasury, and as the Europeans are not likely to revolt there is no pressing necessity for securing their loyalty. Good faith, however, which has hitherto been the attribute of English rulers in all parts of the world, and especially in the East, may no longer be regarded as a title to respect, so far as the Indian Government is concerned.

A subscription, limited to ten rupees, had

been got up by the British residents in Calcutta as a token of their admiration of the pluck and endurance manifested by Tom Sayers in his memorable fight with the Benicia Boy. The amount, which was expected to be very considerable, was to be forwarded by the following mail.

Money was said to be "very easy," though Government Securities do not improve, as their value now depends upon the demand for them in England.

"Tenders"—says the *Englishman*—"were made on the 2nd June for 5½ per cent. Government Securities, under the notification for the conversion of Government Bonds mentioned in our last. The highest tender here was Rs. 105, and the lowest 102-8, which were accepted. The Bank of Bengal tendered at Rs. 103. We have not heard the amount tendered for in Calcutta, but at 103 there is no doubt the whole amount of 83 lacs afloat would be converted into the five and a-half loan."

The principal news from China relates to the successes of the insurgents, who had compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Nankin. Between Pekin, however, and the Yang-tze, the rebels have been completely worsted. Chusan was occupied by the allies, whose forces have at last been put in motion.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Ripon*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta at 2 P.M. on the 9th, and may, therefore, be expected to arrive at Southampton about the 19th inst.

The *Alhambra*, from Corfu, arrived at Malta on the 7th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Valetta* (from Marseilles the 5th, with Bombay mail) arrived at Malta at 6 P.M., and left for Alexandria at 10 P.M. on the 7th inst.

The *Indus* (from Southampton the 27th of June) reached Malta at 1 A.M. on the 8th, and left at 6 A.M. for Alexandria.

The *Salsette*, with London mail of 12-18th May, arrived at Point de Galle, en route to Australia, on the 11th of June, the day she was due.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Col. Corfield, Mr. H. McIntosh, General Lord Clyde, Col. Sterling, Lieut. Col. Metcalfe, Mr. Henry de Mornay, Lieut. Gravelle, Mr. N. F. McDonnell, Dr. Corbett, Capt. Sanderson, Dr. and Mrs. Cheke and child, Mr. J. B. Baillie, Lieut. Molyneux, Major Drew, Mr. Fondelair, Mr. Gottheimer, Mr. K. McLeod, Mr. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, and Mr. Cossaigne.

Expected at Southampton.

Per steamer Ripon, July 19.—From Singapore.—Mr. Knox, Mr. Lipscombe, Rev. and Mrs. Smyth, Mr. Draper, Eugénie Money, Lieut. Baldwin, Lieut. Leek. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Howell, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and child, Mr. Court, Mr. Pratten. From Calcutta.—Major and Mrs. Daniell, Mr. Long, 2 Mr. Gays, Mr. Dove, Col. S. Paton, Capt. Fraser, Mrs. O'Brien and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Murton, M. de Latour and two children, Mrs. Wylie, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Adington, Doctor Hemmings, Major and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Swinton, Mr. Abbott, Captain Buzalagatta, Mr. H. B. Graves, Mr. De B. S. Heaver, Capt. Gibbs, Major Drew. From Madras.—Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. Bird, Mr. Foster and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. Warden and two infants, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Annesley, Lieut. Warden, Lieut. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Child, Capt. Grant, Capt. G. d'Almeida, Lieut. and Mrs. Norrie. From Galle.—Mr. R. H. M. From Alexandria.—Mr. McKnight, Mr. Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Little.

BENGAL.

GENERAL FUNK.

During one of Sir Charles Napier's expeditions into the interior of Scinde, we forget whether against Shere Sing in August, 1843, or the one he made the following year, some very groundless alarm so excited the people at Kurrachee that the old chief said the station seemed to have been under "a General Funk in his absence." In a similar predicament seem to be not a few in India at this moment, and on not very much more tangible or substantial grounds. Until the publication of the Madras minutes the members of the commonwealth, of every caste and complexion, seemed pretty nearly unanimous in favour of an Income-tax, the details of the measure, and the fashion and working of the machinery by which its operations were to be carried into effect being of course open, as they would have been at home, to discussion. It was plain to every man, whether in the service or not, that to go on increasing our encumbrances was a thing impossible. How we were to disengage ourselves of these was necessarily an open question; that they must by some means or other be got rid of was plain to the meanest capacity. The feeling of the natives was one of astonishment that they were to be so lightly dealt with. Had the Governor-general, so soon as the mutinies were quelled, mulcted the region over which revolt raged through the cowardice or connivance of the natives themselves, to the extent of the entire cost of the mutinies, the amount would have been paid without a murmur. The Mahomedan emperors, to the halcyon days of whose rule the natives are represented as for ever looking back, would have raised at the spear's point double the amount of deficit in a month. Nor have we in the midst of all the assertions of a few newspapers either avowedly native or subject to native dictation, any substantial grounds for assuming that the native is more averse to this than to any other form of impost. "An ignorant impatience of taxation" is not confined to England; and the greater the ignorance of the requirements of the empire, the greater may we expect to be the impatience of those called upon to meet them. The public mind may rest satisfied that there will be no general or local rising anywhere, no active resistance. Let the Act, when once passed, be accompanied by an intimation that the refusal to pay the Income-tax will be followed, within three months, by a fine or distraint equal to the original amount of the impost, and that this will be levied by force, and a single example of decision will suffice, should so much as an example be needed. Discontent or disorder may be brought about by hesitation in the execution of the law. There is no fear of either through the direct instrumentality of the law itself.

In the midst of these discussions few things have astonished us more than the ignorance of some of the local journals. One charges Mr. Wilson with mis-statements because he professed to bring forward his measure under the unanimous sanction of supreme authority, while neither Madras nor Bombay were consulted. Who made them supreme? They are everywhere defined as not only subordinate, but as so subordinate and so powerless that they can do nothing without the sanction of supreme authority, set forth by the statutes of the realm as consisting of the Governor-general in Council. But then Lord Elphinstone and Sir C. Trevelyan had their appointments as directly from the Crown as Lord Canning, and they are directly responsible to the Crown, and to no one else. The Crown has said the opposite, and must know best. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, the Superintendent of the Bengal Marine, the Master-Attendants, the Assay Masters, and their deputies at all the Presidencies, had their appointments direct from the Crown as much as the

Governor-general or the subordinate governors. May we expect to hear any morning that the gallant seamen and learned savans have also sent home their minutes, only hitherto they have been discreet enough not to publish them? Calcutta may any day be awakened by the news that Capt. Reddie has placed the Hooghly under blockade, that Drs. Downs and Shekelton have refused to feed the press-room, and have taken the constitutional method of bringing the ruler to his senses—stopped the supplies. If Lord Elphinstone has, as is said, sent a memorial home direct against the privileges of the legislature, or sent any memorial at all through any channel save that prescribed by law, the Governor-general, he has manifested an ignorance of the principles of the administration to which he has for more than twelve years belonged, that seems altogether incredible, especially seeing what reason the Bombay Government has had within the past twenty years to become familiar with such things. From the annexation of Colaba to that of Sattara, from the construction of the pilot boat of Sir H. Leeke to the repairs of the *Ajdaha* and *Acbar*, not a work could be proposed by them without reference to authority. Lord Elphinstone has carried subservience to the Supreme Government to its extremity. Lord Falkland was considered to have gone nearly as far as possible in the surrender of his independence, when, in 1850, he referred to the Governor-general to settle betwixt him and his Council who should be Commissioner of Scinde. His successor surpassed him. A twelvemonth has not elapsed since Lord Elphinstone asked the Supreme Government to advise him as to his right to ignore the recommendation of the Director-general as to who should be appointed surgeon at Mahableshwur. But the question of authority is not one of opinion; it is settled by law. By the Act of 1834 the Governors of the Presidencies are enjoined constantly and diligently to transmit to the Governor-general true and exact copies of all orders, resolutions, and Acts in Council of their respective Governments. They are to pay and yield obedience to all orders they may from time to time receive, and all neglect or contravention of such instructions shall be punishable by suspension or dismissal. This is to be followed by deportation to England to await further punishment. Lord Elphinstone is already gone. The Governor-general has but to order Sir Charles Trevelyan and his counsellors to cancel their minutes, and to apologise for their publication, or meet recusancy by dismissal or deportation. The Marquis of Dalhousie would have done both by wire within an hour of hearing of hostilities.

We could scarcely have believed a journal in India written in the English language, even if the language alone be English, so ignorant of the constitution of the Legislative Council as to speak of its asking advice from any one. Why, it is our Indian Parliament! It is authorised to amend any Act in the Statute Book, save the Charter Act, the Mutiny Act, and laws affecting the prerogatives of the Crown. The Legislative Council is no more called upon to consult the Governor-general himself, than is its English prototype to refer to the Sovereign. The Viceroy, like his Royal Mistress, may refuse assent to an Act, which thereby fails to become law; he may prorogue or suspend; unlike the Sovereign he cannot dissolve; and the Council, unlike the faithful Commons, have no power to stop the supplies. Last of all, what perhaps most amazes us from the ignorance of English customs which it implies, is the indifference shown to what at home is deemed the most heinous of ministerial offences—breach of confidence. Lord Brougham's brief note in 1834—"The Queen has done it all," cost the Chancellor his place. The publication of Lord Ellenborough's despatch to Lord Canning two years ago, was equally fatal to the delinquent. No Cabinet Minister who betrayed his own opinion as such, without the sanction of his col-

leagues, would be permitted to remain for an hour in office.

Such are the men who are at present withstanding the Bill now under discussion before the Legislative Council. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the author of the uproar, like Fear in Collins' Ode,

"Back recoils, he knows not why,
Even at the sound himself hath made."

By his side stand prejudice, ignorance, and error, his only allies. May we not well conclude that "a General Funk has taken command of us"—that he only requires to be forced to disappear?—*Friend of India.*

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

Although our information is not yet sufficiently detailed to enable us to comment as we should wish on the late brilliant campaign of Brigadier General Chamberlain against the Wuzzeerees, we yet know sufficient to enable us to point to the officer by whom that campaign was planned, and that success was achieved, as one of whom any country ought to be proud. In the face of natural obstacles, of the terrible heat, and of a fierce enemy whose raids had hitherto been successful, General Chamberlain has penetrated retreats hitherto untrodden by Europeans, has stormed fastnesses, and struck such a terror into the hearts of his opponents, that they who before had never bent to mortal man, have, in the language of abject submission, sued for peace at his feet. The question may perhaps arise, "who is this General Chamberlain, who, with small means, has accomplished these great exploits, who has succeeded where others had failed, and who, in 1800, has performed most gallantly a task from which another General shrank back baffled, beaten, and humiliated in 1849?" General Chamberlain is an officer who has seen as much service as most men, and who has performed more brilliant achievements than often fall to the lot of even the most favoured of mankind to accomplish. He has received seven wounds, more than one of them very severe; he served with great distinction throughout the Afghan campaigns of 1839, 40, 41, and 42, and gained in them the reputation of being one of the coolest and, at the same time, the most dashing soldier in the army. He was present also at the hard contested fight at Maharajpore; and when we say that Neville Chamberlain was present at an action, we express in a concise form an usage which will present itself to all who know him or who have heard the story of his exploits. He was with Lord Gough when the sun went down on the doubtful field of Chillianwalla, as well as when that gallant veteran achieved the "crowning mercy" of Goojerat. Finally, after organising victory in the Punjab, and transferring to his successor, Nicholson, a force with which his genius was able to perform so many wonders, he went to Delhi, and at once became the life and soul of the attack. Appointed Adjutant-general of the army, he held that office only so long as he could perform together with its labours the duties of a soldier and a general, and when the time arrived when the two could no longer be united, he gave up the lucrative and influential official berth in order to return to that for which he felt all the yearnings of a hero. We have not alluded in the course of this sketch to those frontier campaigns which are alone sufficient to shed glory on a career. Succeeding to the chief command on our most turbulent frontier within a short time of Sir Colin Campbell's inglorious raid, Brigadier-general Chamberlain quickly effaced the recollection of that disaster, and by a series of campaigns as brilliantly conceived as they were effectually executed, established our authority in places where it had been previously laughed to scorn. The manner in which he has handled his force has been spoken of in terms of enthusiastic admiration by those who have served under him. He has been methodical where the pursuance of certain fixed rules seemed to indicate success, but none have known more accurately than he when to discard rule, and trust

to those rapid combinations which, when guided by genius, cannot fail to be successful.

Such, feebly sketched, is Neville Chamberlain. Had he belonged to the French army, had the deeds he has performed in India been achieved under the equally sultry sky of Africa, he would have gained a renown which would have been European; his name would have been mentioned in the courts and camps of the great powers at the same moment with the Lamoricières, the McMahon, and the Neills of the present day. His deeds can vie with theirs. Like them, he writes the tried skill of the general with the strength and valour of the soldier. Unlike them, however, he belongs to a service of which it has been recorded that it does not possess a single officer capable of commanding a division. By the verdict of one who failed where he succeeded, he stands in that category, and though that verdict has been shattered before the inexorable logic of facts, in the presence even of General Chamberlain's achievements, it includes, nevertheless, in its sweeping, though feeble, censure the most brilliant English soldier of the present day.

We cannot conclude these remarks without adverting to the position of Colonel Lumsden, and expressing a hope that no opinion may be formed, and no action entered upon, in consequence of his alleged surprise, until the facts of the case are fully known. Colonel Lumsden is a very able and a most gallant officer, who has performed great services to the State. We would earnestly deprecate on this occasion that habit of springing to hasty conclusions and judging solely by results which obtains so often with small minds. Sure we are, that if that gallant soldier has made a mistake, he will be the first to avow it, and equally sure that the mistake, if ten times greater than it appears at present, ought not to efface the memory of the distinguished services which have gained for his name a lasting place in the pages of Indian history.—*Englishman*.

LORD CLYDE.

In four days Lord Clyde will lay down the chief command of the armies of India, which nearly three years ago Sir Colin Campbell assumed. A soldier destitute of the science of a military statesman, a tactician despising the guerilla strategy necessary for ordinary warfare in the East, he has yet quelled a revolt which threatened the existence of the Empire; in two years he has hunted to slaughter or chased to miserable death, or pardoned with a just mercy, thousands of rebels who covered all Northern India from the jungles of Shahabad to the walls of Delhi. Nor when history tells the story of his life will it be forgotten that with a speed and a tact it had been better for his present reputation that he had always shown, he relieved the long beleaguered captives of Lucknow from disease and death. We feel inclined to moderate our admiration of the French army and its system of promotion when we read the farewell order of Lord Clyde. The son of a Highland carpenter, his has been the honour of being pointed out by his countrymen as the man to save India in 1857, his the boast that he was the chief instrument of wresting the Empire from traitors.

Yet Lord Clyde leaves the scene of his triumphs under a cloud. There is not an officer of the Indian army who will endorse our estimate of his career. He is believed, and on good grounds, to be hostile to that army. He is said, and we have the best authority possible in the circumstances for believing the statement, to have expressed it as his deliberate opinion that, generally speaking, these officers are unfit to command a royal regiment. As they think of the long list of heroes, of men great as both soldiers and administrators, with whose names the history of the Indian army is emblazoned, they naturally feel indignant at a Commander-in-Chief who holds such an opinion, and look at all his acts with an unfavourable eye. Had that opinion been made public the insult would deserve to be resented, even more than the civil notification which branded a whole

service as dishonest in their pecuniary dealings. But Lord Clyde has a right to express any opinion confidentially to the Government of India or the Home Authorities without having his confidence violated. And sympathising as we do with Indian officers now that that opinion has been published, as it never was intended to be, and in an exaggerated form, we yet think it is our duty to look at the whole career of the Commander-in-Chief with something of the calmness which gives to history its value.

Sir Colin Campbell left the Crimea with a reputation for powers of command which justified the ministry in selecting him for India. His "to-morrow" became a proverb, and when he landed in Calcutta excited the hopes of misruled citizens that it would be typical of his strategy. All had been disappointed in Sir Patrick Grant; all were watching the steady advance of Neill and Havelock. Troops sent on by Lords Elphinstone and Elgin, had to be received and forwarded to the chief points of the seat of war with all dispatch. Conscious of his weak points the new Commander had the sagacity to appreciate and to attach to himself General Mansfield, who was summoned from diplomatic idleness at Warsaw. Later he strengthened himself still further by securing the aid of Henry Norman, the most promising young soldier in the Indian army. On the tide of prestige, which flowed from the fall of Delhi in September, 1857, Lord Clyde advanced to the relief of Lucknow, joined at Cawnpore by Greathed's column, on the 26th October. Adopting Outram's plan he made the skilful advance ever famous in story, and with his precious charge effected a retirement which all allow to be equally skilful. He returned only in time to save Cawnpore. After the action of 6th December, after clearing the Grand Trunk Road, occupying Futtehghurh, and being joined by Seaton from Delhi, he was ready in the first days of 1858 to reconquer northern India.

It is at this point that we find the military weakness of Lord Clyde. It is always easy and sometimes rash to predict the consequences of a certain line of action which was not adopted. When success has followed a contrary course, though it may have been long delayed, there is a presumption in its favour. History will no doubt acquit Lord Clyde of the Fabian character ascribed to his operations. But we who stand at its front cannot rid ourselves of the belief that, acting under pressure from men who have proved they are innocent of statesmanship, Lord Clyde adopted a policy which prolonged revolt, decimated the army, and emptied the exchequer. He waited and waited for weary months of the cold season for reinforcements from every quarter, and then with the fate of an irresistible power he swept down on Lucknow. Not till 4th March did he invest the well-prepared city. He took it only by the criminal stupidity of Brigadier Campbell who allowed its hordes to escape, to begin the severe campaigns of Rohilcund and Northern Oude. The work was almost thrown away. Shahabad was once more roused by Koer Singh. Azimgurh trembled. Bareilly required three armies and was not taken till May, by the end of which only the north valley of the Ganges was pacified. Oude had now to be re-conquered, and by the heats and malaria of a season when marching is madness, our force was thinned. The year 1858 closed with the proclamation that rebellion had been driven from its last stronghold. The fastnesses of Nepal did the rest.

That the campaign was dictated by Lord Canning and not heartily adopted by Lord Clyde, is well known. Nevertheless it was, in the end, successful, and Sir Colin Campbell received his peerage. Had his strongly expressed opinion been adopted, the local European army would not have been goaded to mutiny. When his urgent remonstrances were unheeded, his orders to commanding officers lessened the catastrophe. Taking a complete view of his three years' career as Commander-in-Chief, while we regret the publication of an opinion as incorrect as it is unfair, we cannot let Lord Clyde lay down his command

without an expression of our gratitude for his services to India, of our general admiration of his actions as a brave soldier.—*Friend of India*, May 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—The *Hurkaru* gives as authentic the following version of a startling occurrence said to have taken place quite recently at Burrisaul:—Messrs. Blossome, Kemp, junr., and Hughes had been dining with Mr. Warrand, of the Civil Service, and all left the circuit bungalow after dinner, to accompany the two first named gentlemen to their boat. On passing the house inhabited by Messrs. R. C. Raikes, the collector, and Powlett, a young civilian, Mr. Warrand went into the verandah. Mr. Powlett, who was in bed, called out to him and asked what he wanted. Mr. Warrand said "a light," upon which Mr. Powlett asked him to come in, and said he would give him one. All four gentlemen then went into the room, and Mr. Hughes, who was slightly intoxicated, sat down upon the bed. A scuffle ensued between him and Mr. Powlett, during which the other three left, but returned again when they heard the sound of blows. Mr. Powlett then rushed to Mr. Raikes room in the other end of the house, and cried out, "Here is Warrand and these fellows from the circuit bungalow," and at the same time Mr. Warrand chased towards Mr. Raikes' room a bearer who had been beating Mr. Hughes with a *lathee*. Mr. Raikes upon this met him with a loaded gun and fired at him. Mr. Warrand, crying out, "What are you doing, you cowardly fool?" dropped, and Mr. Raikes fired at him again, when a number of the collectory guard and peons surrounded him, and by Mr. Raikes' order beat him whilst lying insensible in the verandah. The others ran off for the doctor, who when he came pronounced Mr. Warrand dead. Messrs. Raikes and Powlett were called for, and begged to bring a light and to render assistance, but they had hid themselves. Mr. Warrand was then carried to the circuit bungalow, where it was ascertained that the shot or bullet had passed between his scull and the scalp without injuring the bone. Mr. Hughes had been forgotten, until a noise was again heard, and the collectory people were found to be beating him by order of Mr. Raikes, by whom he was sent off to the thannah and kept there all night, very badly wounded in the head by an iron-bound *lathee*. He was released next morning by Mr. Muspratt, the magistrate, who proceeded to deprive Mr. Raikes of all his fire-arms. Mr. Raikes affirms that the gun was loaded only with blank cartridge. A case was afterwards brought before the magistrate by the bearer against the gentlemen for forcible entry, but it broke down, as Mr. Powlett admitted that he had asked Mr. Warrand to come in, and because the bearer was not the proper complainant.

SUTTEE IN OUDE.—An old bunya, by name Khyrathee, died at the village of Husseinpore in the Lucknow district, on the 3rd May, after one day's illness. His old wife living at Hydergurh, hearing on the evening of the 2nd that he was very ill, came to Husseinpore on the 4th, only to find that he had died two days before. On the evening of the 7th the son-in-law made arrangements for burning the body of the deceased, as it was a propitious day. On mentioning this to the widow, she said that she was determined to perform Sutte. The Lumberdars were informed of this, and they came to remonstrate, when she said that if she were not allowed to do so she would take other means to destroy herself, and "grief would come to the whole village." On which one of the Lumberdars said:—"You must show by example that you are resolved to perform 'suttee.'" She at once tied round her finger a bit of rag, dipped in oil, and set fire to it, on which she was allowed to perform "suttee," one and all in the village joining in the deed. No blame whatever can be attached to the police in not preventing its occurrence, as the Chowkedar started from the village to report that a suttee was about to take place, but the police arrived just after the cere-

mony had concluded. Captain Chamberlain, the district superintendent of police at Lucknow, has made searching inquiries into the case, and has apprehended seventy-one individuals, who all aided in the suttee.—*Oude Gazette*.

THE RIOT AT JHANSI.—The men who were charged with wanton assault on Mr. Fuller, Tehseeldar of Jhansie, viz., the Naib Tehseeldar, Goor Persad, and eight others, have been found guilty by the deputy commissioner, and committed to take their trial at the sessions on a charge of aggravated assault.

MUTINY OF THE KAREN LEVY.—The *Maulmain Advertiser* of the 5th May gives the following account of this insane movement, on the authority of the Commissioner:—A detachment of the Karen Levy was stationed on the Yoonzaleen, at a place called Kulloodoo, we think about 150 men. Of this number 120 or 130 men were enticed away by their havildar, one Nga Hlau, carrying away with them their arms and ammunition, and it is supposed all their stores, consisting of about 10,000 rounds of ball cartridges and the same number of percussion caps. Their commanding officer, Lieut. Watson, was at the time at Shoaygyeen making arrangements for a supply of rice for the levy during the rains, and therefore could not control the actions of the men. After the disaffection, the mutineers took the direction of Pahpoon, which is situated on the Yoonzaleen, in order to attack a wealthy Goung Gyook whose head quarters are at that village. Should they succeed in this, they threatened to move upon Beeling, and will probably be joined by Min Loung, and thus disturb our most settled districts in that quarter. The audacity of the rascals seems to have no bounds, for they have been daring enough to get their leader to send a letter or so-called proclamation to our rulers, advising that immediately they have done with Beeling they will descend upon Kaukaret and cross into province Amherst. It is much feared that the mutineers have already attacked Pahpoon village and the Goung Gyook, on whom their eyes are set, and if such prove true we do not know how or where their proceedings will end. The Commissioner, therefore, on intelligence of the facts reaching him, applied to Brigadier Gordon for the aid of a detachment of the military force under him with European officers, who are to act according to the instructions delivered them by Captain Briggs, Deputy Commissioner of the Province, and Lieut. Hill, Assistant Commissioner, both of whom, with Lieuts. Harrison and Watson from Shoay-Gynee, are moving by different routes to the protection of the doomed village of Pahpoon, and if possible anticipate the attack of the mutineers. Brigadier Gordon acted promptly, and put 160 men of the 32nd Regiment N.I. under orders on Thursday evening last, and early yesterday morning eighty of them embarked for Martaban, followed at eleven o'clock by eighty more, and it is to be hoped will be in time to give the disaffected a notion of their true greatness. Lieuts. Harrison and Hill moved with all despatch to the relief of Pahpoon with thirty men each, of the Pegu police battalion, and also a boat's crew of the river police, while from here there are two detachments of native infantry, who will be joined at Martaban by Captain Biggs and Lieut. H. S. Hill, the Assistant Commissioner 1st class, Maulmain. We do hope that these various detachments will cut off the retreat of the rebels, and read them a good lesson. We cannot conclude without adding a remark or two. The promptitude of Brigadier Gordon in complying with the Commissioner's request, who wished the detachment to be sent up with all despatch, and the alacrity of the men to proceed, for they were ready in a few hours, is just as we expected. The Commissariat department deserves every praise for the rapidity with which everything necessary for the men was got ready and placed in the boats, and we must say that Captain Hutchinson may well and justly be proud of his establishment. Since writing the above, we have been very kindly favoured with the following, with a promise of further contributions, for which our correspondent has our best thanks:—

"Martaban, May 4, 1860.

"Yesterday information from Lieut. Harrison reached this, that upwards of 100 men of the Yoonzaleen levy had mutinied at Kanloodoo, burnt the stockade there, and marched on Pahpoon, where there is another guard of the levy. Lieut. Watson was at Shoay Gyeeen at the time. The mutineers have their muskets and good stores of ammunition. Captain Briggs took the information at once to the Commissioner, and the following plan was arranged on the spot, and is energetically being carried out. Lieut. Watson with a party of military has marched on Kanloodoo; Lieut. Harrison from Shoay Gyeeen has marched on Pahpoon. Lieut. Charles Hill was despatched to Kyeketo to take the command of 100 men of Colonel Blake's corps there, and advance direct up the valley of the Beeling river on Pahpoon; Lieut. H. S. Hill takes a company up today to Kaukaret, and then up the valley of the Yoonzaleen towards Pahpoon, and Captain Briggs takes a company to Beeling, which is the point d'appui, the centre on which all the parties will work, under the immediate orders of Captain Briggs, the Deputy Commissioner of province Martaban. It is to be hoped that all five parties moving from different directions on the mutineers may come up with and destroy them. They have not as yet shed blood, so far as is known, and Captain Briggs has issued a proclamation calling upon them to give themselves up at once, and if they have any grievances he will inquire into and redress them—failing which, they will be untriflingly hunted down, and they, or any who may join them, shot down like dogs whenever or wherever found."

EMIGRATION TOWARDS KASHMEER.—A brief note from our Lahore correspondent, dated 20th May, affords some information which it may be as well for our authorities to take heed to:—While out this morning in the direction of the Raize bridge, I noticed some groups of what appeared to be Mohummdans. I dismounted, sent my horse away, and quietly walked in the direction of the principal gathering. On approaching them, I found they were Kashmeerees, taking leave of their brethren, on the eve of their departure for the hills; that they were in the habit of going up every year, and only taking their annual trip. True, I observed, but that is the case only with a very few. Here are a great number of men only apparently on their way? By degrees I found out, after a little pressure in the shape of cross-questioning, that the number of emigrants from Lahore was greater than usual, and that a similar exodus was being carried out at Noorpoor, Lodeana, and even Umritser, with other shawl manufacturing localities. That the Raja of Jumoo had considerably relaxed his taxes on shawl weavers and shawl weaving, and invited many of his subjects who had withdrawn from his father's territories, on account of the oppression of Golab Singh, to return, under promise of advantages they would not enjoy in the British provinces, &c. It immediately struck me that besides all this there must be some underhand work in operation regarding the proposed taxes. I hinted as much, but the spokesman was a wary man, and declared that could never be the case, that it was pure desire to revisit their native hills that induced them to go at the present moment, and that they could never be such ungrateful wretches as to leave the country where they had been so well treated, &c., &c., which assertions I, of course, received at their full value, and I saw them turn their faces Kashmeer-wards under the full conviction that they were leaving, partly under the belief that they would be better treated in their native land than they had been, but chiefly because mischief-loving and disloyal men had worked them into a full conviction that they were to be taxed so heavily in the Punjab as to make it undesirable for them to remain any longer. I will endeavour to find out approximately the numbers who are thus withdrawing themselves from the operation of the licence-tax of one rupee per annum, for that is the only tax by which the great bulk of them would be affected. Under any circumstances, the withdrawal of so large a number of artisans in this particular branch of industry, the staple manufacture in the upper part of the Punjab where every village almost has its shawls looms of some kind or other, is a serious affair. The weavers cannot, of course, be prevented from leaving if they desire to do so,

but it will be worth the while of the authorities to do their best to trace the origin of the movement, which, I believe, will be found in the misrepresentations that are so industriously set afloat to alarm and disquiet the people, especially the lower classes, who are easily swayed by false tales and rumours of any kind that tend to bring discredit on the Government.—*Englishman*.

A LESSON FOR FAIR EMIGRANTS.—The following interesting little story has been sent to us (*Englishman*) as illustrative of two proverbs, "Look before you leap," and "There are many slips between the cup and the lip." A young lady, affianced to a gentleman in Calcutta, was hastening on the wings of love, or rather on the screw steamer *Simla*, to her "future," when, unfortunately, the screw being even slower than the "wings," time was given for indulging in the amusement of a flirtation in the steamer, and a gay young officer of the Madras army rather contrived to efface the memory of the distant lover. The lady, in a state of agitation, went ashore at Madras, and was last seen by herself in an hotel, sitting the image of despair, having, however, taken the precaution to advise her future in Calcutta by telegraph that a serious change had come over her mind, and that he had better forget her. Tears not being transmissible, and the wires being atrociously callous, the sensibility was left out. The telegraph department, true to its constitution, delivered the message to a person of the same name, but not the right man. Both, however, the eager lover and the surprised gentleman, went to the steamer on her arrival at Garden Reach. When the true circumstances of the case were broken to both, the astonished lover, after a stare or two and a gasp, turned to his namesake, and in despairing tones spoke thus, "I say, old fellow, let's have a peg."

CHITTAGONG.—A memorial window of coloured glass has just been inserted in Christ's church, Chittagong, to commemorate the providential escape of all the residents during the mutiny of the Sepoys stationed there in Nov. 1857. The window is a very tasteful one, and has been inserted in the chancel, which has been lately added to the church. It bears no representation of life, but is ornamented with the usual ecclesiastical emblems and appropriate texts of scripture, and it has at its base the following inscription:—"The grateful residents at Chittagong, providentially rescued from the murderous hands of the mutinous Sepoys, 1857, place this memorial of their thankfulness to a gracious God." The window has been supplied by Messrs. Frank Smith and Co., Southampton-street, Strand, London, at a cost of Rs. 600. The window and a handsome new Communion Service is a thank-offering from the residents present at the time of the mutiny.

CHITTAGONG, May 19.—Nothing could be finer than the weather we have had for the last fortnight; the ground is wet, and we have hot cloudy days to make the young plant shoot up. The sowings are nearly completed, both paddy and indigo. The market will be overstocked with the former, and a deficit in that of the latter. Mr. Herschel is revelling to his heart's content in the ruin of his countrymen, which seems to afford him the most exquisite pleasure; he is now doing his utmost to prevent them from obtaining the redress, which the new law held out to them, of damages; he dismisses the cases in the most summary manner, with scarcely the form of an investigation; he has unfortunately a large field to work on since the removal of a very efficient officer (Mr. Mackenzie) from Harrah. What a change for the poor planter, to be obliged to go to Herschel's court instead of the others, where they were treated with courtesy, and had justice meted out to them!

SIMLA, May 21.—I am sorry to say there is very little local news indeed. Saving the departure of Countess Canning and her party, this morning, for the interior, I have not heard of anything stirring. Her ladyship proceeds to Chini in the first instance, and thence across the hills to Mussoorie, arriving there about two months hence, and finally leaving the Himalayas about that time for Calcutta. These are the present arrangements,

and involving, as they do, a long and tedious journey at the worst season of the year, I don't think they are very good. We are now having delightful weather, clear and cold; the recent rain has refreshed nature, and the surrounding scenery is gorgeous in the variegated tints of foliage and blossom. There is to be a subscription ball on the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, which is likely to be a successful gathering of "beauty and fashion." The station is fast filling; many of the houses vacated by the commander-in-chief and staff and the viceroy's staff, secretaries, &c., are being secured for new arrivals, or those expected from the plains. "Peterhoff," recently occupied by Lord Clyde, has been taken for General Sir R. Garrett and a couple of "chums," so that I suppose, as the season advances, we may expect gaiety "galore!" I hear of considerable difficulty Lady Canning and party are likely to encounter in their journey across the hills. The new road to Thibet must be a very narrow and dangerous one, if all I hear of it be true. Fancy a distinguished lady being lugged up a hill or let down a descent by passing a rope round her beautiful waist, with a *Puharee* at each end of it! and yet I hear that this plan has been gravely recommended as the only way of overcoming some of the difficulties of the road.—*Englishman*.

DINAJEPURE, May 16.—A portion of the 2nd division, revenue survey, leaves Dinajepore tomorrow, on its way to recess at Darjeeling. The 1st division will shortly pass through in an opposite direction, on its way to recess at Berhampore. The superintendent's office remains at Dinajepore. By the united exertions of both these professional surveys, it is expected the survey of the entire district will be completed during the following year.

MEERUT.—A short time ago the chief bankers and respectable men of this place received a circular from some missionaries, at Benares apparently, for it is anonymous. This was a direct attack on the Hindoo religion, and denounced idolaters in no measured terms. This has created considerable excitement; indeed, it is to this that all the rumours lately so rife of disturbances and discontent are owing. At Furruckabad the excitement caused by these circulars has been very great. It is believed by every one that they were issued under the authority of Government. There is also every reason to believe that these papers have been very extensively circulated throughout the provinces. The mischief thus done is very great indeed, the distrust and suspicion of the Hindoo being again raised against Government. The Commissioner of Meerut has brought this matter to the notice of the Lieutenant-governor of the N. W. provinces, who ordered the officiating commissioner of Furruckabad to proceed at once to act as occasion might require in Furruckabad, and also referred it to the Governor-general. The Viceroy has caused a letter to be addressed to the Rev. Mr. Mullens, of Benares, on the subject, calling his attention to the very dangerous and ill-judged course pursued by some member of the mission, probably the Rev. Mr. Kennedy. The Viceroy reminded him of the effect of Mr. Edmond's circular calls to be converted, just before the outbreak of 1857, which were not so mischievous as these, inasmuch as they bore the signature of a responsible person, whilst these, being anonymous, might more readily be believed to have emanated from Government. The Governor-general pointed out that, leaving other more serious questions behind, no good could possibly be ever attained by violent attacks on the religion of the Hindoos. It would not forward the object the missionaries had in view in the slightest degree; he further pressed on Mr. Mullens the necessity of modifying their zeal, for we could not expect that the people of this country would be inclined to receive the truth when presented to them in this shape. The fact is, that the consequences would only be to rouse the people against the Christians generally, and to make them cling more obstinately than ever to their own belief. The course taken by this missionary can

breed only suspicion, alarm, and hostility against the whole Christian community in India, and is too likely to lead to mischiefs of the most appalling kind. The object of the Viceroy in causing this remonstrance to be made, is to request the good services of Mr. Mullens to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of so manifestly objectionable and dangerous a proceeding should he be correct in believing that the document was issued by Mr. Kennedy. It is very far from the desire of the Government, the Viceroy informed Mr. Mullens, to discourage missionary operations in any legitimate form, but the course pursued by the writer of this circular is as much opposed to the progress of true religion as it is calculated to excite popular commotion and civil strife.—*Englishman*.

THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE have sent to his Excellency the Governor-general in Council a copy of their petition to the House of Commons, and solicited a continuance of his Excellency's kind support to the object of the petition. The committee also, we are informed, have brought to the notice and recollection of Government, that the period originally fixed for payment of the adjusted claims was at the end of two months from the date appointed for closing the Commissioner's investigations. The two months expired on the 15th, and the committee have solicited the issue of the necessary orders for immediate payment.

NOORUNGABAD.—A handsome monument is to be erected over the graves of the English murdered at Noorungabad, in the Mahomdee district. It is being prepared in England, and the expense will be defrayed by private subscription, supplemented by a grant from Government.

A NATIVE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is about to be established at Lucknow. A meeting of the commercial community was held on the 17th May, at which nearly a hundred native bankers and dealers were present. The object of the Chamber is to enable the merchants to regulate their own laws affecting import and export duties.

FORTIFICATIONS OF LUCKNOW.—There are at present in Lucknow three fortified places—the Muehee Bhawn, the Residency, and the Moosabagh. As there will seldom be a European garrison sufficient for more than one fort, measures are about to be taken to concentrate the strength of the troops in the Muehee Bhawn. General Napier's plan for the fortification of Lucknow included the establishment of military posts from the Dilkooshah to Moosabagh. The total cost of the Muehee Bhawn works has been 4 lakhs of rupees. It can accommodate a force of 3,000, and may be defended by 500.

CALCUTTA POST-OFFICE.—The *Hurkaru* gives Calcutta somewhat definite hopes of possessing a post-office worthy of the capital. The plans have already been drawn out by Mr. Digby Wyatt. The building is to cost £40,000. Why the flooring should consist of mosaic-work, and the spire be as high as the Ochterlopy monument, or why there should be a spire at all, we are not informed. The site is that originally intended, once occupied by the old export godowns of the trading Company, and now covered by useless Custom-house sheds. We expect to see the completion of the building in five years, when the business of the office shall have doubled.

THE "CRYING WANT" OF INDIA.—We see from the *Delhi Gazette* that another attempt has been made to construct a self-acting Punkah. A model for an ingenious contrivance for pulling a set of Punkahs in a large building, such as a church or barrack, has been invented by Corporal Girling, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. The motive power is a pair of bullocks, but we are not informed as to how the machinery acts. Plans for a self-acting Punkah have flitted through the brains of most Anglo-Indians, but owing to a want of mechanical invention and skill in the country the long-desired luxury has never come within our reach. Will no one offer a prize for the discovery? It ranks at present with such problems as squaring the circle.

DAKH BUNGALOWS.—The *Hurkaru* says Government has sanctioned the small sum of Rs. 4,000 for supplying the staging bungalows on the

Grand Trunk-road with decent furniture. This sum will effect but little improvement on the present filth and desolation of the majority of these bungalows. Those in the North-West are on the whole superior in accommodation and cleanliness to the erections in Bengal. We should like the Post-office authorities to imitate their brethren in Madras in the publication of the receipts and expenditure on their account. There must be a considerable profit to the State.

THE ANDAMANS.—The settlement on the Andaman Islands seems to be gradually progressing. The public buildings are said to be nearly finished. The timber of the islands, bricks made on the spot, and lime from shells, are used. The convicts begin to grow vegetables, irrigating their land from wells sunk as in the North-West. Although the officials have had several interviews with the natives, their friendliness does not increase. Recently Dr. Gamack, while handing some of them presents out of his boat, was shot in the shoulder by an arrow.

JUNGLE GRANTS IN OUDE.—We have received a copy of the new rules for the lease of jungle grants in Oude. Applications for grants of waste land must be made to the deputy commissioner of the district, and be by him transmitted to the chief commissioner, through the commissioner of the division. No grant can exceed 5,000 acres in extent. The grant will be held free of assessment for twelve years, and on the expiration of this term it will be settled with the grantee or his heirs in full proprietary title at the customary rate of assessment, or 50 per cent. of the assets of the cultivated portion, subject to the following conditions:—That one-fourth of the whole be cultivated by the end of the sixth year's rent free possession. That one-half be cultivated by the end of the twelfth year's rent-free possession; a deduction, however, is made for such land as is uncultivable. That boundary marks be maintained at the expense of the grantee; that the right of the public to roads through the grant be not interfered with; that the right of Government over all running streams be recognised, and lastly, that the grantee duly perform all the duties required of landholders in Oude.

EPICUREAN WOLVES.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that in three small districts near Umritsur the number of children carried off and destroyed by wolves was 350 during the past year. It seems that the "shikarees" hitherto allowed by Government to each district are armed only with clubs. Much of the loss is due to the carelessness or criminality of the mothers. Exposure near the haunts of wild beasts, and at the brink of wells and tanks, is now the great mode of infanticide all over India.

THE OLD STORY.—The Governor-general has notified to the 47th, 65th, and 70th Bengal Native Infantry regiments who constituted the Bengal Brigade in China that, in recognition of their exemplary conduct, they will enjoy the full benefit of additional furlough to their homes.

THE ARNOLD TESTIMONIAL.—The admirers of the late William Delafield Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, have resolved to perpetuate his memory as the first who held that office by "the institution of a gold or silver medal as an annual prize for the most meritorious pupil in the Government schools." Mr. Wyon is now casting a die in England which will cost seventy guineas. It is to bear a likeness of Arnold on one side, and a device appropriate to the object and to India on the other. Subscriptions for the "Arnold Medal Fund," from which the annual medal will be provided after paying primary expenses, will be received by Captain Fuller, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.

NATIVE SERVANTS.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that the commissioner of Simla is now investigating a charge brought by a European against a native for an assault upon his daughter, a child under eight years of age. This is the second case of the kind recently. The laziness of parents who allow their children to be always with native servants to whom obscenity is the rule of life is most criminal.

THE FEUDAL RELATION of tributary provinces to the British Government is illustrated in an announcement which appears in the *Gazette*. "The people of Nung Klow, in the Khasia Hills, having, with the permission of the Government, elected Bor Sing to the chiefship of that district, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general is pleased to confirm the election, and to confer the chiefship of Nung Klow on Bor Sing and his lineal heirs for ever." The title of Rajah Bahadoor is conferred on Bor Sing.

THE WEATHER.—At present while the thermometer is at 130 degs. in Bengal, it is 86 degs. in the Neilgherries. The Ganges has risen three feet above its highest level, owing, we presume, to the melting of the Himalayan snows. The heat in Bengal is greater this season than even in 1858. Instances of natives dying from coup de soleil and of horses dropping in the streets are very common. Lower Bengal has had a taste of the hot winds of the north-west.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.—The President in Council has forwarded to the Maharajah of Burdwan a resolution expressing the satisfaction of the Government at his willingness to bear taxation. "This expression of sentiment, supported by true and correct reasons, is entirely consistent with the Maharajah's well known character for loyalty and fidelity, and proves that he properly comprehends the actual situation of affairs. Such a declaration proceeding from so distinguished and influential a subject as the Maharajah is appreciated by the Government, and it is satisfactory to his Honour in Council to observe that the Maharajah rightly understands that the new taxes will not in any way contravene the terms of the perpetual settlement of the land tax in Bengal, a settlement which will ever be kept inviolate."

TUMLOOK, May 31.—A case of rather serious smuggling has just occurred at Jellamootah. The smugglers, twenty-nine in number, were carrying away in as many bags upwards of nineteen maunds of salt from Hoodah Joychundbar of that Aurung. One of them has been captured with the smuggled salt, and the case is under trial with the salt agent of Tumlook. Some of the local poketan and preventive officers are implicated in this illicit affair. Since our last was written we have had only two or three slight showers of rain and the heat has been very oppressive. The deepest tanks have dried up to an extent seldom known before, and it is said that in certain localities, not far from the station, water has become as scarce as in the African or Arabian deserts. The fate of Midnapore is still more lamentable. There, not a drop of rain has fallen since October last, and what with the rocky nature of its soil, and its numerous population, it is not difficult to conceive how great are the sufferings of our brethren in that town. Fires are the order of the day. Within the last eight or ten days no less than eight have occurred in and near the station, thus averaging almost one per diem. Cholera is raging most fearfully among the manufacturers at Goomghur and Mysaudul, but happily there is not much sickness of any kind in the station itself. We are still without a deputy magistrate, and it is to be regretted that the rumour about Mr. Lewis's deputation to this sub-division has proved to be groundless.—*Hurkaru*.

SIR JOHN BARLEYCORN IN INDIA.—The quantity of malt liquor received by the Commissariat during 1859-60 was:—Ale, 24,169 hogsheads; Porter, 29,210. Of the whole quantity consigned, 2,276 hogsheads of Ale and 724 of Porter were rejected. This is too small a quantity to justify the complaints of the English suppliers that their stores are rejected on frivolous grounds.

TO THE ENTERPRISING.—A lease of the Laku Singh Coal Mines in the Jinteah Hills is advertised by Government. Now that some new river boats are nearly ready, and the stagnation of trade in Calcutta has induced the I. G. S. N. Company to send two of their steamers up the Assam rivers, the inducement to risk capital in the Eastern districts is greater than it used to be.

DR. TAYLOR, C.B., inspector of hospitals, has been appointed to organise the Invalid Department established at the Cape of Good Hope for the China force.

SUMBULPORE, May 23.—The district is fast settling down, and, with the exception of two or three ryots' heads cut off from time to time by small outlying parties of choars, nothing is stirring. The heat is something that must be felt to be appreciated; 110 in the shade is a common figure just now, and on several days the lowest temperature registered has been 93 deg. Eating is out of the question; this is rather fortunate as sheep are not to be procured for love or money. Drinking, too, down here is rather an expensive amusement, the cost of getting down stores is something frightful. Perhaps this may account for the newly-appointed adjutant of the Shekawattie Battalion throwing up his appointment; it was only to be expected that "clay" would require moistening with the thermometer at 110. On the other hand it should be borne in mind that the place is not easy of access to bailiffs; what with fever and choars they never get in alive. Rather an important consideration for most Queen's officers I should imagine. It is hard lines that Queen's men should be shoved in as they have been lately, and they really should not be allowed the additional privilege of selecting their appointments. The Shekawattie lines were entirely burnt down on the 8th, not a hut was spared. Fears were entertained that the European bungalows would catch fire; a shed in all the Commissioner's compound actually did so, and was burnt to the ground; it was only by the greatest exertions that the fire was prevented from extending further. I am sorry to say that several lives were lost. Some poor creatures took refuge in an old pukka building, attached to an indigo factory formerly in existence here, the place caught fire in some mysterious manner, and they all perished miserably. The lines are now being rebuilt in a more "convenient" situation. We are looking forward to the advent of the rains; another month of this weather would, I really believe, dry up every European in the place.—*Hurkaru*.

THE PRESS SNUBBED.—The *Hurkaru* is indignant with Mr. Seton Karr, in refusing accommodation to his reporters at the sitting of the commission on the indigo question. Mr. Karr declared that "it was against the wish of the commission that the proceedings of the commission should be published. If the reporters chose to get a table for themselves, he had no objection to their placing it in the room." This was very uncivil treatment of the reporters by Mr. Karr. If the colonisation committee which sat in England some months ago had refused accommodation to the reporters of newspapers in the same uncourteous manner, what would the public at home have thought of their conduct?

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The operations of the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the past official year show a profit to Government of Rs. 704. The income was Rs. 110,915, and the expenditure, Rs. 103,274. The number of summonses issued was 51,405, a decrease since last year when it was 70,012. The cases decided in favour of the plaintiff numbered 12,447 against only 1,412 for the defendant. 6,132 cases were nonsuited. The Madras Court can never succeed in paying its expenses.

PRINCIPALITY OF DHAR.—After repeated orders from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-general, the latter has at last consented to give up the principality of Dhar to the young Rajah. Possession is, however, according to the correspondent of a western contemporary, not to be rendered up till the Rajah attains his majority (he is now fifteen), and in the meantime the principality is to be managed by British officers.

RAIN RETURNS.—Dr. Buist, Superintendent of the Government Press, and Editor of the *Government Gazette*, North-Western Provinces, has addressed a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* with regard to rain returns. From this letter we learn that this season the returns will be made with more than ordinary minuteness. Dr. Buist says:—

"They are expected to appear weekly in the *Gazette*, prefaced by a careful analysis. The result of these will be summarised and analysed monthly, a minute examination of these data winding up the wet season. In 1855 the Bombay telegraphic department purchased a large supply of barometers with the view of telegraphing from out-stations, as is done in Europe on the approach of storms. Had warning been given only six hours before of the approach of the hurricane of November, 1854, several lakhs worth of property, and hundreds of human lives sacrificed in Bombay harbour for want of precaution, might have been saved. Rain gauges are being established all along the lines of the railway here; seventeen hundred rupees have been sanctioned for the purchase of meteorological instruments for the railway department, and I have no doubt that, before a twelvemonth elapses you will see the whole of these arrangements harmonized into a beautiful system for the investigation of the phenomena of climate, both in relation to their bearings on pure physics and on the practical ends of every-day life. We have no observatory, no universities or colleges, no learned societies at Allahabad—at present we have not so much as a station library—things all in existence at Bombay. But we have in place a body of enlightened, earnest, upright public men, bent on the extension of our knowledge and the improvement of the country, and these make up for the want of other appliances."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27. Chowringhee, Evans, Mauritius.—28. Str. Simla, Paterson, Suez; John Sydney, Wheeler, Mauritius; Negotiator, Hawkins, Liverpool.—30. Henry Herbeck, True, Liverpool.—June 1. Fiery Cross, White, Hong Kong.—2. Duke of Malakoff, Ross, Coringa; City of Palaces, Young, Madras; Charles Hill, Small, Liverpool; Ocean Queen, Hinckley, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Simla, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Miss Pollock, Rev. Mr. Denberg, Lieut. Salmon, Miss Vollock, Mrs. Castrell, Miss Allen, Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Ford, Miss Revell, Mrs. O'Neill and infant, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Storey, Mr. Tuckett, Mr. Vandenham, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Wilson, Lieut. Irvine, From MARSILLES.—Capt. Price, Mr. Duff, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Miller, From MALTA.—Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Dodd, From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ernsthausen, Capt. Lindsay, From GALLE.—Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Vandort, Mr. Swan, Mr. Taylor, From BOMBAY.—Lieut. gen. Sir H. Rose, Capt. Rose, Surg. Vaughan, Mr. Mehta and child, Mr. Mealy, From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Pursey, From KANGAROO ISLANDS.—Mr. Lloyd, From MADRAS.—Mr. McGregor, Mr. Walker, Dr. E. A. De Silva, Mr. Goncalves, Mr. Lima.

Per Chowringhee.—Mr. A. and Mrs. Fraser and three children, Miss Pender, Capt. Gilchrist, officers, and crew, consisting of four in number, taken off the ship *Gulnare*. From MAURITIUS.—Mr. Gregg.

Per City of Palaces.—Mr. W. F. Kelly.

DEPARTURES.

May 27.—Waverley, Swinson, Mauritius; Raritan, Dodds, Mauritius; Highlander, Sherman, New York; Malakoff, Mine, Hong Kong.—28. Matapan, Dunbar, Boston.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia, for MADRAS.—Mr. Raphael, Mr. N. Argenti, Lieut. Keyne, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and family, Capt. and Mrs. Sidelbottom, Major Sall, Capt. Colburn, From GALLE.—Mr. A. Toussaint, Miss Pender, to Bombay, Major Smith, Galle, For SUZ.—Major Mulock, Mr. A. Fisher, Rev. H. Stern and child, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Gerber, For MALTA.—Major Newdegate, For MARSILLES.—Col. Corfield, Mr. H. McIntosh, Gen. Lord Clyde, Col. Sterling, Lieut. col. Metcalfe, Mr. Henry de Mornay, Lieut. Granville, Mr. N. F. McDonell, Dr. Corbett, Capt. Sanderson, Dr. and Mrs. Cheke and child, Mr. J. B. Baillie, Lieut. Molyneux, Major Drew, Mr. H. Fondeclair, Mr. Gottheimer, Mr. K. McLeod, Mr. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, Mr. Cassaigne, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major and Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. C. J. Long, Messrs. J. Gray, A. H. Gray, A. Wallace, E. A. Dow, Col. J. S. Paton, Capt. H. Fraser, Mrs. O'Brien and children, Capt. Robertson, Mrs. C. Robertson, Mr. H. Merton, Mrs. de Launton and children, Dr. Fleming, Major and Mrs. Hopkins, Lieut. Holroyd, Mrs. Wylie, Capt. Hon. and Mrs. Addington, Mrs. Swinton, Mr. W. H. Abbott, Capt. Bazalgette, Lieut. Grant.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 4, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	8 8 to 3 12	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	16 4 to 16 8	
Dit o, 5 do.	8 0 to 8 4	
3rd Nica Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 17 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	8 8 to 8 12	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 4
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 4
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 4
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Ditto.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	75
5 ditto ditto	100	88
5 1/2 ditto ditto	100	95
New Treasury Bills	100	95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	5900 to 5925
Agra Bank	500	650 to 655
Delhi Bank	500	Nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1550 to 1560
Ganges Company	500	600 to 635
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1750 to 1775
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	570 to 600
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	35 to 30dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	425 to 430
Calcutta Docking Company	700	935
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	900	340 to 345
East-India Railway Company	220	Rs. 3 pm.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10	4
Doubloons	32	8 to 32	10
Madras Gold Mohurs	15	2 to 15	0
Old Gold Mohurs	21	14 to 22	0
New Gold Mohurs	15	2 to 15	3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16	2
Gold Dust (Australia)	14	8 to 15	0
Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	106	0 to 106	4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 222	0 to 222	8
Mexican do.	222	8 to 223	0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to £25.
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, June 4).—Indigo.—The season progresses favourably in the eastern districts of Bengal; the sowings in the disturbed districts have not been completed, but the promise is good on the lands sown. The Government have deceived the planters in their proposed law to coerce the refractory ryots. By private instructions the law has been rendered nugatory, and the planters have now only their remedy in the civil courts, by which the ryots may be serious losers hereafter; but in the mean time the indigo season is lost. In some districts rain is much wanted, particularly in Poorena and Tihrot; their prospects now seriously depend on an early fall of rain. In the Benares districts the Khoontes, which suffered from the frosts, is now showing its weakness. In the Jompare and neighbouring districts there is a difficulty in obtaining lands at a moderate rent, in consequence of the high price of all agricultural produce. In the North-West great activity prevails, and the natives, as well as Europeans, are extending their cultivation; as the prospects of Bengal fall off those of the planters in the North-West Provinces improve. The crop will probably in the aggregate not be less than usual, extraordinary circumstances excepted. **Silk Piece Goods.**—Some sales were effected in Calcutta before receipt of the news of the 3rd May sales by telegram via Marseilles, since which buyers have entirely withdrawn from the market, and it is difficult to quote prices. Holders, on the other hand, are firm in their demands, and do not offer their goods. In Choppas, Bundaband, and Tossers nothing done. **Sugar.**—A very limited amount of business has been done for Great Britain at former prices. **Saltpetre.**—With a quiet market, and more abundant supplies, this article has further declined in value, and the last sales of 5 per cent. refraction have been at Rs. 9-4 to 9-8 per maund. Six per cent. has been sold at Rs. 8-12 to 8-14. Even at these prices there are not many buyers, and we believe that a larger reduction in value will soon have to be made to tempt buyers. **Rice.**—Business is entirely confined to purchases for Mauritius, at about Rs. 2 as 6 for Ballum. **Shell Lac.**—In moderate demand at for ner prices. There are but few buyers for this gum. **Lac Dye.**—A better, though not a large, demand has sprung up for this dye, and prices are a shade in favour of sellers. **Hides.**—Shippers for England purchase with great caution, and prices have given way. The supply from the interior continues ample, though the purchases have been extensive for the Continent of Europe. Buffalo hides are in demand for the United States, though not much doing in cow hides. Goat skins in moderate request. **Wool and Hemp.**—Wool continues quiet, an occasional purchase now and then only being made to fulfil engagements. In Hemp nothing doing. **Oilseeds.**—Linsed in fair demand at full former prices to a slight advance. We quote common to good small grain at Rs. 2-10 to 2-14; best picked small grain, Rs. 3; bold Patna, Co.'s Rs. 3-2 to 3-4 per md. Rapeseed in good demand, principally on account of local crushers, at Co.'s Rs. 2-14 to 3-2 per md. Teal and Poppy sell at Co.'s Rs. 2-14 to 3-2 per md. **Imports (Calcutta, June 4).—Cotton Piece Goods.**—Grey Shirtings.—Market continues generally inactive, and prices of some description have further receded, whereas others have been required at an advance of 1 to 2 per piece; 39 inches, 50 reeds, at Co.'s Rs. 3-11 to 3-12; do., 54 do., at 4-3; do., 56 do., at 4-14 to 4-15; do., 60 do., at 5-14; 45 inches, at 4-9 to 4-8; 64 do., at 8-0. White Shirtings.—Nominally same as before; 38 inches, 50 reeds, at Co.'s Rs. 4-1 to 4-2; do., 54 do., 4-6; do., 60 do., at 6-2 to 6-4. Grey Jacquets.—There is not much change to notice in the value of these goods; 39 inches at Co.'s Rs. 1-7 to 2-7; 45 do. at 2-10 to 2-15. White Jacquets are also lower in value; 38 inches at Co.'s Rs. 1-10 to 1-30; 45 do. at 2-1 to 2-0. Grey Madapollams have further declined in value; 32 inches, 42 reeds, at Co.'s Rs. 1-15 to 2-0; do., 60 do., at 2-2 to 2-3; do., 56 do., at 2-5 to 2-6. White Madapollams.—Without change; 48 reeds at Co.'s Rs. 2-4; 60 do. at 2-6; 62 do. at 3-8. Cambrics have receded in value; 60 inches, 24 yards, at Co.'s Rs. 3-11; 60 do. at 4-11. White Twills are two annas per piece lower than before; 36 inches, 40 yards, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4. Mull Mulls are dull of

sale, and prices are lower; Grey 39 inches at Co.'s Rs. 1-2 to 2-6; do., 45 do., at 2-11 to 2-15; White 39 do. at 1-6 to 2-10; do., 45 do., at 3-2. Book Muslins are in some demand at previous rates. Turkey Red Goods.—The demand for these goods has greatly fallen off; 24 inches Cambrics at Rs. 3-3 to 3-4; 33 do. at 4-7 to 4-9. Prints and Chintzes.—No inquiry. Woollens remain depressed. Coloured Yarns.—Turkey Reds are in dull request, but Orange and Green are in demand at our quotations. Turkey Red, English Dye, at Co.'s Rs. 1-5 to 1-6; do., German do., at 1-6 to 1-8; Orange at 0-14-8; Green at 0-14-6. White Mule Twist.—The market for this staple is rather inactive, but for the further decline of prices some transactions have been made. No 20 at 0-8-3; do. 30 at 0-5-9 to 0-6-0; do. 40 at 0-4-9 to 0-5-3; do. 50 at 0-4-2; do. 60, 70, and 80 at 0-3-10; do. 90 and 100 at 0-3-8.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—We (*Athenæum*) understand that Sir Henry Davidson, the Chief Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court, has granted himself fresh leave of absence for several months, and has departed for the hills, leaving his colleague to do the double duty of the Court in his absence. There is nothing astonishing in this, seeing that the chief, throughout his career here, has thrown the burthen of his work upon the shoulders of the Puisne Justice, but both Sir Adam Bittlesome and the public are entitled to ask how long this state of things is to last without remedy? Two Judges are to be paid for doing the work of the Supreme Court, and it is rather too bad that the bulk of it should devolve on the one who receives the smallest remuneration.

WOOD FOR SHIPBUILDING.—The Store-Keeper-General of her Majesty's navy having made inquiry as to certain wood, stated to be the produce of Malabar, suitable for shipbuilding—it being large, straight, long, and strong—the Secretary of State referred the matter to the Bombay Government for an early report. By the Bombay Government it was referred to that of Madras, and the result of observations and inquiries made by Dr. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests, is that there is such a wood. It is confined to the western coast, and is particularly abundant at an elevation of 3,000 feet in Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore, where it is much used for canoes, ferry-boats, and house building. Its native name is "Angelee," and botanical name *artocarpus hirsuta*. It stands next to teak in the estimation of shipbuilders, and Dr. Cleghorn is of opinion, having all the facts before him, that "3,000 loads of the dimensions stated, might be exported annually at a cost not exceeding Rs. 14 per candy—the greater portion being attained in Cochin and Travancore, and a smaller quantity in Malabar." The opening up of the proposed road from the Anamallay Hills to the Cochin Backwater, and of the "Carour" Ghaut in Malabar, would facilitate the delivering of the wood. The reports containing this information were forwarded to the Bombay Government and the Chief Engineer ("for his information") on the 19th of May.

INAM COMMISSION.—The number of cases decided by the deputy-collectors during the month of April was 5,880, which raised the total number of cases decided from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of April to 46,648. Besides these, the total number of village service Inams recorded up to the end of April is 3,145. The total number of titles confirmed to the end of April, was 38,483, of which 2,504 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character, 22,905 were personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars; 13,620 were personal grants enfranchised compulsorily; and 364 were personal grants not enfranchised, but confirmed on present tenures. The number of Title Deeds issued up to the end of last month was 25,856. The total amount of Quit-rent now payable to Government in addition to former jodi is Rs. 52,552, the amount paid in redemption of Quit-rent is 5,898-8-0. The combined Quit-rent annually payable to Government for the future upon personal Inams confirmed to the holders amounts to 1,03,164, which is nearly one-fourth of the full assessment of the lands, viz., 4,25,285.

MALABAR COAST, May 10.—The weather is most disagreeable on the coast, intolerably hot and oppressive. Yesterday evening it has been threatening with dark heavy clouds hovering above our heads; last night we had a heavy shower of rain, which has tended to cool the atmosphere. The sky continues overcast; to all appearance the south-west monsoon is about settling in. I regret to inform you that cholera is again making fearful ravages at Calicut and the Talooks south of Malabar—697 cases have been reported, of these five hundred and sixty seven died. The Malabar police corps has been incorporated with the newly raised police establishment; the Mountain Train attached to that corps has been transferred to the European detachment of H. M.'s 66th Regiment, stationed at Malliappooram. Lieutenant C. G. Bloomfield, Commandant of the Malabar police corps, has been appointed Superintendent, and Lieutenant R. C. Lavie, the Adjutant, Assistant-superintendent of Police of North Malabar. The detachment of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Captain S. J. Batten, stationed at Calicut, has been ordered to join regimental head-quarters at Cannanore, their duties being taken up by the newly-raised police force.—*Englishman*.

COPPER CURRENCY.—To meet the scarcity of copper coin in the interior, the Madras Government has directed the payment of a certain portion of disbursements in small coin when desired by the payees. Officers of the Public Works Department are to be furnished with copper coins to enable them to pay their workpeople. The Board of Revenue is considering the propriety of coining silver annas, and of giving change for rupees at public treasuries. Although Birmingham has been at last indented on for small coin by the Government of India, the quantity ordered will be but a drop in the ocean. In Northern India we never met with a piece coined at the mint ten miles from a Sudder station. Even when the new machinery is set up in India, the mint supply will be insufficient.

CHINGLEPUT.—The Merasidar landholders of Chingleput have been allowed by the Collector to hold a meeting at Conjeeveram to protest against certain orders of the Revenue Board, which vitally affect their Merassee right in the land. The Teshildar is instructed to see that they do nothing to disturb the public peace. The complainants are to meet in a part of the great pagoda. Thus does the English custom of holding public meetings spread amongst the Madras ryots. Mr. Ellis, who was so prominent in recent Nagpore affairs, has been appointed to act as Collector of Chingleput. This is simple justice. We trust Captain Evans Bell will shortly be appointed to political duties out of Nagpore. We condemn the policy of both, but owing to Mr. Plowden's gross dilatoriness they have been grievously wronged.

THE LATE MAJOR MACPHERSON.—How is it—asks the *Friend of India*—that in a Madras journal only we find the following tribute to the services of the late Political Agent at Gwalior? It is addressed to Sir R. Shakespeare, Governor-general's Agent for Central India:—"Sir, I am directed to state that the Governor-general has received with deep regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of Major S. Charters Macpherson, of the Madras army, the Political Agent at Gwalior. Major Macpherson's services in the political department through a long course of years, especially the part he took in the suppression of human sacrifices and infanticide among the Khonds, have gained for him a high place in the long list of distinguished officers who have adorned the Indian service, and entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the Government and people of India. (Signed) CREIL BEADON."

THE 4TH REGIMENT N.I., under the command of Colonel Bird, arrived in Madras on the 28th May, from Rangoon, by the *Sesostis* and *Fire Queen*, disembarked in the afternoon, and proceeded to camp opposite the 1st Native Veteran Battalion lines, and to occupy the Veteran barracks.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.—Sir Charles Trevelyan has responded to the request of the Governor of Pondicherry to consider the feasibility of a railway to connect Madras with the French settlement and the Great Southern Line at Tanjore. The length of its course will be 200 miles. The cost is estimated at £7,000 a mile. The name proposed is "the East Coast Railway." It is to run from Madras via the Mount, Palaveram, Chingleput, Carangooly, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Chellumbrum, Sheally, Mayaveram, and Combaconum to Tanjore. We fear the scheme is too large, unless English shareholders take it up. Government will not certainly give them a guarantee, nor will the French help them, even if allowed to do so. The mismanagement of railway matters in Madras has been already so gross, that we look upon all such plans with suspicion. With all our anxiety to see railways covering India, we would advise the Madras Government to wait till they can make the present line pay 5 per cent. The G. I. P. and E. I. Railways pay 7 and 8 per cent.

EUROPEAN COLONIZATION.—At the request of Sir C. Wood the Madras Board of Revenue have reported on the localities of the Presidency available for retired officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. They ask Government to make known its readiness to receive applications for freeholds from them, and to offer all military pensioners the option of settling on the Hills. They say, "the importance of encouraging Europeans to settle in this country cannot be overrated, and thousands of acres suited for such purposes are now lying waste." What a wonderful change the mutinies and the colonisation committee have wrought even on a board of revenue!

DAMNING WITH FAINT PRAISE.—It should be known to Sir Charles Trevelyan's credit that he has shown one slight instance of prudence during his administration. The tradesmen of Madras wished an interview to present him with an address expressive of their admiration at his conduct in the matter of the Minutes. He declined to receive them, but accepted the address. The occasion was too good for the re-assertion of his grievances, so that in his reply he must add—"he cannot allow that he is entitled to any credit for having done what it was his duty to do under the difficult circumstances in which he was placed." He considers it then his duty not only to publish an important State paper written by himself contrary to official rule, and the Minutes of his colleagues without their knowledge and to their great consternation, but to have published them surreptitiously.—*Friend of India.*

OOTACAMUND.—A letter from Dr. Davidson, superintending surgeon, Southern division, to the Director-general of the Medical department, has been referred by Government to the Collector of Coimbatore. It refers to the drainage and water supply of Ootacamund. In this letter Dr. Davidson points out that the lake at Ootacamund is the cesspool for the whole place, and that in course of time it will become in miniature what the Thames is to London. He recommends that the lake should be drained, and that the 50 or 60 acres which it now covers should be devoted to vegetable gardens. In this way the manure might be utilised, and a nuisance would be got rid of. If a lake or reservoir of water is required, it should be in a valley so elevated that the drainage of the station would not enter it, and thus be kept perfectly clean, to be used in any way as required.

A LIBERAL MINDED NATIVE.—Punyaswamy Deva, nephew of the Rani of Ramnad, and Manager of the Zemindari, has offered to place at the disposal of Government the sum of Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of founding an annual gold medal at the Zilla School of Madura, in the name of the Rani Zemindar of Ramnad; the medal to be given for the encouragement of the study of the Tamil language, under such regulations as may be approved of by Government.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—It is stated by the *Rangoon Times* of the 3rd May that the 15th and 39th regts. of Madras Infantry had received orders to return to Madras.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.—The sum disbursed in the Madras presidency up to April last, from the commencement of operation in March, 1853, was Rs. 281,16,294-14-1. From the 1st July, 1856, to April last, the total receipts were Rs. 17,51,537-0-7.

THE MADRAS SAPPER MILITIA—a corps raised during the time of Lord Harris—was to be disbanded on the 10th June. Men above five years' service were to rejoin their former corps; those under that period to be discharged, with one month's gratuity for each year of service.

WYNAAD.—Government has resolved to tax the coffee lands in Wynaad at the rate of two rupees per acre. The tax, however, is only to be paid on land actually under cultivation, and will not be levied till the third year, thus leaving the planting and succeeding year free from demand. Lands planted with grain or other crops are to be assessed at the same rate as other lands in the same talook. Planters may compound for a fixed assessment, and Government state that they will act liberally in this respect. The survey now going on in Wynaad, is for the purpose of ascertaining the boundaries of estates. This is to be done by the survey department; the detailed measurements necessary for a field settlement are to be undertaken afterwards, by a separate agency. The assessment on coffee lands is to come into operation in the official year 1860-61.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 23. Robert and Alexander, Moore, Mauritius; Mary Harrison, Nightingale. Point de Galle.—24. Blanche, Cure, Melbourne; str. Governor Higginson, M. Millan, Negapatam; Defiance, Daly, Rangoon.—25. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla, Paterson, Suez; Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius.—28. Str. Fire Queen, Baker, Rangoon; Sesostris, Smout, Rangoon; Eclipse, Jarvis, Nagode.—31. Eurydice, Breakenridge, Colombo.—June 1. Gallant Neill, Bewa, Calcutta.—3. Prudo, Byles, Mauritius; Mauritius, Le Tour, Pondicherry.—5. Earl of Hardwick, Noaks, London; str. Hindostan, Stewart, Rangoon.—6. Melanie, A. H. Grook, Cocanada; Truro, T. J. Duggon, Nagore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Colombo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Nott, Mr. J. L. G. Silver, Capt. J. G. Pearse, Lieut. J. F. Pearson, Asst. surg. Cooke, Miss Cooke, Mrs. Shubrick, Mrs. Chase, Mr. E. Fletcher. From Suez.—Dr. Beaton. From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Applegate and three children. Per Mary Harrison.—Mr. A. Nicholson and Mr. J. C. Nightingale. Per str. Gov. Higginson.—Lieut. Hoggard. Per Defiance.—Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop and child, Mr. Fitzgerald. Per str. Simla.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Fellows, Capt. Blood, Mrs. Hodgson, Capt. Clagett, Capt. Manns, Mrs. Walker and child, Miss Bentley, Mrs. Munroe, Lieut. Engation, Mr. Dunhill, Miss Searle. From GALLE.—Capt. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Silanbalam, Mrs. S. Mutton, Capt. Fraser. From MARSHALLS.—Lieut. Lindsay. Per str. Fire Queen.—Lieut. Harkness, Ens. Thomas, Lieut. Read.

Per Sesostris.—Col. Bird, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Stiles and child, Ens. Oakes and child. Per Earl of Hardwick.—Mrs. Haig and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Hitchens, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodhall, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cocking, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Noaks and child, Mrs. Bowden and child, Misses Crofton, Arnott, Bayly, Scott, Batchelor, Wilson, Fisher, Dr. Withed, Messrs. Hunter, Sanderson, Bayly, Bowen, Gansen, Bowden, Sillicoe. Per str. Hindostan.—Lieut. Plant, Ens. Cotton, Lieut. J. W. Macdonald, Ens. H. G. Bobby, Lieut. E. M. Narie, Lieut. Armstrong, Lieut. Lane, Asst. surg. Ross, Rev. F. G. Paruzza, Condr. E. Dunne, Sub Condr. J. Macdonald. Per Truro.—Mrs. Duggon and child.

DEPARTURES.

May 25. P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, Paterson, Calcutta.—26. Str. Pottinger, Wright, Bombay; Thracian, Deward, Mauritius; City of Palaces, Young, Calcutta.—29. Teak, Leonard, Musulipatam and Vizagapatam.—30. Belsize, Winter, Akvash; str. Gov. Higginson, M. Millan, Northern Ports.—31. Water Lily, Stoodley, London; Panman, Boyd, London, via Cocanada.—June 4. H.M.'s T. ship Henry Moore, Stewart, China and Singapore; H.M.'s str. Fire Queen, B. Ker, Calcutta.—2. Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius; Eurydice, Breakenridge, Calcutta.—4. Arthur and Mathilde, Chevalier, Bordeaux.—6. Eclipse, Jarvis, Akvash; Prudo, Angles, Gopalpore; Ville de St. Lo, Rambost, Bordeaux via Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo.—To CALCUTTA.—Miss Cadell, Capt. and Mrs. Nation, Ens. G. D. Wahab, G. F. Muir, Esq., Capt. F. Smith, Mr. T. A. Doyle, C. J. Wilkinson, Esq. Per str. Simla.—To CALCUTTA.—A. McGregor, Esq.; J. S. Walker, Esq.; T. C. Ross, Esq.; Dr. E. A. D'Silva, Mr. J. R. Lima, Mr. J. Gonsalves. Per Thracian.—Rev. Mr. Doyle and family. Per City of Palaces.—Mr. F. Kelly. Per str. Gov. Higginson.—For MASULIPATAM.—J. W. Reid, Esq., Capt. R. T. Pratt, Lieuts. Bloomfield and Engstrom, Miss Lawford. For COCANADA.—Mrs. Brenten, Mrs. Marsh. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. Malony and two children, G. B. Tod, Esq., Capt. Malony and Smith, Lieut. Gardner. For BILMIPATAM.—T. J. Knox, Esq., and lady. Per H.M.'s T. Henry Moore.—To CHINA.—Maj. Slade, Lieuts. Logan, Sidney, and Hubback, Asst. surg. or ett.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 8, 1860.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills.....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months....	7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½
Credit, to 6 months'	2 0
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months.....	2 0
" " " 3 do.	1 11½
" " " 1 do.	1 11½
" " " Sight	1 11½
H.M. Treasury Bills.....	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight.....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	4 pm.
Do. on Bombay	8 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan.....	1859 ...	5½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ...	1½ dis.
4 per cent.	1833-33 ...	
"	1835-36 ...	
"	1842-43 ...	15 dis.
"	1854-55 ...	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds		½ per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		11 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs. 10-8

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes.....	98 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do.	80 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do.	93 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica.....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	80 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do.	— per ct.
On Tanjore do.	98 per ct.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £2. to £3. 10s.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—In accordance with the finding of the examiners appointed by Government to conduct the senior scholarship examination, scholarships and free studentships have been awarded as follows:—To five students, scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 25, tenable for two years; to two students, scholarships of the same value, tenable for one year; to six students, scholarships of Rs. 20, tenable for two years; to two, of the same value, tenable for one year; free studentships have been awarded to four, who are therefore exempt from college fees. The junior scholarships and free studentships have been awarded as under:—To nine students, scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 10, tenable for two years; and to five others, five of the same value, tenable for one year; besides free studentships to six more.

OPENING OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TO SHOLAPORE.—On Friday, 1st June, Captain Rivers, consulting engineer to Government, accompanied by the chief resident engineer, locomotive superintendent, assistant traffic manager, and a numerous party of other railway officials, inspected the new line from Mohol to Sholapore, which was opened to the public on the 6th. This section of 20 miles completes Mr. Bray's contract from Poona to Sholapore, a distance of 163 miles, and makes the entire length of railway now opened by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company 315 miles. The cantonment of Sholapore is the station that was chosen by the company for a temporary terminus during the period pending the completion of the through line from Bombay to Madras; and we are glad to learn that active measures are now being adopted, both by the Peninsula and Madras Companies, for the speedy construction of the whole of that important through line. Their point of junction is to be on the Moodgool and Lingasagoor road. The extensive contract now just finished by Mr. Bray, comprises the fine viaducts over the rivers Beema and Seena, and many other large works.

AN EASTERN BARATARIA.—In the Persian Gulf the aspect of affairs is hostile. The Governor of Bahrein is said to have hoisted the Persian flag, and ordered us off the island. Captain Jones went over in the *Semiramis* to remonstrate with him; but the Bahrein man refused to listen to reason. Captain Jones, therefore, returned to Muscat. Bahrein originally belonged to independent chiefs; and it is just possible, though not very probable, if they are supported by the Shah, that if we aid the cause of the Muscat prince, to whom the island now belongs by right of conquest, the result may be another Persian war.

TREASURY BILLS.—Government opened the tenders for the conversion of Treasury Bills at the Bank of Bombay on Saturday, the 2nd June. The tenders were granted as follows:—Four per Cent. at 83, Fives at 97, and Five-and-a-half per Cent. at 103. Upwards of 50 lacs were disposed of at those rates, principally into the Five-and-a-half per Cent. loan.

CAPTAIN HAINES, late of the Indian Navy, has at last been liberated from a confinement which he has suffered for the last six years as a debtor of the State. It is the first pardon granted by the new Governor, Sir George Clerk, and he could not have commenced his rule with a more graceful and welcome act of mercy.

MR. T. SELBY, uncovenanted head clerk in the Military Auditor General's office, has been appointed Assistant Military Auditor General, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month and Rs. 100 personal allowance. This appointment has been made consequent on the death of Capt. Forbes, and will for the first time be held now by an uncovenanted servant of Government. Mr. Charles Denton will be confirmed as head clerk in Mr. Selby's place.

NUSSEERABAD, May 22.—A few days ago two men of the detachment of the 12th regiment Bombay N.I., now stationed at Jeypoor, heard from some villagers that there was a leopard which had caused great alarm to the people of their gaum. They accompanied the villagers to the spot, where they found the leopard, and fired at, but missed him. The enraged brute charged one of the men, who received him with his bayonet fixed, inflicting a severe wound in the neck, whilst his comrade came to his assistance, and ran his bayonet into the leopard's body. They killed the brute, and presented the skin to Major Brooke, the political agent at Jeypoor, in whose possession it now is.

LIEUT. TAYLOR, of the Indian navy, having completed his survey of the Malabar coast, and having forwarded his reports, plans, &c., to the Madras Government, has been thanked for the valuable services he has rendered. In acknowledgment of them, a present of two thousand rupees has been passed to him; and his conduct has been brought to the notice of the Bombay Government.

PROSELYTISM.—The Rev. Mr. Abbott, of the Ahmednuggur mission, baptised on a recent Sabbath four persons at Rahoree, and on the subsequent Sabbath five at Shingvay; and the Rev. Mr. Barker, of the same mission, baptised four persons at Khokur. Two persons were not long since baptised at Sattara by the Rev. Mr. Wood. On a recent Sabbath the Rev. James Mitchell, of the Free Church Mission, baptised no less than thirteen persons on profession of their faith at Poona.

DUX FEMINA FACTI.—Miss Emma Stanley, who has recently been giving a series of entertainments in Calcutta and Madras, has so captivated the Parsees of Bombay that several of their ladies have for the first time appeared in public to witness her performances. The local journals notice the fact as "an epoch in Asiatic female history." Not long ago a Parsee merchant of Calcutta was always accompanied during the evening drive by his wife.

SLAVERY seems to be more active than ever on the Somali coast. In her last two trips the *Lady Canning* rescued 135 boys and girls at a spot not 120 miles from Aden. Notwithstanding our treaty of 1855 with the elders of the tribe, they would not surrender their captives till they were fired into. The whole trade of the coast, on which

Aden depends for supplies and the great fair at Berbera for its success, suffers. The *Bombay Gazette* recommends the employment of two small steamers to watch the coast, and search all suspected native craft. Some of the finest districts in the interior of Africa are being depopulated. We have now a large number of Somali marriageable girls and boys under our protection. The boys are sent to Bombay, but to dispose of the girls is a serious matter. The Mussulmans say we have kidnapped them to make them Christians. French influence along the whole coast of Africa is really the cause of the increased activity of the slavers, and their disregard for treaties.

LESSA MAJESTAS.—The Government of Bombay, says the *Hurkaru*, has, in a recent letter, drawn the attention of the Supreme Government to the indifference with which it has lately been treated on the subject of the income-tax. The Government of Bombay states that the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Oude were severally consulted on the subject of the proposed new income-tax, whereas no such consultation was held with that Government. This may be construed by the world as the greatest insult which the Government of India can offer to the Government of a subordinate Presidency. The Governor-general in Council observed in reply to the above letter that as it is absolutely necessary to ascertain the feelings of the people of non-regulation districts before actually imposing any sort of tax, the Supreme Government thought proper to communicate with the local Governments of the Punjab and Oude on the subject. But as Bengal, Madras, and Bombay were regulation districts, no consultation with the local Governments was considered necessary before the Bill is passed into law. The above despatch is said to have been drafted by Mr. Wilson, and subsequently revised and polished by Lord Canning himself, and is couched in the most polite and conciliatory terms.

A GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—At the request of Sir Bartle Frere, the Government of Bombay has presented Messrs. Morris, Ford, Bright, and Goulson, with mathematical instruments for having fitted together and launched, the four steamers of the Indus flotilla, *Havelock*, *Lawrence*, *Outram*, and *Frere* with their flats, during the crisis of 1857 at Keamaree, under unusual difficulties.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, May 23.—The London mail of the 10th of April arrived here on the 20th inst., but we are in possession of a telegram from London with one week's later news.

Sir Hope Grant still remains in Hong Kong, but preparations are making for his departure northward on the 30th of this month. General Sir Robert Napier has already left.

The continued delay of Lord Elgin excites disappointment, and it seems doubtful whether military operations can effect much, or almost anything, this year. A great portion of the British force is in movement for Chusan, where it is supposed that it is to rendezvous. The French force is reported to be about to rendezvous at Chee-foo, on the coast of Shan-tung and in the Gulf of Pechele; and there will be also a station for British stores and troops on the opposite side of the gulf. It is whispered that Sir Hope Grant may, perhaps, occupy Tien-tsin before he attempts to take the Taku Forts.

The island of Chusan has been placed in charge of an Allied Commission, composed of Mr. Hughes, of her Majesty's Consular Service, M. de Méritens, Attaché to the French Legation, and Captain Gritton, R.N. They have published proclamations intimating their authority, and forbidding any one to establish himself at Ting-hai without their permission.

There has been a rumour lately in Canton that the Emperor, who (being beyond Professor Holloway's reach) is afflicted with "a bad leg of many years' standing," has died from it, and that

Senn-kolinsin has been made Emperor. To this no credit need be attached. Prince Senn, however, is the man of the day in China, being greatly respected for his upright determined character. It is out of his own private purse that he supports his troops, and he is quite a popular hero.

We are sorry to have to report that the rebels in the Canton province have again been successful, the money for buying them up not having been forthcoming on the day it was promised. They immediately attacked a force of Mandarin soldiers, and killed or took prisoners 500 of them, together with a number of war boats. Troops have been ordered up to meet them from another part of the province, but before these can arrive the marauders may commit much injury, and they have already destroyed some of the new tea. There are thousands of refugees in Canton from the disturbed districts, and both Chinese and foreign merchants have come forward to their relief. Many of them have also been employed in filling up the site for the foreign settlement, which is now in a forward state of preparation, the wall round it being in great part completed, and at least two-thirds of the space within filled up.

In the north, also, the rebels have obtained some success. They have forced the Imperialists to raise the siege of Nankin, have captured much of their arms, and have compelled them to disperse. Between Nankin and Hangchow the Imperialists are at a great discount, but between Pekin and the Yang-tsze the rebellion has been put down for the present. In Cheh-kiang the Tai-pings have had great success, under a celebrated leader, who overran Kiang-si a few years ago. Some parts of the country where these rebels have been are described as changed into a complete desert, entire towns being annihilated; but this we regard as a piece of Chinese exaggeration.

At Ningpo the Chinese steamer *Paoushun* has had an encounter with pirates, and run a pirate boat down. A good deal of excitement has been caused among the people in the city, by a placard which had been posted about, stating that the allied troops were about to take possession of it and of Tinghae.

In Japan, doubts have ceased in regard to the death of the Regent. In Yedo the houses of the foreign ministers are examined every night, lest any persons intending mischief should be concealed in them. The British Commissariat is trying very hard to procure one thousand horses there for service in China, and the Governor of Yokohama is said to have applied to the foreigners in order to purchase all the firearms they can spare for the services of Government.

From Amoy we have the intelligence that his Imperial Majesty's screw steamer *Iseru*, going into harbour, struck on the end of Kulansoo, and soon became a total wreck. She was loaded with shot, shell, and coals, and there were troops on board, who were saved.

In local matters there is nothing stirring. An action for libel brought by Mr. Caldwell against the editor of the *Daily Press* has been twice postponed, on account of the illness of the defendant. The members of the Club have reconsidered the rules which have proved offensive to officers of the army and navy, and have resolved to adhere to them.

At Swatow, Mr. McCann, a European in the Chinese Customs' service, has been murdered by six Cantonese carpenters, who attacked him with their axes, and quickly despatched him.—*Overland China Mail*.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, June 11.—The topic of leading interest in the colony at this moment is the approaching departure of Sir Henry Ward, to take up his appointment as Governor of Madras, which reached him by the mail of May the 10th. His Excellency intends to meet the Legislative Council on the 19th. On that occasion he will doubtless review and defend his own policy, and trace the progress of the colony during his five years'

rule of Ceylon. His government has been an energetic one, and on the whole successful. It will be matter of regret to him as much as to the colonists, that he does not leave the Railway question in a more satisfactory position; while, as regards the immigration scheme all the regret will be ours in the removal of Sir H. Ward to a sphere, where it will be his interest and his duty to leave as few inducements as possible to the labouring classes to seek for employment beyond the limits of their own Presidency. Sir Henry will not, we are sure, impede emigration to Ceylon; but we may rely on it, that under his rule, public works and coffee planting will not stand still in Southern India.

The subject of a testimonial to Sir H. Ward, has been started, and will, no doubt, be followed up. His Excellency has already an almost unexampled testimonial in the address to the Queen, requesting that he might be kept here even at an advance of salary. We suspect that address has contributed in no slight degree to influence the course of the ministry in the choice of a successor to Sir Charles Trevelyan, thus leading to the very result the memorialists deprecated. Nevertheless—and notwithstanding some altered feeling arising from the railway and immigration questions—the vast majority of the colonists rejoice in Sir H. Ward's good fortune, and regret his loss.

"Take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

We hope, however, that a good and able man will be sent to steer the colony safely through the crisis at which it has now arrived.

Sir C. Trevelyan, it is understood, has telegraphed to the effect that he will resign his Government on the 18th instant, and quit Madras by the steamer immediately following. He has intimated, that if Sir H. Ward meets him at Galle, he will be ready to communicate all the information desirable, and we believe Sir H. Ward will meet him as suggested.

A steamer is to be sent from Madras specially for the use of Sir H. Ward, so that his Excellency will embark at Colombo.

Besides the departure of Sir H. Ward we have an approaching change in the Supreme Court to notice; for it is quite understood that the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Sterling has intimated his wish to retire.

Yesterday the steamer *Salsette* reached Galle, bringing our new Chief Justice and his rather multitudinous followers. We hail Sir M. S. Creasy as a true Colonist, as no mean acquisition to the Service and society of the Island—and we trust his career in Ceylon may enable him to record a chapter in modern history equally pleasant to himself and useful to the island.

Until within the last few days, the weather at Colombo has continued hot and dry, and the exports of coffee have gone on to some extent. The addition to the exports of the season amounts to 29,726 cwt., in the proportion of 27,636 plantation, and 2,090 native. All the coffee has gone to Britain: four ships have cleared for London and one for Liverpool. The total shipments to this date are precisely the same as those to the corresponding date last year—half a million cwt. in each case—but the proportions are very different. This season we have 360,000 cwt. of plantation against 329,000 last season, an increase of 31,000 cwt. The decrease on native is precisely the same as the increase on plantation. It is evident that this season will show the largest crop of plantation ever sent from Ceylon. The exports to 30th September, 1859, reached 406,898 cwt., although only 329,000 had been sent away to middle of June, and we believe that, from various causes, a good deal more coffee has been kept back this season than last. We shall probably, at the end of the season, again reach the limit of 600,000 cwt., although this time the proportions will likely be plantations, 440,000; native, 160,000. The exports of our other staples—cinnamon, coconut oil, and coir, are considerably in excess of those for the corresponding period of last season.

Coconut oil has fluctuated, but 1859 shewed an increase of £10,000 over 1855; cinnamon an increase of £17,000; and arrack no less than £24,000; timber £19,000; vegetable oils, lemon grass, &c., £1,600; precious stones and pearls, £26,000; tobacco, £3,000; arrecanuts, £2,000; coir, £1,000; chanks, £6,000; Plumbago, £3,000.

There is, on the other hand, a decrease of £10,000 in the value of copperah, or dried coconut kernels, exported, while cocoanuts show the same amount, but have risen largely in local value, for while 3,319,000 were only valued at £6,545 in 1855, a quantity equal to 2,566,000 in 1859 was valued at £8,414. Horns are stationary, and jaggery shows a decrease; indeed, this article is largely imported. Rum also shows a decrease.

Imports re-exported show a decrease of £36,000. Specie and bullion increased by £77,000, but, as in the case of precious stones and pearls, the returns are defective, as large quantities on the persons or in the packages of passengers are not included.

Our export trade of every kind has increased thus:—1855, £1,974,000; 1859, £2,524,000; increase, £550,000. In the import trade the advance has been equally marked.

Our obituary, on this occasion, includes the names of two well-known members of the planting community, Messrs. R. D. Gerard, and W. Cohen. Mr. Gerard sunk under long continued debility; Mr. Cohen is another victim to the dreadful dysentery of Ceylon. We have to add the name of Staff Assistant-surgeon Gorman, who died of consumption. We have heard, also, with regret, of the death of two officers formerly well known in Ceylon. Col. Hope, R.E., and Major Driberg, late of the Ceylon Rifles.

Our accounts from the interior seem to prove that rain, though still in scanty supply, is now falling pretty generally; and that the loss of crop, even in the lower districts, will not be so great as was at one time expected. Gentlemen who have just come through Kornegalle tell us that there is no harm done, even there; and at Kaigalle rain has fallen for the last three or four days. As for the high mountain districts, of course the season to them has been favourable from its dryness.

By the *Benares* which left on the 9th, a good many passengers quitted Ceylon. Amongst them was Archdeacon Mathias, and we fancy all who have the interests of sober religion at heart, will join in the fervent wish that he may find employment out of Ceylon—or that he may return gifted with a little ordinary discretion and delicacy of feeling.

The *Candia* takes from our shores the oldest remaining European coffee planter. Mr. Wm. Rudd visits his native land after an absence in Ceylon of 29 years. Mr. Rudd intends hither to return after a short sojourn in England.

Mr. R. B. Tytler has been gazetted a member of the Legislative Council; and a number of Civil appointments are notified.

The Rev. J. K. Clarke, Presbyterian Chaplain, Galle, went home in the *Benares*, carrying with him a testimonial of esteem from his congregation. The Rev. J. Rippon, of the Wesleyan mission, is to act for Mr. Clarke during his absence. —*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

THE STRAITS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

By the Dutch mail steamer we have Java papers to the 8th May:—

During the preceding fortnight no intelligence had been received from Banjermassing. The setting in of the dry weather and the reinforcements of troops which had been sent there it was hoped would enable vigorous measures to be adopted against the insurgents, but it was questioned whether the military force was sufficiently large to put down the insurrection at once. One consequence of the disturbances is that the coal mines are not worked, and there appears no prospect of their being speedily re-opened, as we

notice a large number of labourers formerly engaged in them have returned to Java. The Dutch Government has therefore been obliged to advertise in Europe for the delivery of not less than 30,000 tons of coal in Netherlands India, which will cost about 2,000,000fl.

The rainy and stormy weather prevailing in Java during the greater part of April had undergone a favourable change, and the coffee, sugarcane, and rice crops on the whole promised well.

The troops which had returned to Batavia from the expedition to Boni were entertained in a liberal manner by the public.

The telegraphic communication between Batavia and Muntok as well as between the latter place and Singapore is interrupted. The necessity for having a new cable between Batavia and Singapore is being discussed.

The N.I. barque *Fatul Kariem*, with 500 tons on board, was completely destroyed by fire at Ternate on the 7th April.

Pirates are again beginning to make their appearance in the seas of the Archipelago. Accounts having been received at Batavia that they had been observed in the vicinity of Bawean, three steamers were immediately sent out in search of them. On the 20th April nine large pirate prahus appeared off the island Sapudi to the N.E. of Madura, and a number of the pirates landed, but they were driven off. During the latter part of March different parts of the coast of Celebes and the neighbouring islands were visited by pirates. On the island Kapoasang they surprised three men, eight women, and a child burning lime. They killed the men, and carried off the women and child. A native trader who had arrived at Makassar from Pare Pare reported that he had seen four pirate prahus near the island Puti Anjing, proceeding in a northern direction.

The nutmeg collection at Banda during the month of February amounted to 47,844 lbs. nutmegs and 14,309 lbs. mace.

The crop during 1860 promises to be a very heavy one, but there is a great scarcity of labour, and provisions and supplies of all kinds are very dear.

On the evening of the 28th March, about 8 o'clock, a very severe horizontal earthquake took place, accompanied by frightful subterranean noises.

May 24.—The news from Banjermass containing accounts of numerous military expeditions in different directions against the insurgents, ending in the defeat of the latter whenever they make a stand, but it appears evident that the military force in Banjermassing is at present inadequate to the duty imposed upon it. It is found impossible to follow up the successes over the insurgents, the scanty numbers of the columns sent out making it necessary after a certain time to return to their fortified posts. The *Batavia Handelsblad* is of opinion that the insurrection in the kingdom of Banjermassing is far from being ended, and that unless large reinforcements are made to the troops there, the reduction of the country to order will be a very tedious business and attended with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. In the last affairs two officers, Lieut. van Dam van Ysselt, and Lieut. J. M. D. T. de Jongh, were killed.

Cholera made its appearance about the middle of April in one of the districts of Java, and out of 29 persons attacked 26 died before medical aid could be afforded. A number of patients were afterwards treated by a native doctor, and up to the latest accounts they were progressing to recovery. They were given what is styled the well-known cholera mixture, in the use of which the natives are said to have great faith. Smallpox also prevails to a considerable extent in some parts of Java and in other quarters of Netherlands India.

In the Benecoolen Residency a fatal epidemic appears to be raging amongst the wild animals in the jungles. Besides the bodies of many deers and other animals, those of 26 elephants had been found which had evidently died from this disease. —*Singapore Free Press*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Military Dept., Simla, May 5.—The following order, issued to the Nagpore irreg. force on April 25 last, is confirmed:—

Capt. J. C. Day, brig. major Nagpore irreg. force, is apptd. to offic. as commandant of 3rd inf. dur. abs. on m.c. of Maj. W. G. Arrow.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following appointment is made on the application of the officer commanding the force:—

Lieutenant F. Wakefield, offic. asst. commr., 3rd cl., to act as brig. maj. to the force, in success. to Capt. J. C. Day.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following promotions in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat dept., consequent on the appt. of Major T. F. Hobday, 72nd regt. N.I., dep. com. gen. of the lower circle, to officiate as auditor of commissariat accounts:—

Capt. C. M. Fitzgerald, 31st L.I., asst. com. gen. 1st class, to offic. as dep. com. gen. lower circle.

Capt. R. D. Macpherson, 15th N.I., asst. com. gen. 2nd class, to offic. as asst. com. gen. 1st class.

Capt. R. Davidson, 64th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., to offic. as asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

Lieut. J. H. Jenkins, 44th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Lieut. J. Sykes, 66th or Goorka L.I., sub asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

Capt. A. Macqueen, 42nd L.I., sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Lieut. G. L. Keir, 41st N.I., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint the foll. officers to be brigade majors on the estab. :—

Lieut. A. Callander, 58th N.I., in succ. to Capt. W. Gordon, late 49th N.I., removed to another situation.

Capt. FitzRoy W. Fremantle, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, in succ. to Maj. S. Blanc, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., who vacates.

Capt. R. C. Lee, H.M.'s 25th foot, in succ. to Lieut. Hon. R. H. Stewart, 42nd Highlanders, who vacates.

May 7.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the qrmr. gen.'s dept., to fill existing vacancies:—

Maj. D. C. Shute, 19th N.I., dep. asst. qrmr. gen. 1st class, to be asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, v. Capt. P. S. Lumsden, fr. March 25.

Capt. C. C. Johnson, 33rd N.I., dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of 2nd class, to be dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of 1st class, v. Capt. Allgood, fr. March 25.

Capt. F. S. Roberts, art., dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of 2nd class, to be dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of 1st class, v. Shute, fr. March 25.

Lieut. F. B. Norman, 14th N.I., offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the 2nd class, v. Johnson, advanced fr. March 25.

Capt. C. Nedham, H.M.'s 34th foot, offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, to be dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of 2nd class, v. Roberts, advanced fr. March 25.

Lieut. E. T. Sadler, late 19th N.I., offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, to be dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of 2nd class, v. Capt. Nedham, advanced fr. March 25.

Lieut. M. H. Heathcote, 19th N.I., offic. dep. to be dep. asst. qrmr. gen. fr. April 1, v. Capt. Bacon.

No. 503.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. F. W. Boileau, 16th N.I., 2nd in comm. of 2nd Sikh Irreg. cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 504.—The following prom. is made:—

4th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. Sir Morison Barlow, Bart., to be capt., from May 8, v. Capt. and brev. maj. W. Baker, ret.

No. 507.—The following proms. are made:—

5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. H. J. Stannus to be maj., and Lieut. B. R. Branfill to be capt., by brev., from April 7, v. Maj. and brev. col. T. L. Harrington, dec.

No. 508.—Asst. surg. R. Brown, med. dept., in temp. med. ch. of 17th irreg. cav. has leave from 1st inst. to July 1, to Bombay, prep. to leave, on m.c., to Eur., under new regs.

No. 511.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, att. to 3rd irreg. cav., are placed at disposal of the govt., N.W.P.

No. 512.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Surg. T. S. Lacy, med. dept., garr. surg., Agra, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 513.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. J. Payne, of

the med. dept., 2nd Asst. surg., pres. gen. hospital, are placed at disposal of the govt. of Bengal.

No. 530.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Maj. F. M. Baker, 65th N.I., exec. engr., Punjab div. of public works, for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 575.—The servs. of Lieut. P. Ward, 25th N.I., are placed temp. at disposal of the foreign dept., with effect from 30th ult.

No. 576.—The servs. of Capt. J. Smith, 51st N.I., are placed temp. at disposal of the govt. of Bengal.

Military Dept., Fort William, May 28.—*No. 563.*—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—Capt. and brev. col. J. S. Paton, 14th N.I., dep. qrmr. gen. of the army, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 564.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—Major and brev. lieut. col. J. Metcalfe, 4th Eur. regt., interp. and A. de C. to the C. in C., and comt. at head qrs. for 1 year, without pay.

No. 565.—The leave, for 2 years to sea, Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on m.c., granted to Asst. surg. H. A. Ebdon, of May 18, 1858, is ext. to May 17, 1860, the date of his return to Bengal.

May 29.—*No. 566.*—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer the temporary rank of general on Lieut. gen. Sir H. H. Rose, a.c.b., and under instructions from H.M.'s Govt., H.E. directs that Gen. Sir H. Rose shall assume the command of all the forces in India, in succession to the Right Hon. Lord Clyde, a.c.b., and from the date of his lordship's departure from the Presidency.

No. 567.—The following promotions are made:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. and brevet. col. David Simpson to be col. and major, and Brev. col. Patrick Gordon to be lieut. col. from April 13, 1860, vice col. (maj. gen.) John Home, deceased.

11th N.I.—Capt. and brev. maj. W. Lydiard to be maj., and Lieut. and brev. capt. R. W. Chambers, to be capt., from April 13, 1860, v. Col. (Maj. gen.) J. Home, dec.

No. 568.—The undermentioned officer has been perm. to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.

Capt. and brev. maj. Richard Streachey, of the corps of Engineers, consulting engr. to the Govt. of India and Bengal in the railway dept., for 18 mos., under the old regs. from 5th inst.

No. 570.—The foll. prom. is made:—2nd Eur. Bengal Fus.—Lieut. and brev. capt. A. D. Toogood to be capt. fr. May 11, v. Capt. J. J. Farrington, dec.

No. 573.—The serv. of Lieut. col. H. Vetch, 54th N.I., are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, May 28.—*No. 574.*—The foll. paragraphs of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 155 of April 24, are published:—

"Lieut. A. Willes, 2nd Eur. regt., who, when on duty with discharged troops on the Sir John Lawrence at St. Helena, met with an accident, and was obliged to be left on the island, has been informed that if, when sufficiently recovered, he returns at once to India, he will be considered as on duty for the whole period of his absence from India, and will be entitled to draw Indian pay and allowances, and to count time as service accordingly."

"I have to inform you that it has been decided that those officers who have come to this country on duty with discharged troops, and have been granted extensions not exceeding six months of their privilege leave on medical certificate or private affairs, shall not be considered to have vitiated their claim to furlough at the end of ten years' service, though they may not have been six years in India since their return from this country."

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Home Dept., Fort William, May 20.—Mr. C. Grant, of the C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., for 2 yrs., fr. date of embarkation.

May 25.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to perm. Mr. E. H. Anson to res. the C.S., fr. the 1st inst.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, May 25.—Appointments:—Capt. C. D. Newmarch, Bengal engrs., offic. chief engr. in the Pegu, Tenasserim, and Martaban provs., is conf. in that appt. as a chief engr. of the 3rd cl. This canc. the notific. No. 54, dated Simla, 28th April.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, May 25.—*No. 549.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanc. the following transfers of officers in the Hyderabad contg.:—

Lieut. and adj. F. J. Innes, fr. 2nd to 3rd inf., Hyderabad contg.

Lieut. and adj. C. J. Smith, fr. 3rd to 2nd inf., Hyderabad contg.

No. 550.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to the rank of ens.

Infantry.—Messrs. F. W. Crohan and F. Jadia, date of arrival at Fort William, May 19, 1860.

No. 551.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. P. R. Crolly, 62nd N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, May 19.

No. 554.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. W. R. Corfield, 22nd N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 556.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl.

Capt. H. L. Robertson, 65th N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

Home Dept., May 25.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the leave for 12 mos., on m.c., granted to Mr. W. H. Abbott, registrar of the archdeaconry of Calcutta.

The Ven. the Archdeacon has nominated Mr. W. H. Abbott, jun., to offic. as registrar.

Foreign Dept., May 29.—The servs. of Lieut. T. Wakefield, offic. asst. commr., 3rd class, at Nagpore, have been placed at disposal of mil. dep., from 5th instant.

Mr. G. M. De Gacher, extra asst. commr. East Berar, returned to his duty on April 28.

Lieut. W. Tweede, 4th Eur. regt., att. to Hyderabad cont., is app. to offic. as 2nd asst. to resident at Hyderabad.

Dr. J. B. Collison made over med. ch. of the civil station of Hurdul in Oude, to 1st class native Dr. Callyperahad, on the 11th inst.

Col. J. Travers made over com. of Bhopal levy to Capt. Cross on 12th inst., and assu. com. of Meade's horse, and the charge of the office of pol. agent in Western Malwa, on 15th idem.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, asst. commr., 1st class, Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, made over charge of Shooay Gyeen treasury to Mouny Shooay Doh, asst. commr., 3rd class, on April 30.

Mr. L. C. Probyn rec. ch. of the office of the civil auditor, Bombay, fr. Mr. A. K. Corfield, on 12th inst.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, May 25.—Capt. R. de Bourbel, who was app. a dep. consulting engr. in the railway dept., in Notification No. 40, dated April 5 last, is posted to N.W.P.

Promotions.—Messrs. J. H. Wilson and V. Rigby, probat. asst. engrs. in the pub. works dept., Saugor and Nerbudda territories, are prom. to grade of asst. engrs., 2nd class.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

May 15.—Mr. W. F. Goss, med. officer, Sonthal pergunnahs, is vested with powers of an asst. commr. in Sonthal pergunnahs.

May 16.—Mr. J. T. C. Grant to be registr. of deeds in 23-pergunnahs.

Mr. A. J. Payne to be superint. of Eur. and native insane asylums at Bhowanipore and Dullunda.

Mr. W. H. Ryland, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of sub-div. of Raneeunge, and to exercise full powers of mag. in Bancoorah.

Leave of absence:—

May 16.—Mr. J. S. Rochfort, superint. of salt chowkief, Jessore, for 1 mo., making over ch. of his office to dep. mag. of Koolnah.

May 17.—Rev. A. H. Sitwell, chapl. of St. James's Church, Calcutta, for 12 mos., on m.c.

May 16.—The app. of Mr. J. S. Drummond of 1st inst., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, is cancl. He will cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

The leave to Mr. S. M. Shirepore, dep. mag. and dep. coll., and in med. ch. of the Cachar gaol, on Feb. 9 last, is cancl.

May 12.—On the report of the Board of Examiners the foll. assistants and dep. magistrates and dep. collectors are declared to have passed the exam. prescribed:—

By the Second or Higher Standard:—Messrs. E. D. Lockwood and J. W. Furrell.

By the First or Lower Standard:—Messrs. E. E. Lewis, G. L. T. Harris, F. J. Alexander, C. T. Metcalfe, H. L. Oliphant, T. J. C. Grant, F. H. Pellew, N. S. Alexander, J. Monro, H. C. Sutherland, W. O'Reilly, and Mr. E. B. Godfrey.

Appointment:—Mr. J. W. Furrell is vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Moorshedabad.

The underment. assts. have been severally vested with spec. powers of an asst. to a mag. and the powers of a dep. coll. in the districts opposite to their names:—

Messrs. E. E. Lewis, in Midnapore; G. L. T. Harris, in Pubna; C. T. Metcalfe, in Rajshahy; H. L. Oliphant, in Nuddea; T. J. C. Grant, in Twenty-four Pargunnahs; F. H. Pellew, in Cuttack; N. S. Alexander, in Sarun; J. Monro, in Furreedpore; and H. C. Sutherland, in Tipperah.

The underment. dep. mag. and dep. coll. has been vested with spec. powers of an asst. to a mag. in the district opposite to his name:—Mr. E. B. Godfrey, in Backergunge.

May 18.—Leave of absence:—Mr. J. B. Allen, civ. asst. surg. of Behar, for 1 mo., in ext. of leave granted on March 24.

May 22.—The leave to Mr. J. Dyson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shergotty, on 12th inst., is cancl.

May 3.—Mr. W. C. Costley, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, is transf. to the ch. of the sub div. of Sas-

seerem, and will exercise full powers of a mag. in dist. of Shahabad.

May 25.—Mr. S. F. Elphinstone to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Purneah, and to exercise powers of an asst. to a mag.

May 26.—Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, offic. jdg. of Nuddea, is vested with powers of a mag. in that dist., for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

Mr. A. Davidson, princip. sudder ameen of Midnapore, is vested with full powers of a mag. in dist. of Nuddea, for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

Mr. J. S. Bell, add. princip. sudder ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with full powers of a mag. in dist. of Nuddea, for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

Mr. S. Dacosta to be sudder ameen of Shahabad, and moonsiff of the Sudder station of that dist.

Mr. E. Stewart, dep. magist. and dep. collr. of Tirhoot, is transferred to Pubna, in which dist. he will exercise special powers of an asst. to a magist.

May 29.—Mr. E. W. Perry to offic. as supdt. of stamps and stationery.

May 23.—Capt. A. K. Comber, principal asst. to the commr. of Assam at Darung, for 6 weeks, under the financial resolution of Jan. 14, 1839, prep. to furl.

May 28.—Leave of abs. granted to Capt. R. T. Leigh, jun. asst. to commr. of Arracan, on Feb. 21 last, is cancl. at his request.

The leave granted to Mr. P. F. Bellew, civ. asst. surg. of Mymensing, on March 8, is cancl. at his request.

Mr. J. B. Allen, civ. asst. surg. of Behar having resumed charge of his duties on 21st inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 18th idem is cancl.

Leave of absence.—May 28.—Capt. W. Hichens, exec. engr. of the 2nd div. of the grand trunk road, for six and a half months, to Simla on m.c., under new regs.

May 21.—Capt. E. P. Lloyd to be a 2nd class prin. asst. to the commr. of Assam.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hooghly till the off. of Mr. A. V. Palmer.

May 22.—Mr. J. W. Furrell to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. J. B. Worgan to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. N. S. Alexander to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun.

Mr. E. E. Lewis to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag. and the powers of a dep. coll.

Mr. E. E. Lewis to be registrar of deeds and a marriage registrar at Bancoorah.

May 14.—Leave of absence.—Mr. N. T. Davey, asst. rev. surveyor in charge of the 3rd or eastern survey, for 2 mo.

May 22.—Mr. H. W. Alexander, jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, for 3 mo., on m.c.

May 23.—The leave to Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Manickgunge, on 21st ult., is cancl. at his request.

May 25.—Capt. J. P. Beadle, consult. engr. to the Govt. of Bengal in railway dept., to be ex-officio jt. sec. in the railway branch of the public works dept. of that Govt.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, April 25.—No. 939a.—Mr. S. S. Melville, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade at Etawah, is posted to the Allahabad district.

No. 1031a.—Capt. Allen, cantonment joint mag. of Cawnpore, is invested with civil jurisdiction under Act III. of 1859, and appd. registrar of deeds within the limits of cantonments, subject to the condition of his passing the required examination in Oct. next.

No. 1034a.—Priv. leave for 3 mos., under sec. 12 of the absentee rules, is granted to Mr. A. Shakespear, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Moradabad.

Mr. Shakespear will make over charge of his office to the principal sudder ameen.

No. 1037a.—Mr. P. Wigram, asst. mag. of Humeerpoor, is granted 3 mo.'s leave from 6th inst.

No. 1039a.—Asst. surg. J. C. Annesley, 12th Punjab irreg. cav., is appd. to be civ. asst. surg. of Jhansie.

No. 1041a.—Mr. W. G. Probyn is appd. to be mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, from April 2.

May 4.—No. 1069a.—The prep. leave granted to Capt. Gibbs, cantonment joint mag. of Shahjehanpore, in orders No. 898a, dated 21st ult., will have effect from 15th prox., or from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

May 7.—No. 1086a.—Mr. G. Palmer, offic. mag. and coll. of Bijnour, is granted one year's leave to Eur., from the date on which he may make over ch. of his office to Mr. B. F. Hall, together with the usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

No. 1095a.—Mr. J. Vans Agnew is appd. to be mag. and coll. of Bijnour, in succ. to Mr. A. Shakespear,

with effect from May 1. Mr. Vans Agnew will continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharanpore.

Mr. W. Johnston is appd. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, with effect from May 1, and will continue in that capacity, attached to Allahabad district.

Mr. G. E. Watson is appd. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, from May 1, and is posted to the district of Meerut.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten is appd. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, with effect from May 1. Mr. Batten's posting will be notified hereafter.

No. 1096a.—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy, Mr. M. R. Gubbins is appd. to be a judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in N.W. Prov., with effect from May 1, in succ. to Mr. H. Unwin.

Mr. A. Shakespear is appd. to be judge of Moradabad, in succ. to Mr. M. R. Gubbins, with effect from May 1.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, May 3.—No. 1045a.—Mr. C. Grant, C.S., is appd. an asst. to the coll. of Saharanpore in the settlement department.

May 7.—No. 399a.—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy, Mr. Rowland Money is appd. to be a member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W. Prov., with effect from May 1, in succ. to Mr. E. A. Reade, whose resignation of the service from that date has been accepted by the Hon. the Pres. in Council.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, May 8.—No. 1103a.—Priv. leave for 3 mos. is granted to Mr. M. Brodhurst, joint mag. of Saharanpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1116a.—Mr. F. S. Wigram, joint mag. and dep. collr. of Etah, is app. to offic. as mag. and collr. of Bijnour.

No. 1119a.—Priv. leave of absence for 1 mo. is granted to Dr. D. Hood, civ. asst. surg. of Boolundshuhur, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

May 9.—No. 1124a.—Mr. C. R. Lindsay is app. to be mag. and collr. of dist. of Furruckabad, with effect from April 2 last.

No. 1127a.—Mr. H. M. Chase is app. to be joint mag. and dep. collr. of 1st grade, and posted to dist. of Mynpoorie, with effect from 1st inst.

No. 1132a.—The following officers are app. to be joint mags. and dep. collr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the dists. opposite their names:—

Mr. A. C. Barnard, Saharanpore; Mr. H. D. Willock, Shahjehanpore.

No. 1135a.—1 mo.'s leave of absence, under section 12 of the amended absentee rules, is granted to Mr. G. E. Watson, joint mag. and dep. collr. of Meerut, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

May 11.—No. 1147a.—Priv. leave of absence for 2 mos., under sect. 12 of the leave rules, is granted to Mr. W. Blunt, joint mag. and dep. collr. of zillah Cawnpore, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

May 12.—No. 1154a.—Mr. A. C. Lyall, asst. in the Bareilly dist., is granted 3 mo.'s leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

May 14.—No. 1162a.—Mr. W. R. Benson, jt. mag. and dep. collr. of Kirwee, in zillah Banda, is app. to offic. as mag. and collr. of Banda, as a temp. arrangement, from 9th ult., the date on which he received charge of that office from Mr. Mayne.

No. 1172a.—The servs. of Surg. J. Naismith, of 2nd Punjab inf., having been placed at disposal of this Govt., the lieut. gov. has been pleased to app. him to offic. as civ. surg. of Benares, and as superint. of the central prison at that station, during abs. of Dr. Cheek.

Gen. Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, May 9.—No. 472a.—Priv. leave of absence for 1 mo. is granted to the Rev. Mr. Cowie, chaplain of Bareilly, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Nynee Tal, May 12.—No. 484a.—Priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. is granted to the Rev. W. Simpson, chaplain of Agra.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES.

Public Works Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, April 30.—No. 937a.—Lieut. col. A. Cunningham, chief engr. of the N.W.P., having been appointed by the Govt. of India to be secy. to the Govt. of the N.W.P. in the Public Works Department, with effect from this day, it is hereby notified that all the business heretofore despatched in the Public Works Department of the secretary's office, inclusive of all references and reports from the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, will pass through the hands of the secretary, in the Public Works Department.

2. All officers in the civil or other departments, who have hitherto corresponded with this Govt. direct, on subjects which belong to the Public Works Department, are hereby required, from and after the date above mentioned, to address themselves to the secretary to this Government, in the Public Works Department.

REPAIRS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

May 5.—No. 466a.—The following notification,

supplementary to that issued on April 30, No. 293a, relating to the mathematical depot, attached to the Thomason Civil Engineering College, is published for general information:—

"Officers desiring to return to the depot instruments no longer required, will, if they are complete and in serviceable condition, forward them direct to the principal of the college, by whom, after examination, a receipt will be granted. Instruments in need of repair must not be sent direct to the depot, but to the superint. of the Roorkee workshops, by whom the necessary repairs will be made, and charged directly to the officer sending the instruments. The superint. of the workshops will forward the repaired instruments, if so requested, for deposit in the depot, which will then credit the officer sending them with their full value as serviceable. When instruments received at the depot from officers are not found in such condition as to be directly admissible into store, they will be reported on by the standing committee, of which a meeting will be called for the purpose, and if repairable, they will be made over to the workshops for repair, to be there dealt with as above. Instruments altogether unserviceable are not to be sent to the depot at all. When any such are received and condemned by the committee, they will be sold by auction, and the officer from whom they were received will be credited with the amount realised, and similarly when they are received at the workshops for repair, to be repairable.

(By order) "G. COUPER, Sec. to Govt. N.W.P."

Military Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, May 14.—Appointment.—Lieut. J. W. Costley, 1st batt., H.M.'s 23rd fus., is app. adjt. of 2nd Sikh police batt. at Gornuckpore, v. Lieut. A. Pullan, whose servs. have been replaced, at his own request, at disposal of mil. dept.

Leave of absence.—Leave for 3 mo. is granted to Lieut. R. J. Young, adjt. of Budon police batt., fr. date on which he may avail himself thereof, to Nynee Tal and Kunnun.

Capt. Corbett, the commd., will perform duties of adjt.'s office dur. abs. of Lieut. R. J. Young.

Lieut. F. R. Turner, adjt. of Chundeyree police batt., is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appt.

The servs. of Lieut. F. R. Turner are replaced at disposal of the gov. of India in mil. dept.

May 22.—1 mo.'s priv. leave of absence is granted to Capt. J. Baillie, exec. engr. of Jhansie div. public works, from date he may avail himself of it.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept., May 11.—No. 905.—Leave:—The prep. leave for 6 weeks to Captain W. S. Oliphant, engr., notified in Punjab Gazette of 7th ult., is extended to 2 mos., fr. March 19.

General Dept., May 11.—No. 1,252.—Rev. J. K. Stewart, chapl. of Rawul Pindee, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

May 10.—No. 1,249.—Transfers.—Mr. R. T. Burney, a-st. comr., is transf. fr. Goojranwalla to the Goordaspore district.

May 11.—No. 1,265.—Mr. H. Hankey, asst. comr., is transf. fr. the Delhi to the Rawul Pindee dist.

May 12.—No. 1,274.—Mr. D. G. Barkley, asst. comr., is transf. from the Shahpore to the Umritsir district.

May 11.—No. 1,266.—Mr. H. B. Beckett is app. an offic. extra assist. comr. of 3rd class, and posted to Kurnal.

Military Dept., Lahore, May 12.—No. 213.—The Bunnoo station order, dated April 15, by Capt. C. B. Basden, com., directing Lieut. C. D. P. Nott, actg. adjt. 1st Sikh inf., to assu. ch. of station staff office dur. abs. of Lieut. Keen, is confirmed.

Gen. Dept., May 19.—No. 1,320.—Leave of absence:—

Rev. H. Murray, chapl. of Meean Meer, has 2 mo. priv. leave fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,321.—Rev. Dr. Carshore, chapl. of Umritsur, has 3 mo. priv. leave fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,319.—Capt. McMahon, offic. dep. comr., Goojranwalla, has 6 mo. priv. leave fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,318.—Capt. J. Bean, cantonment jt. mag., Rawul Pindee, has 30 days' priv. leave fr. 1st prox., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Dept., May 19.—No. 981.—Capt. A. L. Moffat, exec. engr. Lower Sirhind div., has 1 mo. priv. leave fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Gen. Dept., May 18.—No. 1,315.—Promotions:—Lieut. J. D. Ferris, asst. comr., Dehra Ismael Khan, is prom. fr. 3rd to 2nd grade of asst. comrs.

No. 1,316.—Lieut. J. S. Tighe, asst. comr., Mozuffurgur, is prom. fr. 2nd to 1st grade of asst. comrs.

May 19.—No. 1,321.—Transfers:—Mr. C. Burton, extra asst. comr., fr. Kurnal to Hoshiarpore dist.

May 23.—No. 1,342.—Lieut. J. W. Johnstone, asst. comdr., is re-transf. fr. Dehra Ismail Khan to Peshawar.

Gen. Dept., May 16.—No. 1,305.—Appointment:—Lieut. E. J. Wace, 33rd N.I., is app. to offic. as cantonment joint mag. of Peshawur, with effect from May 3.

Public Works Dept., May 16.—No. 917.—Capt. T. J. H. Keyes, special asst. engr., Delhi div., is transf. to Kohat, and app. offic. exec. engr. of that div.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 9.—Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., app. brigade maj. on the estab. by G.O. of the 4th inst., is posted to Lucknow.

The leave to Lieut. col. R. Troup, late 63rd N.I., in G.O. 20th ult., will be held to have commenced 15th April, and to terminate on the 15th Oct. next, instead of the dates therein given.

In continuation of G.O. of 30th ult., p. 217, and with the sanction of Government, the undermentioned officers are perm. to count as service the periods of leave on sick certificate to Eur. or elsewhere entered opposite their names, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113, dated 1st Sept., 1857:—

Brev. maj. W. Wilson, art., 18 mo.
Lieut. C. H. Fairlie, 1st Eur. L.C., 18 mo.
Lieut. J. S. Walters, late 28th N.I., 18 mo.
Brev. col. D. Seaton, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., 18 mo.
Lieut. T. N. Walker, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., 18 mo.
Lieut. G. Mitchell, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., 12 mo.
Lieut. R. S. Robertson, 6th Eur. regt., 15 mo.
Brev. capt. R. W. Chambers, late 11th N.I., 15 mo.
Capt. P. Rennie (dec.), late 40th N.I., 15 mo.
Lieut. C. W. Fletcher, late 48th N.I., 18 mo.
Lieut. H. M. Bromley, late 52nd N.I., 15 mo.
Brev. maj. R. J. Edgell, late 53rd N.I., 15 mo.
Capt. H. A. Cockburn, late 53rd N.I., 15 mo.
Surg. J. McClelland, med. dept., 15 mo.
Assist. surg. T. Ringer, med. dept., 15 mo.
Assist. surg. F. Powell, med. dept., 18 mo.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on dates specified:—

Ens. C. W. Riggs, General List, Bengal inf., 16th ult.
Vet. surg. H. Farrell, 2nd Eur. L.C., 20th ult.
Ens. C. A. Anderson, General List, do. du. with H.M.'s 8th regt., is app. to do duty with 7th irreg. cav.

Leave of absence:—

Late 11th N.I.—Col. J. Butler, from 15th May to 15th Oct. to Simla.

Late 49th N.I.—Capt. C. C. Dandridge, 2nd in com. Futehghur levy, from 15th April to 15th Oct., to Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
General List, inf.—Ens. E. J. Webber, from 1st May to 15th Oct., to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Simla, May 5.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following arrangements in Judge Adv. gen.'s dept.:—

Capt. W. Fullerton, appd. a dep. judge adv. gen. on estab., by G. O. of 24th ult., is posted to Gwalior dist., but will do du. in the Oude div., dur. abs. of Capt. H. B. A. Poulton.

Brevet maj. G. S. Young, 80th foot, will continue to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. in Gwalior dist.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Regt. of Lucknow.—Capt. N. R. Sneyd, of late 57th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. W. C. L. Byrnes, who vacates.

Capt. F. J. Egar, late 25th N.I., is perm. to remain and do du. in Benares div., to enable him to close the accounts of that regt.

Lieut. G. C. Gregory, acting adjt. of 58th N.I., is confirmed in that appt.

Lieut. S. G. Huskisson, 80th foot, is appd. to do du. with convalescent depot at Nynece Tal, dur. the present hot season.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on the dates specified:—

Lieut. C. A. Baylay, art., and Lieut. H. V. Riddell, of late 68th N.I., Ens. A. H. F. Campbell, 4th Eur. regt., and Ens. D. Darroch, of late 27th N.I., 16th ult.

Asst. surg. J. McN. Fleming, 18th ult.

Vet. surg. H. Bath, attached to Kurnaul remount depot, is appd. to do du. in Gwalior district, and directed to proc. to Morar and report himself to the brigdr. commanding.

Leave of absence:—

Ordnance Dept.—Lieut. H. A. Mallock (officg. dep. comy. of ordnance, Allahabad) fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah.

21st Regt. P.I.—Capt. T. Tulloch, (comdt.) from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

Late 30th N.I.—Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, do. du. with K.I.G. regt., fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta and Assam.

Head Qrs., Simla, May 7.—Leave of absence:—

Cavalry (General List): Cornet J. T. M. Lang, doing duty 2nd dragoon guards, from April 23 to October 31, to the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

4th N.I.—Lieut. J. F. Orchart, from April 18 to October 18, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 45th N.I.—Lieut. R. Chalmers, second in com. Murray's Jat horse, from March 1 to May 1, to pres. on m.c., prep. to Eur. on the same account.

Late 51st N.I.—Capt. R. Blair, doing duty with 22nd P.I., for 2 mos., from March 31, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to New Zealand, on m.c.

2nd Sikh I.C.—Lieut. F. W. Boileau, 2nd in com., from April 27 to July 1, to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to England, on m.c.

JUNCTION OF NATIVE CORPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 8.—With the sanction of H. E. the Gov. gen., the C. in C. directs the incorporation of the Eurasian and Native Christian company of artillery with the East Indian regt.

The company will proceed from Jhansi to Dacca, in charge of Ensign J. S. Melville, under arrangements which will be communicated by the qmr. gen. of the army.

On the junction of the company with the East India regt., Ensign Melville will do duty with that corps.

The servs. of lieut. J. C. G. Price, Bengal art., being no longer required with the company, are replaced at disp. of brigdr. commandant of the regt.

The leave to Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott, late 74th N.I., in G. O. March 29th last, to Mussorie, is ext. to Nynece Tal.

The leave granted to Brev. lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, 65th N.I., in G. O. of 1st inst., is to count under the old rules.

Lieut. J. B. Marett, late 2nd N.I., passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 30th ult.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 14.—Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, late 41st N.I., is appd. to do du. with 23rd Punjab inf.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. G. C. Hankin, comdg. late 3rd regt. Hodson's horse, dated Feb. 23rd and 26th last, the former appg. Lieut. R. C. W. Mitford to act as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, consequent on departure of Lieut. F. A. Lawford to join the 1st Sikh cav.; and the latter appg. Lieut. R. B. Anderson, brig. maj., to offic. as comdt., dur. the temp. abs. of Capt. Hankin at Gouda.

Dinapore div. order, dated 5th ult., directing Lieut. B. Craeford, late 50th N.I., to do duty with H.M.'s 13th L.I., and to join the detach. of that corps at Jounpore.

Presidency division order, dated 7th ult., directing Capt. A. L. Nicholson, late 64th N.I., to do du. with Barrackpore Recruit Depot, as a temp. measure.

Sealkote station order, dated the 21st ult., directing Vet. surg. W. Varley, H.M.'s 7th drag. guards, to afford professional aid to the horses of 1st troop, 3rd brigade horse art., on the departure on leave of Vet. surg. A. Turnbull.

By Brev. col. C. Reid, c.b., comdg. Sirmoor rifle regt., dated 24th ult., appg. Lieut. D. Macintyre, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Provinces.

Art. regt. order, dated 3rd inst., directing Capt. C. H. Cooke, 3rd comp. 4th batt., to continue to do du. with 3rd troop 2nd brig., until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

32nd N.I.—Lieut. R. Blair, from June 2 to July 31, to Calcutta, for the pur. of undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. col. B. Boyd, from May 6 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

9th regt. P.I.—Maj. J. B. Thelwall, c.b. (comdt.), from May 1 to Oct. 15, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Medical dept.—Asst. surg. H. Stewart, from May 4 to Nov. 4, to visit Shahjehanpore, Calcutta, and the hills, if necessary, under new rules.

Medical dept.—Surg. St. G. W. Tucker (16th Punjab inf.), from June 1 to Sept. 1, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

May 12.—59th N.I.—Lieut. M. G. Smith to be Adj.

Murree Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. col. A. N. Campbell, 48th foot, to be comdt., v. lieut. col. J. H. Cox.

The C. in C. is pleased to accept the resignation at his own request of surg. H. R. Bond, of his appt. of med. storekeeper at Sealkote.

Surg. D. Scott, med. storekeeper (on leave), is removed from the dep. at Allahabad to that at Sealkote.

STATIONS OF INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 10.—With reference to G. O. of March 31st last, the C. in C. is pleased to fix, as below specified, the stations at which the district inspectors of musketry, posted respectively to the 3rd and 4th districts, shall reside.

3rd district, Umballah; 4th dist., Rawul Pindee.

Major and brev. lieut. col. E. Marriott, late 57th N.I., is directed to proceed at once to Dinapore, and report himself to the officer comdg., for gen. du. at that station.

Maj. P. A. Robertson, of the late 68th N.I., actg. comdt. 22nd Punjab inf., in confirmed in his appointment.

The following removals and postings of officers in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Capt. W. F. Cox, from 4th comp. 4th. to 1st comp. 5th batt., and to com. the heavy field batt. attached.

Capt. H. V. Timbrell, from 1st comp. 1st to 4th comp. 4th batt., and to com. the heavy field battery attached.

2nd Capt. A. H. Heath, from 1st comp. 1st to 3rd comp. 5th batt.

2nd Capt. A. W. Pixley, on staff employ., from 9th to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.

2nd Capt. W. Brown, from 4th comp. 4th to 1st comp. 5th batt.

Lieut. C. Hunter, on sick furl., from 8th to 1st comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. J. Sconce, on staff employ., from 4th batt. to 4th comp. 6th batt.

Lieut. W. O'Brien, from 2nd comp. 1st to the 3rd comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, unposted, to 3rd comp. 5th batt.

Lieut. J. Waterhouse, unposted, to 3rd comp. 5th batt.

Lieut. R. Bazett, unposted, to 3rd comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. G. B. Wymer, unposted, to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.

Lieut. J. F. Cookesley, unposted, to 4th comp. 6th batt.

With reference to G. O. of 5th inst., appointing the following officers to be brigade majors on the establishment, the C. in C. is pleased to post them to the stations specified opposite their respective names:—

Capt. R. C. Lee, Ferozepore; Capt. FitzRoy W. Freemantle, Fort William; Lieut. A. Callander, Mooltan.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Meerut Levy.—Capt. J. Nisbett, of the late 69th N.I., to be comdt., v. brev. maj. T. Wheeler, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., removed.

Maj. Wheeler, when relieved, will rejoin the 1st Bengal fus., without delay.

Capt. H. E. Iremonger, offic. asst. adjt. gen. Peshawur div., is appd. to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen. in the same div., v. Capt. V. Tonnuechy, removed.

Capt. R. F. Webster and Lieut. J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur. regt., now at pres., are directed to join and do du. in the depot at Barrackpore.

Capt. J. E. Fraser, 4th N.I., is appd. to offic. as comdt. of the 9th Punjab inf. during leave of Major J. B. Thelwall, c.b.

Lieut. R. M. Clifford, of the late 60th N.I., is appd. to do duty with Roberts's horse.

Lieut. H. W. Webster, of the late 45th N.I., is appd. to do duty with 22nd Punjab inf., and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th ult.

Lieuts. H. H. Murray, and H. L. Nicholas, art.

Ens. S. C. MacTear, late 24th N.I., is appd. to do du. with 7th Punjab inf., and directed to join.

Unatt. Ens. C. Stroud is directed to do general du. at Dinapore.

Lahore div. order dated March 21 last, appg. Lieut. W. Hamilton, late 16th N.I., to act as cantonment joint mag. at Mooltan, dur. abs. of Capt. W. Fullerton, with effect from 17th idem.

Gouda station order dated March 25 last, appg. Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, cantonment joint mag., to act as interp. to H.M.'s 20th regt., as a special case, pending the permanent appointment of a qualified officer.

By Brev. Maj. J. H. Maxwell, comg. sappers and miners, dated March 26 last, directing Lieut. J. Browne, of engrs., to proc. and join the detachment of sappers and miners at Peshawur.

The following Lahore brig. orders, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 24th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. C. G. Lumsden to afford med. aid to a party of women and children under ch. of Cornet Drake, 7th drag. gds.

Dated 27th idem.—Directg. Asst. surg. J. M. Fleming, arr. in med. ch. of a detach. of art. rec., to proc. with it to Peshawur.

Lieut. H. C. Marsh, late 67th N.I., is app. to do du. with 2nd Mahratta horse.

The leave granted to Lieut. G. W. Manson, late 34th N.I., in G. O. of March 9 last, is canc. at his own request.

Ens. G. A. Owen, of 3rd Eur. regt. at presy., is directed to join and do du. with depot at Barrackpore.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. of 25th ult., perm. Lieut. E. C. Delafosse, regt. of art., "to continue his studies" at the Thomason College until Nov. 1 next, read "to join the senior department of that institution."

The following orders are confirmed:—

Goonah station order, dated Dec. 16 last, app. Lieut. W. Drage, 89th foot, to act as station staff, v. Capt. C. J. Mounsey, 71st highland light inf., proc. to join his regt.

Sirhind station order dated March 19 last, direct

ing Asst. surg. W. Venour, 46th foot, to proc. to Phillour, and afford med. aid to troops in that garr., v. Surg. J. Brown, ordered to assu. med. ch. of extra Gorkhah regt.

Murree station order, dated 2nd ult., directing Capt. T. G. Gardiner, H.M.'s 94th foot, to assu. com. of depot, v. Lieut. col. J. H. Cox, proc. to England.

Scepre station order, dated 7th ult., app. Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart, 1st Mahratta horse, to act as station staff, v. Lieut. C. Case, Meade's horse, under orders to rejoin regtl. hd. qrs.

By Capt. A. H. Campbell, com. 8th irreg. cav., dated 9th ult., app. Lieut. and adjt. H. C. Smith to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, dur. abs. of Lieut. W. A. Garden on sick leave.

Oude division order, dated 10th ult., app. Lieut. F. J. Castle, H.M.'s 48th regt., to act as comdt. of the Allahabad convalescent depot, in room of Capt. W. Leach, directed to proc. and join his corps, H.M.'s 5th fus.

By Capt. S. Sage, com. Futtchgurh levy, dated 15th ult., app. Lieut. and adjt. A. McL. Stewart to act as 2nd in com., and to proc. to Mynpoorie to assu. com. of the detach. on duty there; Capt. Sage assu. ch. of adjt. and qrmr.'s office.

Murree station order, dated 16th ult., directing Capt. J. Bourchier, H.M.'s 81st regt., to assu. com. of the depot, in room of Capt. F. G. Gardiner, 94th foot, proc. to rejoin his regt.

Nagode station order, dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. Porter, 97th foot, to afford med. aid to Alexander's horse, detach. Allygurh levy, and men of the artillery left in hospital, as a temp. arrangement.

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS KEPT BY OFFICERS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, May 17.—In continuation of G.O. of March 1 last, all military officers concerned are to forward, direct to the office of the Director gen. of the Post-office in India, the accounts kept by them of the postage due on the official letters posted under their several franks during March and April, 1860.

Capt. M. B. Whish, late 29th N.I., is perm. to continue to do general du. at Jullundur; and the G.O. of 25th ult., app. him to do du. with 33rd N.I. at Peshawur, is cancelled.

With reference to para. 2 of G.O. of 31st March last, the underment. officers assumed the duties of their apps. on the dates specified.

Chief Inspector of Musketry.—Lieut. col. T. B. Butt, 4th ult.

District Inspectors of Musketry.—Maj. F. P. Cassidy, 1st inst.; Maj. J. G. Crosse, 22nd ult.; Capt. W. Gordon, 5th inst.; Capt. W. Croker, 22nd ult.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Walsh, arrived in med. ch. of a detach. royal art., to rejoin H.M.'s 89th regt. at Jhansi.

Phillour station order, dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. J. G. Faught, H.M.'s 46th regt., to take med. ch. of the station and magazine estab. from Asst. surg. W. Venour, ordered to rejoin the hd. qrs. of his corps at Jullundur.

Futtchgurh station order, dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. H. F. Paterson, royal art., to receive med. ch. of Futtchgurh levy from Asst. surg. R. K. Buckell, proc. to pres. in anticipation of leave on m.c.

Mooltan garrison and station order, dated 1st inst., directing Capt. H. S. Obbard, 2nd in com. 21st Punj. inf., to offic. as maj. of brigade and perform the duties of qrmr. gen.'s dept., in add. to his other duties, in room of Capt. W. Gordon.

Peshawur district order, dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, 1st Punj. cav., to afford med. aid to 17th irreg. cav., v. Asst. surg. R. Brown, proc. on leave.

By Capt. J. C. Curtis, comdg. 6th irreg. cav., dated 2nd inst., app. Lieut. C. H. Hale, acting adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. A. G. Owen.

Ferozepore station order, dated 3rd inst., app. Capt. A. W. Montagu, 2nd in com. of the regt. of Ferozepore, to offic. as maj. of brigade, as a temporary measure.

May 22.—Orders confirmed:—

Agra garrison and station order, dated 5th Aug., 1857, directing Lieut. A. R. Fuller, inspector in the dept. of Public Instruction, to do du. with the art., with effect from May 27 preceding.

Dinapore division order, dated Feb. 12, app. Lieut. P. Ward, late 25th N.I., to the ch. of horses from H.M.'s 12th lancers, in progress to Kurnaul remount depot.

By Maj. T. Wheler, comdg. Meerut levy, dated 15th ult., app. Lieut. E. S. Fox, offic. adjt., to offic. also as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. C. A. Reid, on leave.

Meerut Levy.—Lieut. C. F. Middleton to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Fox.

May 19.—The C. in C. is pleased to app. the foll. officers to do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. L. C. de L. Daniell, late 14th N.I., Lieut. H. A. Rooke, late 12th N.I., Alexander's horse.

Lieut. H. V. Riddell, late 68th N.I., Lieut. H. U. Smith, late 46th N.I., 22nd Punjab inf.

The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.:—

Ens. W. R. Hamilton, gen. list.; E. F. Fortescue late 34th N.I.

Lieut. J. A. M. Patton, 1st Eur. L.C., at the pres., is app. to do du. at the Barrackpore depot, and directed to join.

Nowgong station order dated 8th ult., appng. Lieut. T. Cadell, adjt. 4th irreg. cav., to the charge of the military chest, in room of Lieut. C. W. Cragg, res.

Dinapore div. order dated 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Ramsay, H.M.'s 37th regt., detached to Darjeeling with convalescents, to proceed to Dinapore, there to join a division of his corps in progress to the presy. by steamer.

The following Oude division orders directing medical arrangements are confirmed:—

Dated 9th inst.—Appng. Surg. P. S. Laing, H.M.'s 23rd fus., to med. charge of the divisional staff, in addition to his other duties.

Orders confirmed:—

Phillour station order, dated Feb. 13 last, directing Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown to assume med. charge of the station and magazine estab. in room of Asst. surg. Armstrong, directed to rejoin his regt.

By Capt. P. R. Hockin, comdg. 2nd Sikh irreg. cav., dated 27th ult., appng. Lieut. R. E. Boyle to offic. as 2nd in command, during abs. on leave of Lieut. F. W. Boileau, and Lieut. H. G. Oldham to act as doing duty officer, in room of Lieut. Boyle.

By Lieut. col. D. Wilkie, comdg. the 4th N.I., dated 28th ult., appng. Capt. J. E. Fraser to act as adjt., in room of Brev. capt. R. Stothert, permitted to resign.

By Maj. C. Dysart, comdg. 13th Punjab inf., dated 30th ult., directing Lieut. T. H. Scott, offng. 2nd in command, to assume command of the corps, and Ens. J. W. A. Michell, offng. adjt., to act as 2nd in command, in addn. to his other duties, consequent on Maj. Dysart's departure to rejoin his corps, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

By Brig. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated the 10th inst., appng. the undermentioned young officers to do duty with corps:—

Cornet F. W. Macmullen, gen. list, 3rd Eur. L.C.; and Ens. R. H. Ward, gen. list, H.M.'s 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brev. maj. S. J. Blane (Brig. maj. Fort William), for 6 mos., from date he may leave Calcutta, to Simla, on m.c.

Late 14th N.I.—Capt. C. L. Showers, from April 20 to May 20, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to leave to Eur. on the same account.

Late 15th N.I.—Lieut. col. G. J. Montgomery, from May 20 to June 20, in extn., to remain at Simla, on m.c.

58th N.I.—Capt. J. M. Mackenzie, from May 5 to Oct. 31, to Murree, on m.c.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. J. P. Caulfield, comg. 1st regt. Hodson's horse, dated 26th ult., assuming ch. of the adjt.'s office on depart. of Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, removed to another situation.

Sirhind div. order, dated 26th ult., directing Surg. H. Kendall and Asst. surg. G. M. Slaughter, H.M.'s 7th hussars, to perform respectively the duties of staff surg. at Umballah, the former from 9th to 30th idem, and the latter from 1st inst., in room of Surg. M. S. Todd, dec.

Umballah station order, dated 4th inst., directing Lieut. L. C. de L. Daniell, late 14th N.I., arrived from Lahore with a party of women and children of H.M.'s 7th hussars, to return to Cawnpore.

Umballah station order, dated 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. A. Taylor, Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., to afford med. aid to loyal Poorb.ah regt., in add. to his other du., with effect fr. 1st idem, in room of Surg. W. Shillito, on leave.

Leave of absence:—Med. Dept.—Surg. A. L. S. Campbell, 47th N.I., fr. May 10 to Oct. 30, in ext.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 23.—Capt. R. Nicholas, late 64th N.I., is app. to act as barrack mr. at Umballah, in room of Capt. Hervey, invalid est., removed.

Lieut. G. B. Johnston, late 54th N.I., is app. to do du. with 16th irreg. cav.

Lieut. C. E. Bates, late 36th N.I., and qrmr. 8th Punjab inf., passed presc. colloq. exam. on March 15.

The Buxar station order, dated 4th inst., directing Civ. asst. surg. J. L. Bryden to afford med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 77th regt., in add. to his other du., is confirmed.

By Lieut. col. M. E. Sherwill, com. 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., dated March 13, app. Surg. E. Hare to med. ch. of detach. of invalids proc. to Landour.

Nowshera station order, dated March 31, app. Capt. H. J. Wahab, H.M.'s 94th regt., to act as superint. of Sudder Bazar, fr. 1st ult.

Murree station order, dated 17th ult., app. Asst. surg. G. Henderson, arr. in ch. of convalescents, to med. ch. of depot dur. temp. abs. on duty of Asst. surg. J. F. Deakin.

Presy. div. order, dated 18th ult., directing Capt.

A. G. Forsyth, 3rd Eur. regt. ret. from furl., to join and do du. with Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Delhi garrison order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. Grant, 4th Sikh irreg. cav., to receive med. ch. of garrison staff from Asst. surg. J. C. Knipe, H.M.'s 88th regt., res.

Deyrah station order, dated 24th ult., app. Lieut. A. Battye to act as station staff, in room of Lieut. D. Macintyre.

Leave of absence:—

Medical Dept.—Surg. H. R. Bond, fr. May 15 to Sept. 15, to proc. to Simla and Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, under old rules.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 28.—The undermentioned officer has passed in the vernacular:—Asst. surg. A. E. T. Longhurst, 13th L.I.

With reference to G.O. No. 41, dated April 10, notifying an exchange of battalions between Lieuts. Fitzgerald and Clayton, 13th L.I., the former officer will continue to do duty with the 1st batt., until he can procure a passage to the Cape of Good Hope.

The leave to Capt. Sir C. F. W. Cuffe, Bart., 66th foot, in G.O., dated April 3, is to commence from date of embarkation.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:

Granting leave to Surg. maj. W. A. Dassanville, royal art., to England, under the new rules, m.c.

By Lieut. col. Master, comdg. detach. 1st batt.

5th foot:

Dated April 10, 1860.—App. Asst. surg. C. H. Leet, 5th foot, to assume med. chg. of detach. under his command from March 29.

By the officer comdg. 94th foot:

Dated Feb. 29.—App. Capt. and Paymr. Wahab to act as interp. from March 1, in addition to his other duties.

By the officer comdg. 93rd highlanders:

Dated April 16.—App. Capt. Knollys to act as interp. to the regt., in addition to his other duties, fr. April 7.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Rose:

Dated April 4.—App. Capt. P. J. Francis, 3rd drag. gds., to be mil. sec. on H.E.'s personal staff.

Leave of absence:—98th Foot.—Lieut. S. C. Walker to Murree, fr. April 18 to Oct. 31, on m.c.

Asst. surg. Saunders, H.M.'s 8th royal regt., will report himself to the officer comdg. and to the surg. of H.M.'s 5th fus., for temp. duty with that corps.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, May 14.—Head Quarters, Simla, May 4.—Lieut. Salmon, 43rd L.I., has reported his arr. from England to join. The regt. having returned to the Madras presy., this officer will proceed to Madras by the next mail steamer.

The following order is confirmed, subject to approval:

By the officer comdg. 75th foot:

Dated April 16.—App. Lieut. T. Carlisle to act as officer instructor of musketry, fr. 15th idem.

Order confirmed:

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:

Granting leave to Capt. L. H. Thomas, 91st foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leaves of absence:

13th Foot.—Lieut. W. Williams to Mussooree and Simla, fr. May 15 to Nov. 15, 1860.

94th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. H. Kirby, with the sanction of Govt., to Cashmere and Simla, fr. May 7 to Oct. 10.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Batt).—Qrmr. H. Harvey, with the sanction of Govt., to Cashmere, from May 1 to Aug. 15.

PURCHASING DISCHARGE FROM THE SERVICE.

The following soldiers have obtained their discharge from H.M.'s service, on payment of the sums specified opposite their names:

7th Hussars.—Sergt. W. F. Brown, £25; Sergt. A. W. Hendy, £20; Private C. B. Wilson, £30; Private G. Cole, £30.

13th Foot (1st Batt).—Private J. Morris, £20.

23rd Foot (1st Batt).—Corporal J. Rowlands, £18.

51st Foot.—Sergt. P. Mugan, £15; Private D. Mc Leroy, £18; Private A. Tucker, £20.

77th Foot.—Colour sergt. J. Harris, £15.

82nd Foot.—Private J. Macarty, £18.

88th Foot.—Sergeant H. Hinde, £20; Private J. Tyrry, £5.

89th Foot.—Colour sergt. J. Greaves, £18.

97th Foot.—Corporal J. Keough, £20.

Rifle Brigade (2nd Batt).—Colour sergt. W. Cox, £18; Private J. Foot, £5; Private J. Lovelock, £5; Private J. Beasley, £18.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 5.—The following officer has passed in the vernacular:—48th Foot.—Lieut. P. O. M. H. Marshall.

Leave of absence:—72nd Foot.—Paymr. R. Webster to England, for 18 mo., from date of leaving the regt., on private affairs.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, May 9.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. C. J. H. Howard,

71st foot, will proceed to England, to join the depot companies of his regt.

Adj. gen.'s Office. H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta. May 22.—The undermentioned promotions to take place under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 27, 1860:

To have the honorary rank of Major. Date of rank, from Jan. 1, 1860.

Paymrs. H. Duberly, 8th lt. drags.; W. Featherstonhaugh, 14th lt. drags.; W. J. Bampfield, 1st foot; J. Cornes, 18th foot; J. M. Hewson, 35th foot; M. Matthews, 57th foot; J. Howes, 64th foot; R. Webster, 72nd foot; D. F. Chambers, 75th foot; W. F. Nixon, 81st foot; J. D. Swinburne, 83rd foot; C. F. Heatly, 86th foot; S. Blake, 93rd foot.

Paymr. C. Sewell, 6th drag. gds., to have the honorary rank of capt. Jan. 5, 1860.

To have the honorary rank of captain. Date of rank from Jan. 1, 1860.

Paymasters E. Maunsell, 4th foot; F.B. Forster, 5th foot; J. M. Gibbs, 20th foot; J. Twibill, 38th foot; H. W. Sibley, 46th foot; F. W. Fellows, 52nd foot; W. Marriott, 54th foot; R. Smyth, 69th foot; M. Thompson, 70th foot; J. Cartmail, 71st foot; W. F. Scott, 77th foot; R. Scott, 89th foot; H. Leigh, 98th foot; J. E. Large, rifle brigade; M. W. L. Coast, rifle brigade.

The prom. of Paymr. J. Twibill, 38th foot, to the honorary rank of capt., with the date of March 3, 1860, has been cancelled.

Capt. Smyth, 69th regt., is perm. to remain in Calcutta, pending receipt of an application for an extension of leave.

Leaves of absence:

7th Foot.—Capt. A. Bennett, to Cashmere, fr. May 1 to Oct. 13. 20th Foot.—Lieut. G. R. Gibbs, fr. date of departure fr. his regt. to Nov. 1, 1860, to study at Thomason College; Ens. G. D. Wahab, from date of arrival at Madras, to July 5. 24th Foot.—Paymr. F. F. White to Kangra, fr. April 15 to Aug. 15. 33rd Foot.—Capt. I. B. Fanshawe to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of quitting his regt. 43rd Foot.—Lieut. H. J. Berners to England, for 18 mo., from date of quitting the regt. 52nd Foot.—Capt. C. K. Crope to Simla, fr. May 1 to Oct. 14. 70th Foot.—Maj. T. E. Mulock to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of quitting the regt. 77th Foot.—Lieut. J. L. Davids to England, under new rules. 88th Foot.—Qmtr. M. Evans, with the sanction of Govt., to Cashmere, from May 1 to Aug. 31. 93rd Foot.—Capt. W. D. Macdonald to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of quitting the regt.; Lieut. G. F. Robertson to Cashmere, fr. May 2 to Aug. 2. 97th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Shawe and J. Morgan to England, under new rules. Rifle Brigade (8rd Batt.)—Lieut. E. Fortescue, Punjab, fr. May 1 to July 15.

Asst. surg. W. Jackson, 80th foot, will report himself to the officer comdg. 75th foot at Allahabad, for temp. duty.

Staff surg. Moffatt, in med. chg. 75th foot at Allahabad, will proceed without loss of time at the public expense to Calcutta, where his servs. are urgently required, and on arr. he will report himself to the inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals for instructions.

Court Martial.

ENSIGN GEORGE POWER COBBE, H.M.'s 27TH FOOT. *Adj. gen.'s Office. Simla, May 8.*—At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballa, April 30, Ens. G. P. Cobbe, H.M.'s 27th foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Umballa, on the afternoon of April 4, proceeded to the sergeants' mess, 27th regt., and there remained for about an hour drinking and playing at billiards with several non-commissioned officers of that regt. and of the 7th hussars; and in having, on the evening of the same day, entered the quarters of Sergt. H. Smith, 27th regt., and there remained for about two hours drinking with him and with other non-commissioned officers of the corps.

2nd.—With having been drunk on duty under arms, at Umballa, on the night of April 4, when regimental orderly officer of the day.

3rd.—With neglect of duty as regimental orderly officer of the day, at Umballa, on April 4, in having failed to visit the quarter, rear, hospital, and mess guards of the regt., in the course of that night.

4th.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Umballa, on April 5, in his report as relieved regimental orderly officer of the day, falsely stated that he had visited the regimental guards at ten and eleven o'clock the preceding night.

Finding:—Guilty of all the charges.

Sentence:—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed, CLYDE, General, Commander in Chief.

Ens. Cobbe will be struck off the strength of the 27th regt. from the date on which this order may be communicated to him, which will be reported to the Adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, and the mil. secy. to H.E. the C. in C.

Registration of Money Packages by Railway.

Id. Qrs., Simla, May 4.—The C. in C. desires to notify, for the information of officers and soldiers travelling by rail, that it is necessary that all boxes containing money or other valuable private property should have their contents declared, and the packages specially booked; the extra charge specified in the Railway Act, Section X., being paid.

Without these precautions the railway authorities are not responsible for their safe custody or transit.

Thanks to the Bengal Native Infantry Brigade lately in China.

No. 557.—*Fort William, May 26.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has great satisfaction in publishing for general information the subjoined copy of a General Order, dated Canton, April 5, 1860, issued by Maj. gen. Sir C. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., commanding the troops in China [47th N.I., 65th N.I., 70th N.I.], on the occasion of the return to India from that command of the three regts. of Bengal N.I. above-named, after the completion of two years' service in China.

These regts. volunteered for service in that country at the time when the body of the Bengal native army swerved from its allegiance and rose in arms against the State. They were again entrusted with their arms, and the Gov. gen. in Council allowed them to proceed to China in full reliance on their loyalty.

That reliance has been entirely justified by the exemplary conduct of these regts. in China, and the Gov. gen. in Council, while publicly recording circumstances so creditable to these corps, tenders to Brigadier W. R. Corfield, and to the officers of the 47th, 65th, and 70th regts., the cordial acknowledgments of the Governments of India for having maintained these corps in the state of order and discipline described by Maj. gen. Van Straubenzee.

These regts. will proceed to the stations assigned to them; and will, under the orders of H.E. the C. in C., enjoy the full benefit of add. furl. to their homes, which forms one of the privileges of foreign service.

Canton, April 5, 1860.

DIVISION AFTER ORDER.—H.M.'s 70th Bengal N.I. having embarked, and the 65th being on the eve of returning to India, the brigade of Bengal N.I. in China will cease to exist.

Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Van Straubenzee takes the opportunity of recording his cordial thanks to Brigd. Corfield for the ready support he, not only as a brigadier, but as next senior officer in the command, has at all times afforded him; and also for the order and high state of discipline he, with the assistance of the officers commanding corps, has maintained in his brigade, against which there has not been a single complaint on the part of the inhabitants of this vast city during the two years they have been quartered here.

The Bengal brig. left India volunteers for service in China at a time when their former comrades of the late Indian army were in a state of open mutiny and revolt, and their conduct here has been such as to prove the sincerity of their loyalty to their Sovereign the Queen of England.

Their obedience to orders, respect for their officers, uncomplaining conduct under difficulties incident to their position, in a land where the customs are so utterly foreign to their own, merit the Major gen.'s praise.

The Maj. gen. congratulates all on their return to India, and assures them they carry with them his best wishes.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Council, R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen., Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Rules for Retirement.

No. 569.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 148, of the 14th April, 1860, is published for general information:—I have had under my consideration in council the rule under which officers of twenty-two years' Indian service are entitled to retire on the pay of their regimental rank. This privilege, which is granted to officers under the joint operation of the regulations of 1796 and 1854, may in some case be rendered inoperative by the regulation of 1801, which precludes them from claiming for retirement the benefit of which they may attain after the expiration of twelve months from the date of their landing in England. It has therefore been resolved to rescind this restrictive rule so far as it affects the cases of officers who, after twenty years' Indian service counting for retiring pension, may return to this country on leave, and to allow such officers to claim for retirement the benefits of any rank they may attain prior to the expiration of their twenty-two years' service.

Return Home of Sir W. O'Shaughnessy.

Copy of a Minute by Lord Canning, Governor General of India, on the departure of Sir William O'Shaughnessy, knight, superintendent of electric telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Sir William O'Shaughnessy, the superintendent of the electric telegraph, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to England.

As I understand that his return to India is doubtful, and as in any case it is little likely to take place in my time, I wish to place on record my sense of the value of Sir William O'Shaughnessy's ability and energy, in extending and maintaining during the last four years the gigantic work of the Indian telegraph, with which his name is lastingly associated.

The grateful duty of recommending Sir William O'Shaughnessy for distinction fell to my predecessor, and the superintendent's subsequent labours have consisted mainly in maturing and carrying into new provinces the work which he had then already securely established. But it would be ungrateful in me if I were not to testify my high appreciation of his services in this respect, and my regret at being deprived of them.

By the departure of Sir William O'Shaughnessy, the Government of India loses an officer of great ability in the walk of science to which he has devoted himself, and of remarkable energy.

(Signed)

CANNING.

Umballa, May 9, 1860.

MADRAS.

Deductions in Messing Money.

No. 239.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct, in accordance with a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 6th Jan., 1860, No. 1, para. 4, that the prescribed deduction of £5 for messing referred to in G.O., 12th April, 1859, No. 141, be made in this country from any advances of pay issued to officers of the several arms of H.M.'s British army proceeding to Europe, when provided with a passage at the public expense; and paymasters are directed invariably to state on the last pay certificates of such officers, whether the messing money has been recovered or not, in order to facilitate the adjustment of the amount in England, should any contingency arise to prevent its being deducted in this country.

BOMBAY.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, May 17.—No. 89.—The foll. temp. arrangements and apps. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. I.N.:—

Mr. J. Guthrie to be act. 1st cl. 2nd mr., and Mr. C. B. S. Powell to be act. 2nd cl. 2nd mr., fr. April 21, and to be borne as supernu. on the books of the *Punjab*, proc. to join the Indus flotilla, to fill existing vacancies.

Capt. J. Frushard, from the shore to com. of *Ajdaha*, fr. April 26, v. Com. Grounds, proc. to England.

Mr. S. Barker, purser of the *Ajdaha*, to be chief clerk of the civil branch and clerk of the check fr. April 26, v. Mr. Jones, proc. to England on m.c.

Lieut. C. H. Walker, of *Ajdaha*, proc. on du. to join the *Coromandel* at Singapore, to be accommodated on board the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Madras* fr. May 1.

INDUS FLOTILLA ORDER.

Asst. surg. G. Asher to med. ch. of flotilla hospital fr. Nov. 29, 1859, v. Asst. surg. Niven.

May 22.—No. 92.—Mr. W. Downing to be act. 1st cl. 2nd mr. fr. May 8, and to be borne as supernu. on the books of the *Ajdaha* until an opportunity offers for his joining the Indus flotilla to fill an existing vacancy.

Asst. surg. J. Davies, of the *Elphinstone*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium fr. May 5, m.c.

PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON ORDERS.

Asst. surg. H. Day, of the *Comet*, to ass. ch. of the civ. surg. at Bagdad, in add. to his other duties, from Dec. 1, 1859.

Mr. F. X. Lloyd, midshipman, of the *Tigris*, to reside on shore at Bushire, on m.c., from Jan. 13 to Feb. 23.

Mr. J. Handley, purser, having arr. from Bombay, to join the *Semiramis*, from Feb. 1, v. Mr. Finlanson, clerk in ch., superseded.

Commr. C. J. Cruttenden, comdg. the *Falkland*, to ass. ch. of the duties of sen. naval officer in the Persian Gulf, from March 29, v. Commr. Balfour, superseded.

No. 93.—Mr. R. Dowling, 3rd class naval trained engr., is perm. to res. the serv.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, May 22.—Mr. W. C. Beaumont, capt.'s clerk, supernu. att. to the *Ajdaha*, is to be trans. to estab. of that vessel, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. J. V. Harrison, capt.'s clerk, having reported himself fit for duty, was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, from the 21st inst., to complete complement.

May 25.—No. 94.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—
By Commodore G. C. Wellesley, C. in C. of I.N.:—
Commander Constable, com. the *Marie*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel in add. fr. April 4 to April 23, there being no other officer available.

CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. G. B. Chicken to be temp. actg. master for gen. duty in the I.N., fr. Feb. 15.

Mr. G. B. Chicken, temp. actg. master of the pendant vessel *Calcutta*, to assume ch. of the schooner *Emily*, fr. March 12, and to be borne on the book, flag-ship *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

May 28.—No. 95.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—
By Commodore G. C. Wellesley, C. in C. of I.N.:—
Mr. J. Rutherford, mate of the *Punjab*, proc. on duty to Aden, to join the *Lady Canning*, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Salsette*, fr. May 12.

Mr. W. F. Hewison, mate, supernum. on board the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieut. of that vessel fr. May 8.

Mr. J. D. Budd, mate, supern. on board the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, fr. May 8.

Mr. W. C. Booth, mate of the *Punjab*, to be actg. lieut. of that vessel fr. May 8.

Mr. W. Downing, actg. 1st class 2nd master, supy. on board the *Ajdaha*, proc. on duty to join the Indus flotilla, to be accommodated on board the str. *Pioneer* fr. May 13.

May 30.—No. 96.—The name of Mr. C. Strange, captain's clerk, is struck off the I.N. list as deserted.

No. 97.—An ext. of leave, for 6 mos., m.c., has been granted to Mr. L. G. Lewis, mate of the I.N.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, May 25.—Mr. J. B. Girdlestone, midshipman of the *Euphrates*, is allowed 10 days' priv. leave, to proc. to Matheran.

May 26.—Mr. J. McDonough, 4th class N. T. engr., from the *Lady Falkland*, is to be transfd. to *Punjab*.

Mr. A. Sinclair, 3rd class N. T. engr., superny. attached to *Ajdaha*, is to be transfd. to the *Lady Falkland*.

Bombay Castle, June 2.—No. 98.—Mr. J. B. Budd, mate, has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c., under old regs.

June 4.—Mr. J. B. Morgan, midshipman, superny. attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be transfd. to the mail str. of 7th inst., for passage to join the *Constance* at Aden.

Lieut. Clerk, superny. attached to *Ajdaha*, is perm. to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c., fr. 2nd inst.

Lieut. Philbrick, of the *Ajdaha* is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proc. by the China mail of 16th inst. for the purpose of joining the *Zenobia*.

Mr. T. M. Lambarde, mate, having returned from England by the ship *Edwin Fox* on 3rd inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumy. fr. that date.

Mr. S. Ridge, actg. 1st class 2nd master of the *Pleiad*, is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proc. by the next str. leaving for Kurrachee to join the Indus Flotilla.

Asst. surg. Davies having been reported fit for duty was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as superny. from 31st ult.

BIRTHS.

BEATSON, wife of Dr. W. B., son, at Chittagong, May 15.

BIGG, wife of J. S., son, at Mozufferpore, May 23.

BRACKEN, wife of Lieut. R. D. O. C., daughter, at Moradabad.

CUNNINGHAM, wife of Lieut. W., daughter, at Samal-cottah, May 12.

DENTON, wife of J., daughter, at Santawerry, May 15.

DILLON, wife of Dr., son, still-born, at Calcutta, May 22.

ERNEST, Mrs. J., daughter, May 28.

FRASER, wife of Lieut., son, at Ghazee-pore, May 22.

GORDON, wife of Capt. T. R., daughter, at Bally-gunge, May 27.

HAINES, wife of Col. F. P., son, at Madras, May 19.

HAMNETT, wife of A. A., son, at Wellington, May 19.

JOSEPH, wife of A. E., daughter, at Colombo, June 8.

KIDD, wife of Rev. J. T. D., son, at Vepery, June 3.

MASTER, wife of C. G., son, at Madras, June 4.

McMURDO, wife of R., daughter, at Hong Kong, May 20.

ORTEOUS, wife of Dr. G. M., son, at Crieff, March 25.

RUBEN, DE, wife of E. C., daughter, at Colombo, June 5.

SPROTT, wife of Rev. G. W., son, at Kandy, May 29.

STEWART, wife of Lieut. col. D. M., son, at Simla, May 22.

SYME, wife of Capt. P. M., daughter, at Dum Dum, May 25.

THOMAS, Mrs. L. P. I., son, at Kandy, May 28.

WRIGHT, wife of H. W., son, at Kandy, June 6.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, T. F., to Elizabeth M., daughter of the late M. Allen, at Kidderpore, May 31.

DE FABECK, W. F., to Maria, daughter of the late W. Bentley, at Madras, June 1.

ENGSTROM, Lieut. G. L., art., to Laura M., daughter of Col. Reade, at Madras, May 26.

HIGHLAND, F., to Matilda, daughter of B. Kepple, at Madras, May 24.

NEWHAM, G. F., to Julia B., daughter of the late C. D. Verume, at Arrah, May 26.

NATION, Capt. J. L., to Matilda, daughter of Major Gen. C. Nahab, at Madras, May 15.

PHILIP, P. H., to Fanny A., daughter of B. T. Norfor, at Cuddalore, May 26.

DEATHS.

BALL, Mrs. B. M., at Calcutta, aged 41, May 30.

CHAPMAN, Sophia M., wife of Capt. R., at Calcutta, aged 37, May 13.

COHEN, William, at Mutwal, aged 41, June 2.

CORNER, John G., at Colombo, June 1.

DEAR, Mr. A., at Monghyr, May 25.

D'LAVAL, Dick, at Vizagapatam, at Chicacale, aged 65, May 14.

GORMAN, James, at Trincomalie, aged 29, April 30.

HARRISON, George, at Luckie Serai, aged 29, May 23.

KIDD, John F., infant son of T. D., at Madras, June 5.

LONGMORE, Cecile, wife of W. J., at Chandernagore, May 29.

NICHOLLS, Amy C. F., infant daughter of Rev. W. W., at Mynpoorie, May 16.

SHARP, C., at Barrackpore, May 24.

TAYLOR, William L., infant son of Capt. W., at Howrah, May 25.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. July 10.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. A. Cassidy, fr. mily. train, to be capt., v. Bushman, who exch., receiving the former difference between inf. and cav.; Ens. T. G. Elrington, fr. 91st foot, to be cornet, without purch., v. Betty, prom.

Military Train.—Capt. G. Bushman, fr. 2nd drag. gds., to be capt., v. Cassidy, who exch.

1st Foot.—Gent. Cadet G. Paterson, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Bainbridge, superseded; Asst. surg. T. T. Gardner, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Atkinson.

3rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet E. G. Graham, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Twining.

4th Foot.—Gent. Cadet F. Plummer, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Bayly, dec.

8th Foot.—Lieut. W. Unwin, fr. 20th foot, to be lieut., v. Lovekin, who exch.; Gent. Cadet B. G. Moffatt, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Wingate, app. to 74th foot; Gent. Cadet T. G. Crawley, fr. Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Cooper, res.

20th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. H. St. John to be capt., by purch., v. O'Shea, who ret.; Lieut. J. M. Lovekin, fr. 8th foot, to be lieut., v. Unwin, who exch.; Ens. C. G. Gibaut to be lieut., by purch., v. St. John; Gent. Cadet C. T. Doorly, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Gibbs, prom.

23rd Foot.—Asst. surg. F. A. Turton, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Sylvester.

24th Foot.—Gent. Cadet W. Dinwiddie, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Hennessy, app. to 46th foot.

27th Foot.—Capt. H. Cowell, fr. 14th foot, to be capt., v. Gresson, who exch.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Elgin, fr. 17th foot, to be lieut., v. Mitchell, who exch.; Asst. surg. E. Wilkes, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Mackinnon.

46th Foot.—Ens. A. C. Hennessy, fr. 24th foot, to be ens., v. Priestley, dec.

52nd Foot.—Asst. surg. G. Park, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Innes.

60th Foot.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. D. D. Muter to be maj., by purch., v. Bligh, who ret.; Lieut. P. J. Curtis to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Muter.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. G. L. Bassett to be capt., by purch., v. Hon. H. W. Fitzmaurice, who ret.; Ensign F. G. Sherlock to be lieut., by purch., v. Bassett.

76th Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. A. H. Ferryman, c.b., fr. 89th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Bouchier, who exch.

79th Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. G. Monkland fr. h.p. unatt., to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. R. C. H. Taylor; Maj. W. C. Hodgson to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Monkland, who ret.; Capt. and Brev. maj. A. C. M'Barnet to be maj., by purch., v. Hodgson; Lieut. J. M. M'Nair to be capt., by purch., v. M'Barnet.

80th Foot.—T. T. Willington, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Dowling, ret.; Asst. surg. R. M. Gilchrist, m.d., fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Frank.

89th Foot.—Lieut. col. L. C. Bouchier, from 75th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Ferryman, c.b., who exch.

91st Foot.—Ens. C. L. Harvey to be lieut., by purch., v. Spearman, whose prom., by purch., on May 11, has been cancelled.

94th Foot.—Ens. R. Steuart to be lieut., without purch., v. Aytoun, killed in action; Sergt. maj. J. Humphreys to be ens., without purch., v. Steuart.

95th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. S. Allanby, m.d., fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Sharpe, app. to the staff.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.—The following resolutions were adopted on the 9th inst., by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society in reference to the Duke of Marlborough's recent motion respecting "the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the course of education afforded in the Government colleges and schools" in India:—

1. "That this committee are thankful to record the fact that no less than 1,950 petitions have been presented to the House of Lords from all parts of the United Kingdom, in favour of the removal of the restriction upon the Bible in Government schools in India; that these petitions were sent up on a very short notice of the Duke's intended motion, without organized efforts to procure them, and under many other disadvantages.

2. "That the thanks of this society are due to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough for his able, Christian, and determined advocacy of the cause of Bible instruction; and that his grace be respectfully requested to print his speech, and to allow this society to aid in its general circulation.

3. "That the thanks of this society are also due to the Right Hon. the President and Vice-Presidents, who on this occasion have aided the cause in their places in Parliament.

4. "That this committee regard the recent expression of public opinion and the proceedings in the House of Lords as having greatly helped forward the cause of Bible education in India, and being fully persuaded that the removal of the authoritative restriction which now exists will be a safe as well as a Christian policy, they cherish the hope that her Majesty's Ministers may see it right to provide for such removal before the next session of Parliament; for should this hope be disappointed, the object, they are persuaded, will be demanded by a far more general and powerful expression of opinion than on the present occasion."

FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS SERVING IN INDIA.—During the year 1859 the Emigration Commissioners chartered, under direction from the Horse Guards, 13 vessels for the conveyance to India of soldiers' wives and families. Of these four sailed from Gravesend, three from Liverpool, three from Plymouth, and three from Southampton; six sailed to Calcutta, three to Kurrachee, two to Bombay, and two to Madras. The number of emigrants conveyed in these vessels amounted to 5,237 souls, equal to 2,547 statute adults; of whom 163 were adult males, 2,384 adult females, 1,376 boys, and 1,314 girls. The number of deaths that occurred on board 11 of the ships, of which returns have been received, amounted to 412, or 0.08 per cent.; the mortality was the smallest among the adults, being only .05 per cent., and the largest among those of four years of age and under, amounting to nearly 32 per cent. on the whole. The principal diseases were measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and diarrhoea.

EUROPEAN SETTLERS IN INDIA.—A deputation waited on Sir Charles Wood on Tuesday to urge the Indian Government to promote English settlement in the plains of India, for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, flax, and other products, by encouraging the construction of canals for irrigation and navigation. Mr. Ewart, M.P., chairman of the late Committee on Colonisation and Settlement in India, introduced the deputation. Proposals for canalising Scinde and the Punjab, Gujerat, and Khandeish have been submitted.

To Correspondents.

We can only answer "An Indian Officer" by referring him to the India-office.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 16, 1860.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

It may at first sight appear singularly inopportune to recommend the immediate commencement of a railway through the Turkish dominions at a moment when fanatical barbarians are massacring helpless Christians, and the power of the Sultan's Government is set openly at defiance. A little reflection, however, will show that there is nothing so likely to prevent the future occurrence of such deplorable outrages as the increase of Christian influence and the introduction of European civilisation. It is probable, indeed, that if the contemplated line from Seleucia to Aleppo, and thence to Bagdad, had been even in course of construction, the present disturbances would never have taken place. The English Ambassador at Constantinople would have taken care that the safety of his countrymen and the protection of their property were efficiently provided for by the presence of a reliable force of Turkish soldiery. The very stations on the line—fortified, as they would have been to repel a sudden assault—would have afforded a secure asylum to the fugitives, if the Druses had still ventured to attack their harmless neighbours. Instead of fleeing in vain to Damascus and other cities of the plain, the trembling Maronites would have made their way northwards, and by means of the railway would speedily have found themselves in safety at Seleucia under the guns of European men-of-war. Unfortunately, at the time when the Euphrates route to India was brought to the notice of the Porte, the British ministry was tamely subservient to the Emperor of the French, and that magnanimous potentate had no wish to see English enterprise and capital gain a footing in the heart of the Turkish empire. The French Ambassador at Constantinople was accordingly instructed to oppose the scheme by every means in his power, while the British Government withdrew their support from their own subjects, and played into the hands of their deceitful and selfish ally. The principal obstacles had already been removed. The Arab Sheikhs had agreed, in consideration of a yearly tribute, or black mail, not only to abstain from annoyance, but also to furnish every assistance within their means. It is needless to point out the immense benefit that must have accrued to the cities and districts along the line of the proposed railway. Real and artificial wants would have arisen in every direction to stimulate industry and commerce, develop the latent resources of the country, and humanize the people. Equally superfluous it must be to insist upon the advantage both to India and to this country of more rapid, frequent, and certain intercommunication. Mr. W. P. Andrew, the indefatigable and far-sighted chairman of the Company, has placed the chief points to be considered in such a clear light that we feel it unnecessary to apologise for the length of the following extract

from a letter addressed by him to one of the most influential of the London daily papers:—

Placing India and England, he says, in hourly telegraphic communication is a first necessity, and this with a railway 800 miles in length, of singularly easy construction, from Seleucia, on the Mediterranean, by the plains of the Euphrates and Tigris to Bussorah, on the Persian Gulf, would give England the first strategic position in the world.

On behalf of this route I would remark—

1. It would save 1,000 miles in distance, and half the time now occupied.
2. That both its termini being on open seas, are easily defensible by England.
3. That the Euphrates Railway throughout its whole length is far removed from the Asiatic frontier of Russia.
4. This railway, taken in conjunction with the system of steam transit now being established in the valley of the Indus from Kurrachee to Lahore, the large force stationed in the Punjab and Upper India would be rendered of incalculable importance by steamers in the Persian Gulf uniting the line of the Indus with that of the Euphrates, for in that case any hostile force advancing towards the Indus would not only be met on the line of that river, but would be threatened along the sea-board of the Persian Gulf and the line of the Euphrates and Tigris in the flank and rear.

5. The Indus and Euphrates thus united, the dangerous isolation of Persia would be at an end, and the invasion of India by Russia or any other Power would cease even to be speculated upon.

6. By the Euphrates Railway Persia would be afforded a short, cheap, and easy outlet on the Mediterranean for her trade with Europe, in place of the existing long, expensive, and difficult route to the Black Sea by the borders of Russia, and which is entirely at the mercy of that Power.

7. The resources of England being made promptly available on any emergency, Chatham and Southampton would become the basis of operations as easily as Kurrachee or Bombay, and would enable this country to anticipate or repel, whether in Europe or Asia, any attack with the rapidity and advantages of an irresistible force.

8. On an emergency in India troops could be landed at Kurrachee in two weeks, and in little more than another week at Lahore.

9. The route proposed is at once the shortest and the easiest between England and India; the whole length of the Valley of the Euphrates is so free from impediment that it would seem as if Providence had especially ordained it to be the great highway of nations between the East and the West.

This exposition of the question is so complete and incontrovertible that it becomes a matter of astonishment that the Government should any longer hesitate to afford every encouragement, if not active support, to a scheme so full of promise. The late ministry granted a subsidy of £78,000 a year for a packet service that was not of any urgent importance; but the present one, though lavish enough of the public money where France is to be conciliated, hangs back from even countenancing an undertaking which proposes to unite India with England, and to make British influence paramount in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia.

An alternative route to India, observes Mr. Andrew, in conclusion, always important, is now a pressing necessity. The navigation of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris may be made available pending the completion of the railway from sea to sea. From Seleucia to Jabor Castle on the Euphrates is 150 miles in length, and would cost £1,500,000. All the physical difficulties on the route are between Seleucia and Aleppo, and the navigation of the Euphrates is very inferior to that of the Tigris below Bagdad. From Seleucia to Bagdad is 600 miles, and would cost four millions. From Seleucia to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, is 800 miles, and would cost six millions. There is good reason to believe that there would be no difficulty in establishing steam communication between Seleucia and England, and the Indian Government are understood to be favourably disposed to granting the necessary support to the establishment of steam communication between Bombay, Kurrachee, and Bagdad, *via* Bushir and Bussorah. A railway from Bagdad to Seleucia, 600 miles in length, would at once give us a new and alternative route to India, far removed from the intrigues and interference of either our friends or enemies.

In the ancient times, when Babylon was "the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency," the commerce of Phœ-

nicia with India was conducted by caravans along a portion of the very route selected by this Railway Company. At a later date Alexandria became the emporium of Europe and Eastern Asia, until the improvement of navigation and the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope opened up a new route for the interchange of commodities. Now-a-days we gradually revert to the original straight line. The railroad through Egypt has, in a great measure, superseded the long sea voyage round the southern extremity of Africa, but probably in a few years hence that in its turn will have given place to a direct communication between Seleucia, Bagdad, the Persian Gulf, and Bombay, or Kurrachee. And thus the world revolves in a circle, and after a handful of centuries men find themselves confronted by the same first principles from which their forefathers diverged in the days of yore.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N. W. PROVINCES, FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

CIVIL JUDICATURE.—For the first six months, the frontier districts being in the hands of the rebels, the total number of original suits and appeals for the whole year was only 45,750, or 36,388 fewer than were instituted in 1856-57. Of these, 29,270 were decided on their merits, but 6,299 were *ex parte* decisions, while 10,922 were disposed of on confession of judgment. It is suspected that the frequency of confession of judgment is a collusive arrangement in order to furnish additional security to the lender, who refuses to advance the loan agreed upon until the applicant has gone through the form of a suit, and allowed judgment to be given against him. It is also feared that the number of *ex parte* decisions is owing to "collusion between the plaintiff and the officer entrusted with the process to be served on the defendant, who is designedly kept in ignorance of the institution of the suit." The proportion of appeals to suits tried was rather more than 6 per cent., and of reversals to appeals tried about 33 per cent. Out of 31,454 applications for execution of decree, the orders of the civil courts were completely executed in only 7,041 cases, and partially in 5,376, while 19,037 were struck off the files without any action being taken upon them. During the period of anarchy forty native judicial officers sided with the rebels, and have, consequently, been either executed, transported, or dismissed the service. At the close of the year 958 cases were still pending, the average duration of suits being sixty-eight days, for which discreditable result the Sudder Ameen of Hoshungabad and the Moonsiffs of Baitool and Seonee are held chiefly accountable.

CRIMINAL JUDICATURE.—Owing to the unsettled state of the country the ordinary returns have not been submitted from several important districts. From the reports which were received it appears that 46,915 persons were charged with various offences before magistrates and their subordinates, of whom 18,041 were convicted, 4,688 committed for trial, and 20,452 acquitted, but to the last category belong all those who were released under the amnesty, though their guilt was beyond a doubt. The number of witnesses examined in the course of the year amounted to 119,561, of whom 102,257 were detained for only a single day; nevertheless, the average duration of suits was seventeen days, while the average duration of the detention of a prisoner from the date of his apprehension to the final disposal of

his case by the Nizamut Adawlut was 191 days. The proportion of acquittals to convictions in cases tried by the sessions judges was as 1,321 to 3,887, which is justly held to "indicate either want of judgment in the committing officers, or a too great regard to the letter, and not the spirit of the law on the part of the judges." In accordance with the sentence of the Criminal Courts, 19,742 individuals were punished in the year under notice, of whom 536 were hanged, and 410 transported. On the charge of adultery only three persons were brought to trial in the whole of the N. W. Provinces, though it would hardly be philosophical thence to infer that the population was remarkable for its chastity. For aiding and abetting Suttees 25 persons were tried, but only two convicted. For dacoity with murder 530 were tried, and 45 convicted; and for dacoity, unattended with aggravating circumstances, 1,337 were arraigned, and 238 found guilty. Burglary figures prominently on the list of crime, and 584 trials resulted in the conviction of 324 offenders; for perjury, on the other hand, only 54 men were placed on their trial, of whom 43 were convicted. The increase of dacoity is attributed to the number of disbanded sepoys in the Benares division and Ghazepore district, who, while appearing to have quietly settled in their respective villages, were known to have formed themselves into disciplined and organised gangs of marauders. On the borders, moreover, of the Ajmere and Neemuch districts, merchants, traders, and travellers complained bitterly of the depredations of the Meenah dacoits, issuing from the ill-governed little State of Meywar.

POLICE.—At the close of 1858 the military police was composed of 101 European officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, 5,557 horse, and 19,249 foot, who were employed for months on strictly military duties. An unsuccessful attempt was made to raise a troop of native Christians, but they proved dirty and slovenly in their habits, and were generally inefficient. The low caste levies turned out equally unsatisfactory. "The officers report them to be dirty in their habits, given to drink, and rarely making good soldiers (which they were not required to be). They are said, moreover, to disregard punishment, and to be prone to malingering." Care was taken to make the men feel and understand that they were Nujeebs and not Sepoys, and commandants of divisional and district battalions were vested with full powers to requite merit and inflict summary punishment for breaches of discipline; the conduct of the men, however, was for the most part excellent. The disarming of the population was carried out with great industry and perseverance. In the six divisions of Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, Benares and Goruckpore, with a male population, estimated in 1853 at 14,306,428, there were collected 435 pieces of ordnance, 134,733 fire-arms, 711,017 swords, 247,794 spears, and 590,777 daggers. Much, however, remained yet to be done. The number of prisoners confined in jails during the year was 12,574, at an average cost of 44 Rs. 7a. 6p. per man.

REVENUE.—As the rains of 1857 were abundant, while those of 1858 were deficient, the rubbee, or spring crops were above, and the khureef, or autumn crops below the average. The total demand was Rs. 4,19,82,617, of which Rs. 3,92,87,626 were received, and Rs. 8,35,978 expected to be realised; the remainder being "doubtful, nominal, and irrecoverable." It is gratifying to learn that recourse was had in only a few cases to "simple

process and severe measures of coercion," and few, likewise, were the sales of estates, and even those mostly on account of the proprietors having abandoned them to join the insurgents. The net Abkaree, or Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 16,80,146, against Rs. 10,55,537 in 1857-58, and Rs. 20,80,631 in 1855-56. Stamps produced Rs. 10,42,006; Sayer, Rs. 1,14,658; Customs, Rs. 36,08,214; making a grand total of revenue from all sources of Rs. 4,57,03,340. The charges of collection, 15½ per cent., were unusually high, but not more so than might have been expected from the peculiar circumstances that characterised the period.

EDUCATION.—At the close of the official year 1858-59 there were in the N. W. Provinces 8,471 colleges and schools of one kind or another, attended by 123,235 boys. The educational institutions maintained by the Government were three Anglo-vernacular colleges at Agra, Benares, and Bareilly, with 828 students; four Anglo-vernacular schools at Ajmere, Saugor, Allyghur, and Shahjehanpore, with 815 boys; and 260 Tehseelee schools, with 13,757 boys. We give these numbers as they appear at the commencement of the Report, but they do not agree with the detailed notices which follow; indeed, these Indian reports are almost invariably confused, complicated, contradictory, and uselessly minute. The population of these provinces being assumed in round numbers to be three millions and a-half, and 350,000 being taken to represent the number of boys of an age to go to school, it appears that only one in 284 avails himself of the opportunity. It is scarcely necessary in this place to allude to the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, as that is chiefly attended by Europeans, but the Agra Medical school must not be passed over, its object being to educate native doctors. On the 20th April, 1859, there were 96 students in this school,—Christians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans; but it cannot be said that much good has yet been done.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILL THE PEOPLE OF INDIA BEAR AN INCOME-TAX?—I.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—There is no community among the civilised and mercantile nations of the world so lightly taxed in the mass as the inhabitants of India under the British Government. On the other hand, no people who cultivate the soil are more severely oppressed by the weight of taxation than the agricultural classes of that country. Till the present period it seems there has been no one under the Company's rule to whom the task of financier has exclusively been assigned; but one of the first acts of her Majesty's Government after assuming direct charge of the administration of India has been to depute from England a gentleman bearing the character of one of the most sound political economists of the day. He has a seat in the Council or Cabinet of Calcutta, and fills the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer of India. He has not disappointed the expectations of his friends and acquaintances in this country. He has grasped with no feeble hand the main features of our difficulties, and has exposed them in a manner which admits of no dispute. With singular prudence, too, he at once travelled to the furthest limit of the Bengal Presidency. He availed himself of the little leisure permitted him in a very hasty journey, to make inquiries of the official and mercantile bodies, both European and native, on his route, not only to ascertain the present mode of realising the revenue, but he even condescended to enter into fair discussions with some of the most opu-

lent and intelligent of the best-informed natives in the interior, on the broad principles of political economy, in which controversy, however, he appears to have met with little success in converting them. How, indeed, was it to be expected that men who had not had the advantages of witnessing the practical effects of the application of that science could be at once taught to comprehend it, when we witness in enlightened Europe how extremely slow has been its progress, theoretically or practically, among the nations of the West. On his return to Calcutta Mr. Wilson proposed to apply the principle to India, which for the last half century has been slowly making its way among English financiers. When we take into consideration the above facts, and the circumstances in which the Indian legislature has been acting up to the present time, we ought not to be astonished that scarcely any portion of the Indian community, with the exception of the comparatively small body of Englishmen carrying on trade in the city of Calcutta, should recognise the justice and expediency of imposing an income-tax on the whole body of the people whose receipts exceed £20 a year, and the levying a duty on all handicrafts and mechanics to be classified into three grades, varying from 2s. to 20s. per annum for a licence to exercise their calling. In his opening speech on the subject of finance he had no hesitation in pronouncing the country to be one abounding in riches, and he quoted the authorities of the Hindoo law for levying an income-tax. But Mr. Wilson, in common with a great portion of the civilians in India, had no knowledge of the mode in which the income-tax alluded to was to be collected, nor in what way the Government could acquire the knowledge necessary to carry the measure with justice into effect.

With respect to the Hindoo law quoted, had it not been carried out in modern times, its antiquity alone would perhaps have induced statesmen of the present day to repudiate its validity. But a law that has not lain dormant, which has been continually acted on, which is in operation in all well-regulated native States, has never been superseded by any more modern edict. A code derived from a law which is held in veneration as of Divine origin by the Hindoos, ought no more to be treated with contempt or be set aside hastily than the Ten Commandments delivered by Moses, or any other of the Levitical laws, some of which are binding on the Christians, but all of which are imperative on the Jews.

Now, what says the Hindoo law giver on the subject of taxes in general. He lays it down as an axiom that the King is the original owner of the soil. Yet he adds: "He who first breaks up wild land and renders it fruitful, establishes a property in it, subject to certain conditions."—Menu, chap. iv. v. 44.

These conditions are that a fixed portion of the produce shall be rendered to the King (as is afterwards explained), for the purpose of protecting his subjects.

There has been much controversy on this condition. Some Europeans consider that the so-called proprietor is only a co-partner with the sovereign, and that, although he may sell or transfer his land, the Sovereign as co-partner has always a claim on a part of the produce. Yet the proprietor can transfer his land independently of the King. In England almost all land which is saleable has one or more conditions attached to it. In some cases there is a land-tax payable to the Crown; in most cases there is tithe or tenth of the crop to the Church; but we are not in the habit of considering either the Crown or the Church co-partners with the only party who holds the land in undisputed possession, and may transfer it without the consent of the parties having claims on its produce.

Now, the condition on which the Indian proprietor holds his land is precisely that of the English proprietor. It is true the State and the parish officers in India have claims on part of the produce; but, as in the case of tithe, where the land lies fallow, and there is no crop, there is no means of fulfilling the condition; for it must never be lost sight of that the claim is in kind,

and on the actual produce of the year. And although the Hindoos and Mahomedans in some cases, and especially ourselves, have substituted money payments in lieu of payments in kind, yet both Hindoo and Mahomedan legislators are agreed that the conversion of the portion of the produce assignable to others into money must, by right, be left to the option of the owner of the land, or the actual cultivator; and so universally recognised is this principle, that no Government, even the British, has ever insisted on payment of the public demand from a field that has lain fallow during the whole year. What, then, is this impost of a portion of the produce but a tax on income?

Now let us examine what the great Hindoo legislator says on this point.

Menu, chapter vii., verse 127: "Having ascertained the rates of purchase and sale, the length of the way, the expenses of the food and of condiments, the charges of securing the goods carried, and the *net profits* of trade, let the king oblige traders to pay taxes on their saleable commodities."

He then proceeds to state the rates at which taxes on the following articles should be levied, it being always understood that the tax is payable in kind for the king to dispose of in what manner he thinks fit.

Chap. vii., v. 30:—"Of cattle, of gems, of gold, and silver, *added each year to the capital stock* a fiftieth part." And it is worthy of notice that Tavernier, a French jeweller, travelling in India in the seventeenth century, found that 2 per cent. of the produce was in his time the seigniorage at the mines of Golconda. "Of grain an eighth part ($12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), a twelfth part ($8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.), a sixth part ($16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.), according to the difference of the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it."

Chap. vii., v. 131:—"He (the King) may also take a sixth part of the *clear annual increase* of trees, flesh meat, honey, clarified butter, perfumes, medical substances (gy. drugs), liquids (gy. fermented liquors), flowers, roots, and fruit."

Provision is also made by the legislator for the emergencies of war.

Chap. x., v. 118:—"A military king who takes even a fourth part of the crops of his realm at a time of urgent necessity, *as of war or invasion*, and protects his people to the utmost of his power, commits no sin. Again, chap. x., v. 120:—"The tax on the mercantile class, *which in times of prosperity must only be a twelfth part of their crops, and a fifth part of their personal profits* (in trade), may be an eighth part of their crops in a time of distress, or a sixth, which is the medium, or even a fourth, in great public adversity; but a twentieth of their gains in money and other moveables in the highest tax."

"Serving men, artisans, and mechanics must assist by their labour, but at no time pay taxes."

The italics are the commentary of the Editor of the Institutes. Those exempted from direct taxes in the last part of the above sentence are under the native governments required to give one day's labour per month, or the value of twelve days' labour per annum. Hence originated in the Deccan under the early Mahomedan conquerors the mot-harifa, or tax on Hirfa labour, which has been so little understood by the English financiers that, in order that each mechanic should bear his fair proportion of the tax, a certain amount was laid on the instruments of his trade, whereas under the native governments where the mot-harifa, or motrifa, is levied, a fixed sum is imposed on the guild of each trade, which is made up by a municipal assessment among themselves.

It will be seen from what has been now said, that, so far, all the taxes authorised by the great ancient Hindu law-giver were DIRECT TAXES ON income, on the annual increase or profit of labour or trade.

In order, however, to enable the Governments to carry out in practice what was laid down in theory, it became necessary to have recourse to inspectors. Thus, in every township there was a clerk who kept a register, not only of the cultivated fields, but of the nature of the crop. At

harvest-time a collector realised the Government share, and either conveyed it away, or sold it on the spot to grain merchants ready to purchase. It may be admitted that a tax leviable in kind is highly objectionable, but a fixed composition in money, calculated on the ordinary edible grain of the country, as in the case of corn-rents and tithes among ourselves, and regulated according to the proportion due to the State, as was done in the Tanjore collectorate half a century since, has led to the increased value of land, and to the substantial comfort and opulence of the agricultural community in that part of India.

In respect of mines, too, there were Government inspectors to claim the seigniorage for the Crown. With regard to commerce, the imposition of town duties enabled the collectors to ascertain the quantity of each article of trade introduced, and afforded an index by which the Government, at the end of the year, could levy the legitimate tax of two or five per cent., according to circumstances, on the annual increase acquired by each class of traders. The distribution of assessment in detail is left to the several guilds in market-towns and cities. Such taxes, under the native Governments, are realised without demur or difficulty. With us, town duties are abolished, and the key, and the machinery, and the revenue, are all lost. To insist on inspecting merchants' books would lead to the keeping of two sets, which would defeat the end of inquiry. Another source of revenue existed by means of tolls on the highways on certain descriptions of goods classified under four or five different heads, which were levied only on entering each pergana or county embracing from one to two or more hundred cities, market towns, villages, or hamlets. The goods having once paid the toll were not liable to pay again within the pergana, and all the produce raised within it was free of tolls, but liable to town duties. The latter were confined to market towns and cities. The proceeds of the tolls were partly expended in protecting the traffic in transitu, while the town duties were available for local improvements, for payment of the clerk of the market and his police officers, and other purposes. This officer, well known by the name of *Cotual*, was vested with great judicial authority in market towns. The tolls and town duties have under our Government everywhere fallen before the political economists. The tolls instead of being levied in gross as under the several heads of, as for instance, *Kirana* (grocery and drugs), our Government thought fit to convert into *ad valorem* duties, so that every bullock or cart-load or boat-load had to be examined at each toll-house, and a duty levied separately on each article. The result was that the detention was so vexatious as well as expensive, that ill-paid Custom-house officers made their own bargains with the merchants, and either passed the goods on with a very partial examination, or detained them for the purpose of extortion. Now it is not intended to defend this mode of raising a revenue, open, as it was, to so many abuses; but under the native Governments these tolls are farmed by competition. The rates are published, and each toll-keeper is bound to keep and exhibit them. The farmers of this branch of revenue enter into heavy securities, not only for its due payment, but also not to levy higher rates than are authorised, on conviction of which they are liable to be fined, and informers are remunerated by repayment of the extra sum levied. Instead of the tolls being imposed on goods, it would have been easy to have confined them to the carriage, whether on animals' backs, in carts, or on tonnage of boats, without reference to the merchandise at all. It would rest with Government to fix the rates and to regulate them according to circumstances, but political economists of the present day are so much disposed to relieve all impediments to free trade, that they overlook the necessities of the State and the important question of revenue. Taxation acts on national wealth as friction does on machinery; both one and the other have a tendency to retardation, but inasmuch as the wheels of Government could not work without taxation, so neither could

the wheels of a machine give impulsion without friction. It is the business of the financier as well as of the engineer to apply the weight and the friction in proportion to the capacity for sustaining it, with the least possible tendency to retardation. It has been ascertained that the reduction of the rate of duties leads frequently to an increase of revenue, while on the other hand, an additional duty as frequently produces a reduction in the revenue. The former has been singularly exemplified among ourselves in the article of coffee, while an additional duty on port wine, imposed many years ago, proved that two and two, in the science of finance, often made one instead of making four. It is not easy to ascertain at once what amount a taxable article will bear without a falling off in the revenue, but it is the business of the financier to ascertain it and act on such knowledge.

There are several sources of revenue, which, like the transit tolls and the town duties, we have given up in India, because they were either old-fashioned or novel to the European financier. The tendency of our administration has been to reject the cheap and popular aid of municipal government pervading every branch of native rule, and to substitute in lieu of it complicated forms requiring the employment of an expensive European machinery, with a host of ill-paid native functionaries to conduct duties the most important to the public welfare, on a system to which the latter have been unaccustomed, and who eventually only understand it sufficiently to improve their own condition at the expense of the whole community.

Independently of the two sources of revenue referred to, others have been relinquished without equivalents. Sir John Malcolm, when Governor of Bombay, strenuously urged the expediency of requiring from every successor to an hereditary official estate the usual feudal fee for a re-grant, equivalent to a legacy duty. This fee was never less than one year's income, but more when the successor was a collateral heir, or an heir by adoption. The recommendation was rejected, on what plea was not stated, but perhaps because it was the policy of the then existing government to claim heirship to all property, real or personal, except in the case of sons legitimately born. We have paid dearly for this policy, not only in purse, but in the loss of the European "prestige," which no sum of money can restore. Another source of revenue was given up, namely, the tax on lands granted to hereditary officials, or sinecures granted out of favour by our predecessors. These, under the title of *Lakhiraj* (exempt from tax), or *Enams* (free gifts), were also required to pay by the Mahratta Government annually, under the title of *Enam tijai*, the third of the amount payable by similar lands in the same vicinity, or the full amount payable once in three years. The exaction of these taxes which we have relinquished, gave to the holders of this description of property a sort of security that the Government recognised it as held of right, whereas the endless threatenings of resumptions, the actual resumptions after many years, and the frequent investigations into titles, has rendered a very large and influential class of the community dissatisfied with our government, and suspicious of our integrity. Sir Charles Trevelyan (than whom no one in India understood better the feelings of the natives, and their rights) cut the Gordian knot at once on his arrival as Governor of Madras. He directed the commission appointed to investigate ancient titles, to fix the amount payable by each Enamdar for his estate at one-fourth of the local land-tax; and confirmed the validity of all such lands held uninterruptedly within the period of our rule. In this manner a considerable addition has been made to the revenue, and a large and influential class has been converted from enemies to our Government into interested friends.

Oriental Club, July, 1860.

J. B.

APPOINTMENT.—HONG-KONG.—(*Downing-street, July 5.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint W. H. Adams, Esq., to be Chief Justice for the colony of Hong-Kong.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 11. Str. Delta, Field, Alexandria, at Southampton, with Australian, Bombay, and Mauritius Mails.

DEPARTURES.

July 11. Sir Robert Sale, Lansdowne, Madras, Downs.—12. Renown, Hight, Calcutta, Downs.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Massilia, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 12, to proceed per str. Bombay, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Davys, Mr. and Mrs. Tydd and two children, Comr. Barghy, R.N., Capt. and Mrs. Brett. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Sandeman and four children. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Gray, Mr. H. Thomas, Miss Robins, Mr. C. Perrins, Mr. J. A. Keatley, Mr. J. P. Green, Mr. J. Dunbar, Lieut. E. M. Smith, Mr. Nimmo, Mrs. and Miss Buller.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, July 20, to proceed per str. Bombay, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Captain and Mrs. Brett. For BOMBAY.—Capt. A. W. Paget, Lieut. col. Mein, Lieut. W. H. Newport, Capt. J. B. Smyly, Miss Smyly, Mr. and Mrs. Donne, Dr. T. Collier, Mr. J. L. Hobart.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE, the wife of Samuel, M.D., dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, of a daughter, at Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, July 6.

GIBSON, the wife of the Rev. J. D., Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service, of a son, at 6, Upper Park-place, Richmond, Surrey, July 9.

NORMAN, the wife of John Henry, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Southwold, Suffolk, July 7.

VANLANCY, the wife of Major G. P., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at the Plantation, near York, July 5.

YOUNG, the wife of Capt. C. M., Bengal Artillery, of a daughter, at 2, Highbury-terrace, July 6.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, Lieut. Robert E., H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Eur. regt., to Emma, daughter of James Douglas, Esq., at Edinburgh, July 3.

WEBB, Capt. Daniel P., 4th Dragoon Guards, to Eliza T., daughter of the late Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 26.

DEATHS.

LE GALLAIS, Mariana F., wife of Capt., H.M.'s Indian army, at Clifton, aged 29, July 6.

MOORE, Maj. John Arthur, at his residence, 19, Portland place, aged 69, July 7.

PIERSON, Louisa Mary, the wife of Capt. W. S., 54th Regt. Bengal N.I., at sea, on her passage to England, March 25.

East-India House,

July 11, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. S. Oliphant, Engrs.; Capt. W. Irving, 49th N.I.; Lieut. T. P. Harrison, 69th N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Boileau, 16th N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Allan, 9th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Luard, Engrs.; Surg. T. S. Lacy; Asst. surg. R. K. Buckell.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. R. R. Ricketts, Inv.; Maj. J. G. Halliday, 12th N.I.; Capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th N.I.; Lieut. H. G. Woods, 1st Eur.; Lieut. C. E. Lennox, 1st Eur.; Lieut. H. T. Harris, 36th N.I.; Lieut. D. G. S. J. Grant, 44th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. G. Arrow, 28th N.I.; Capt. J. M. Holt, 20th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Le G. Bruce, Art., 3 mo.; Capt. C. H. E. Graeme, 5th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. A. W. Garnett, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Strangways, 71st N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. H. C. Roberts, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. W. Studdy, 32nd N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. C. C. Taylor, 56th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. A. H. Millett, 69th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. L. Playfair, 6th Eur., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. F. S. Sillifant, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major J. G. Balmain, Art., 4 mo.; Capt. P. M. Francis, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. R. Buckle, 3 mo.; Lieut. A. A. G. Dashwood, 3rd Eur., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. A. Bayly, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. P. J. F. Henslowe, 3rd Eur., 4 mo.; Lieut. J. Wauchope, 3rd Eur., 3 mo.; Ens. C. H. Coghlan, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Pirie, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. T. R. Snow, 4th Cav.; Capt. W. M. Cape, 56th N.I.; Lieut. A. C. Campbell, 31st N.I.; Lieut. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. W. G. Davies, 71st N.I.; Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow; Asst. surg. F. Powell.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. R. H. Keating, Art.; Lieut. T. S. Clay, 1st Eur.

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20	Ottoman Bank	all	17½ to 18
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VOL. XVIII.—No. 448.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 11	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 5
Madras	" 14	Bombay	" 22
Agra	" 16	Ceylon	" 11
China (Hong-Kong)	May 23.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay papers received by the mail of the 22nd of June are, strange to say, unanimous, at least on one point. It is agreed on all hands that the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan was a matter of necessity, though subject of deep regret to the native population, whose hopes of resisting the Income-tax have been completely dissipated by the prompt action of the Home Government. In Bombay a numerous and influential meeting had been held, at which it was resolved to present a sympathetic address to the ex-Governor, and to request him to sit for a full-length portrait, to be placed in the Victoria Museum. The

native community of Madras are equally affected by this sudden overthrow of any expectations they may have formed of successfully opposing Mr. Wilson's financial measures. It is now evident that the new tax, however unpopular, will be patiently submitted to ingeniously evaded. Some delay, however, has occurred in carrying it through the Legislative Council, in consequence of "the Chancellor's" illness, but the next mail will probably bring the intelligence of the Bill having finally passed through committee.

The seat in the Legislative Council, vacant by the resignation of Sir Charles Jackson, has been filled by Sir Mordaunt Wells, one of the Puisne Judges. The Bombay member, Mr. Le Geyt, has also left Calcutta in bad health, and Sir James Outram is likewise absent, without much hope of being able to resume his seat. Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief, was waiting for his patent.

The new Revenue Board, of which Mr. W. Muir, senior member of the Sudder Board, has been appointed president, is to be constituted after the model of the Legislative Council. Each of the three Presidencies, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, will be duly represented, and the business of the Board will be strictly confined to questions of income, the state of the Treasury, and the necessary expenditure for the year.

The disturbances in the Banswarra district appear to have been greatly exaggerated, no political importance whatever is to be attached to them. In the neighbourhood of Ragooghur, however, a sharp skirmish took place on the 7th of June between a party of Mayne's Horse under Lieutenant Bradford, and some 250 rebels, in which Lieutenant Jennings was shot through the heart while charging at the head of his troop. In all other parts of India profound tranquillity prevailed, and it has been ascertained that the mysterious earthen water-pot which was lately circulated through Gwalior was nothing more than the superstitious act of a native anxious to avert sickness from his household.

According to the *Bombay Gazette*, a telegram had been received from Muscat announcing the loss of the Indian Navy sloop *Elphinstone*, in the Persian Gulf.

The illustrious nobleman from whom that ill-fated vessel took her name has sunk under the combined effects of excessive labour and a lengthened residence in India. Lord Elphinstone, we regret to state, died yesterday, at his apartments in King-street, Jermyn-street, worn out by anxiety and incessant toil since the first outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny.

A native vessel, says the *Bombay Times*, brought news from Zanzibar of a fresh instance of the overbearing insolence of the Napoleonic Government. The Imaum having refused to make certain concessions, the nature of which is not stated, a French frigate, in brutal reliance on superior strength, opened fire on the place, and compelled the Imaum to surrender at discretion. The atrocity of this outrage is aggravated by the previous courtesy of the unfortunate native ruler, through whose assistance the frigate had been floated off a shoal on which she had grounded on her arrival. We trust that this matter will be made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry.

General Lord Clyde, late Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s forces in India, has arrived in London, with all his honours thick upon him, which, it is said, will shortly culminate in a field-marshal's baton—unless, perchance, the freedom of the City of London, presented in a box valued at 100 guineas, be regarded as a higher distinction.

Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, late Principal of Benares College, has been appointed to succeed the lamented Professor Wilson as librarian at the East India House.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

(Due in London 27th inst.)

The *Simla*, with the above mails, left Aden for Suez on the 9th inst., at 6 P.M. (three days early).

The *Pera*, from Southampton on the 4th, reached Malta on the 12th inst. at 11 P.M.

THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAILS.

The *Nubia*, with the London mails of the 20th (26th) of May, reached Point de Galle, en route to Calcutta, on the 19th of June (two days early).

The *Panther*, from Marseilles, on the 12th arrived at Malta, and left for Alexandria on the 15th inst.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Myers, of the Rifle Brigade, while out shooting in the Simla Hills; missing his footing, he was precipitated down a khud some three hundred feet deep.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Jennings, Mayne's Horse, killed in action near Ragooghur, June 7; Dr. E. Booth, surgeon of H.M.'s 73rd Foot, of cholera, after an illness of only nine hours, at Dinapore, May 25; Lieut. Page (unattached), adjutant and quartermaster of the Gwalior Camel Corps, found dead in the railway carriage at Futehpore, between Cawnpore and Allahabad, about June 12.

BOMBAY.—Capt. S. B. Haines, late of the Indian Navy, on board the *Poitiers*, June 16, of dysentery; Maj. R. J. Littlewood, Bombay Invalid Estab., at Singapore, aged 65, May 24.

MADRAS.—Capt. Tripe, late 50th Madras N.I., at the English Hotel, Bombay, June 7, of inflammation of the lungs; Major-General Frederic Blundell, C.B., Madras Artillery, at Cheltenham, aged 62, July 5.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Col. White.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus.—Hon. W. B. and Mrs. Amesley, Capt. and Mrs. Osgood and child, Miss Aiken, Capt. Higgin, Mr. Stodd, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Hart, Messrs. Knox, Barry, Lloyd, Billington, J. Nelson, W. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Phibbs, Capt. Ellis, Dr. Bury, Lieut. Seaton, L.N., Mr. R. Brown, Captain Bartlett, Mrs. Ferry, Mr. Head, Mr. Bairy.

BENGAL.

SIR W. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

The departure of Sir William O'Shaughnessy from India furnishes a suitable occasion for noticing the present condition of the department over which for some years he has presided, with great credit to himself, and much advantage to the State and the public. The "General Report of the Administration of the several Presidencies and Provinces of British India during the year 1858-59" is now before us, and from this unattractive looking tome we glean some interesting particulars in reference to the lightning post. Much will ever covet more; and the information we have only sharpens our appetite for an additional supply. The results obtained at the end of the official year '59 are so very gratifying and encouraging, that curiosity to know precisely the point reached at the present moment is not very inexcusable. But we must make the best of what we have, and supply the deficiency by estimates formed on past progress. At the date down to which the official information given to the public reaches, this Presidency had no less than 1,676 miles of wire spread over the country, by which intelligence was flashed from place to place with the quickness of thought. Several additional lines were contemplated and many were under construction. A school had been opened at Coonoor for the instruction of signallers; a (comparatively) very small number of complaints had been made of irregularities or misconduct on the part of subordinates—a fact which we note with much pleasure, as we have been reluctantly compelled to growl on some occasions; the influence of a firm and vigilant superintendent was felt throughout the department, and the public evinced an increasing appreciation of the advantages placed at a moderate cost within their reach by the most wonderful discovery of this or any other age. From the report we learn that of 23,394 messages sent throughout Madras during the period included in the report before us, rather more than three-fourths were unofficial; but while the number of private messages considerably decreased as they approached to the higher rates, the reverse was the case with the service telegrams. The figures given display this fact in a very striking light, but as we know the arithmetical antipathies of the public, we forbear to publish a table which would only scare our readers and serve no better purpose than to prove what every one knows already, that we are all likely to be liberal when we can indulge our wishes at the expense of others, and that nothing can be done by Government at as moderate a cost as by private individuals. The pecuniary result in the case under notice of the very natural desire to spare our own purses which most of us experience is, that the proceeds from private and service messages are almost equal, while in numbers they are to each other as three to one. In other words, the report proves that Government pays about three times as much for getting its intelligence sent as private parties do; and this fact enables us to conjecture the price which the State pays for its whistle where we have no particulars affording ground for contrast. The report further discloses the gratifying facts that the increase in receipts for private messages was 20 per cent. more in 1858-59 than in 1857-58, and that the entire sum realised from this one source between 1855 and 1859 was no less than Rs. 1,33,956 8 3. We also learn that nearly one-fourth of the paid messages was despatched by natives; and their growing appreciation of this new and wonderful medium of communication is patent from the fact that the difference in the income of the department in the first and fourth years of its existence amounted to Rs. 30,162 6 3. In the same period the value of all the messages received was upwards of two lacs and a half, "while the whole amount expended on account of salary and contingencies, both on the construction and working accounts," was little more than three lacs. So

that our rapid intelligencer is as cheap as it is useful and wonderful, and bids fair to make good returns even as a pecuniary speculation.

On the whole, there is much cause for satisfaction with the progress that has been made and the results that have been obtained. Now and then an awkwardness occurs, and we are perhaps not distinguished for our patience of obtuseness, carelessness, or perverseness when either affects the speed and regularity of our own messages; but as we are not suffering at this moment, and are, in consequence, in a generous mood, we can see how very unreasonable it is to expect perfection in a department worked so economically, that except in the more responsible offices the instruments employed are of an inferior quality. It is scarcely necessary to say that there are very highly intelligent men connected with it. Its energetic head is universally allowed to be "the right man in the right place;" and he is ably supported by some of his subordinates, who thoroughly understand their business and efficiently perform it; but in moments when calm judgment is not upset by irritating irregularities and disappointments, it is a matter for wonder that business is so well conducted in the postal and telegraphic departments, considering the intellectual and moral qualifications of many who have functions not unimportant to perform. The annoyances to which newspaper subscribers and proprietors are exposed by the carelessness and dishonesty of paper-carriers afford some idea of the difficulties with which the authorities in Post and Telegraph are compelled to contend. Sir William O'Shaughnessy makes the most of the instruments with which he has to work, and the public is indebted to him, to a greater extent than many are aware, for the wholesome fear with which he has inspired those over whom he bears rule. We hope that his successor will be as great a terror to evil-doers, and as ready to commend those that do well, and then if the department be not perfect, an exception to all things with which human and Indian nature have to do, it will at least prove immensely useful to the public and the State, and, even as a pecuniary speculation, will yield no small returns.

But the superintendent of telegraphs has laid the public under obligations for something else besides the firmness displayed in dealing with subordinates. He has taken the wisest measures for reducing to the minimum the inconvenience arising from unavoidable accidents. The inefficiency and carelessness of signallers and other employees are not the only influences at work to mar the usefulness of the wonder-working wire and tax the patience of the message-sending public. Lightning, storms, and falling trees contribute their several quotas to the same vexatious objects, and increase the difficulties of the superintendent. Until lately the conservancy of the line was committed to the care of "Native Lascars, generally one for every ten miles." These persons had to go over their respective beats daily, but on breakages of the line occurring, the distance traversed was of course greater. The system was, however, found to be very defective, and the main object in view—the rapid restoration of communication during interruptions—was totally defeated. The patrols either would not or could not do their duty efficiently. Under recent arrangements, therefore, the whole body of Native Line Guards are being dismissed, and replaced by a staff of European and East Indian horse patrols; they are posted at each telegraph station and at intervals of twenty miles, where substantial huts are being built for their accommodation. "These men inspect their beat twice a week, and during interruptions they are ready to move rapidly on the line, at a moment's notice. They are furnished with tools, wire, and all requisites for making a zinc ingot joint. Notice is also given, whenever practicable, to the artificer in charge of the section of the breakage of the wire. Thus any section of the line of 100 miles could be travelled over, and an interruption remedied with certainty within twelve hours at longest." Nor is this all. "Provision is also being made for the construction of huts at every dangerous

river crossing, in addition to the junction cable houses, in order to secure communication during the monsoon at every river crossing. Where danger is apprehended, offices will be open on either bank, and signallers, batteries, and stores will be supplied prior to the setting in of the monsoon. This remedy was not resorted to before, and hence the cause of some of the interruptions through the failure of river crossing." Thus the most efficient means that could be devised by a very able as well as energetic man have been taken to provide against contingencies which experience proved to be possible; and nothing that science, industry, and a strong will could accomplish have been left undone to bring the telegraph department to the highest state of efficiency possible in this country.

Upon the effects which the telegraph must produce, and indeed to some extent has already produced in this country, it is almost needless to dwell; they are obvious to the most superficial. The immense convenience of speedy communication at a tolerably cheap rate is an advantage which most persons are capable of appreciating rightly. The facilities which the telegraph affords the Government of communicating quickly with its servants at a distance and providing for the peace and security of the country were seen in a striking light while the thrilling tragedies of 1857-58 were being enacted. But its moral influence upon the people is scarcely if at all less valuable than the service it renders to commerce, the convenience it proves to the public generally, and the aid it affords the Government in promoting the cause of law and order. It is worth remembering that we rule Hindostan as much if not more by moral than by physical force, that the conviction of the people of our moral and intellectual superiority over them has much influence in inducing them to submit to a foreign yoke. It is necessary sometimes to give most disagreeable reminders of this superiority; to revive the impression when it begins to fade, by some signal display of our power to achieve great successes with what, in the hands of Asiatics, would prove very inadequate means. A few thousands of Englishmen scattering myriads of the conquered race as chaff before the wind conveys a lesson as useful for the subject as for the dominant people. But how much better is it when we can impress the same truth by means which cost no lives, cause no miseries; but, on the contrary, afford invaluable advantages alike to the rulers and the ruled! Such a means of instruction do we possess in the telegraph, and even in the railway. It may be doubted whether many are so listless or obtuse as not to be impressed with a sense of the intellectual greatness of a people capable of inventing such extraordinary means of conveying persons, property, and intelligence as India now witnesses for the first time; but it is quite certain that inferences productive of respect for the conqueror and security for the country will be drawn from the wire post and railway by those whose intelligence makes them the oracles of their several circles and who have enormous power to cause mischief or prevent it. It may be hoped, too, that the more intelligent natives of the country will see that the solid advantages which India derives from British rule much more than compensate her for the selfishness or moral obliquity of a stray Englishman who enjoyed for a time the power of doing evil and did not neglect to avail himself of it. Instances more numerous, than they should, exist of indefensible proceedings on the part of British Indian Governments, and our system of administration is confessedly not productive of unmixed advantages; but a comparison of India as she is and as she was a hundred years ago will convince natives whose minds have been enlightened in State and Missionary schools, that, taking it for all in all, British Government has been a priceless blessing to the country, and that our sins of omission and commission are as nothing when weighed in the balance against the immense advantages accruing to the people from our rule. It may well be doubted whether

England has derived as much benefit from her connection with India as India from her subjection to England. It might have been better for a few nabobs had the Company and its belongings directed their steps and enterprise in some other direction; but there can be no question of the advantages reaped by the masses from a change of rulers, and the growing intelligence of the people throughout the country will more and more strengthen their attachment to a Government which understands how to promote the welfare of those under its rule, and, shortcomings notwithstanding, has done much, very much, to advance the interests of India.—*Daily Times and Spectator*, June 11.

COLONISATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The subject of inducing Europeans to colonise hilly tracts in India has lately been under consideration by the Punjab Government. Two European soldiers, time-expired men, applied last year to Sir Robert Montgomery for land at Murree, with a view to permanently residing there, and obtaining their livelihood. The Lieutenant-governor was inclined to assist them in obtaining land. His Honour considered that many of the European soldiers whose term of service was about expiring would readily stay in the country if they saw a prospect of being able to maintain themselves and families, in preference to returning to England. Possessed of a small capital, and with a knowledge of the country, limited though that knowledge might be, his Honour thought these men were in a better position than a small cottier who might emigrate from England, inasmuch as they were on the spot, had become acclimatised, had been accustomed to order and discipline, had seen life, and had a knowledge of human nature; that a man of the class, therefore, inclined to work—and none would stay that were not—would have a fair chance of success; and his Honour considered that if an experiment was to be made in establishing European colonists, the time was a good one for trying it. The cost to Government would be nothing. All the Lieutenant-governor proposed to do was to afford the aid of Government officers in obtaining land for the men to rent or purchase, and give them all the countenance and support possible consistent with justice to the natives. It was thought that the prosperity of the natives would be increased by the location of industrious, well conducted Europeans, and that the British Government would benefit by the increased European element. The Lieutenant-governor called for opinions on the matter from several commissioners of divisions.

From the following extracts from a report by Mr. Cust, the officiating financial commissioner, it will be seen that the scheme is not likely to be quite so successful as our excellent Lieutenant-governor hoped. Lord W. Hay, the deputy commissioner of Simla, says:—"In discussing this question, three points demand attention. 1st,—What extent of land is actually available? 2nd,—On what terms should it be granted them, and what aid should Government render to those wishing to become settlers? 3rd,—What prospect has a European soldier as a colonist in India?"

With regard to the first point, the extent of land available is extremely limited; water is scarce, and has in almost every instance been appropriated by the native zemindars, so that wheat and rice could not be produced by the European. Tea and potatoes, it is true, are unirrigated crops; but what European soldier possesses capital for the one, and with what chance of success could he compete with the native producer in the other?

With regard to the second point, the Deputy Commissioner recommends that the land granted should be in fee simple; that revenue should not be demanded; and, further, that as few soldiers would, unassisted, have capital sufficient for a first attempt, money, which would otherwise be spent by Government in re-conveying the soldier to England, should be given to him as a gratuity;

after certain probation, and under suitable limitations. An extension of the period in which a soldier can re-enlist in India is also considered allowable, on the ground that it would give the man an opportunity of trying the country with some employment to fall back upon in case of failure. With the same object in view, the Deputy Commissioner advocates the advantage of a liberal leave system, so devised as to enable a few of the oldest and most deserving men in each regiment to make their first experiment in farming even before the period of their discharge.

With reference to the third point, the Deputy Commissioner remarks that it is the average soldier, whose prospects we have to consider, the man of no special qualifications, of slender means, somewhat addicted to drinking, and not disposed to regard the natives of the country with a friendly eye. In India such a man is certain to fail. The accumulation of years gone, he finds himself a beggar in a country where more obstacles exist to earning a livelihood than in any other part of the world. Again, to the European settler, marriage is almost impossible, for he has no opportunity of procuring a wife, and no prospect of providing for his children. In the Deputy-Commissioner's opinion Government will be chargeable with a grave political error if it go out of its way to induce European soldiers to settle in the hills as colonists. The duty lies rather in affording information and assistance to those who voluntarily come forward as settlers, in taking pains to secure as colonists men of approved good character, in inducing English women to come to the country, and in making provision for the rearing and educating their children.

Major Lake, the commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, remarks that, assuming that lands are procurable, still it may be a question whether, in a large majority of cases, European soldiers will make successful colonists. As a general rule they have a great dislike for the natives of the country, and are imperfectly acquainted with their language and habits, and from having had everything provided for them during a long course of years, they are at a loss when they have to depend upon themselves.

Mr. Melvill observes: "The real question is not whether land is available, but whether discharged soldiers would be successful in maintaining themselves." After discussing the various crops which offer a chance of profit to a European cultivator, the commissioner records his opinion that it is impracticable to locate discharged soldiers in the hills of his division, since while the capitalist has every chance of success, the prospect of the man who has nothing but his own energies to depend upon is hopelessly discouraging.

Lieutenant Paske, who is specially employed in buying land for European capitalists who wish to settle in the Kangra district as tea producers, opines that a considerable extent of land might be made available at Kumaon and in the neighbourhood of our hill sanatoria; but that for the present, owing to the dread which the natives of the interior entertain of European settlers, and European soldiers in particular, it would be advisable (as regards the Kangra district) to confine the experiment to the immediate vicinity of Dhurmsala.

Mr. Cust's opinion is that we should follow, and not lead, this movement. He says we have duties to the Government, to the people of the country, and to our own countrymen; let us hold the scales fairly. "If European soldiers apply for land, I would take a liberal view of the matter, and purchase land for them, or assign to them Government land within five miles of a sanatorium or head-quarters station, but nowhere else; whatever it would cost the State to transfer the soldier and his family to England, should be spent in this way; an agreement should be taken from him to act as special constable under the magistrate, if called on to do so; and if he parted with his land to anybody but a European similarly situated as himself, Government must have the pre-emption." The European soldier, with

his many noble qualities, from his having been provided for so many years by a careful commissariat, is very helpless; ignorant of the language, rather irascible, and not ready to adapt himself to new ways, the chances are that he will fail, and will curse his fate. I would therefore always give him the option of making over his land to Government if tired of it, and being shipped off to England with a free passage."

One or two intelligent Europeans, with a little capital, would make a good living by supplying the wants of a European community at each sanatorium; but this is not colonisation. European soldiers might be employed as jail daroghas, thanahdars, road surveyors, &c., in the hill tracts with great advantage.

The Lieutenant-governor concurred in the opinions thus expressed by the experienced officers above-mentioned. His Honour will gladly aid parties desirous of getting land and settling; but unless they have capital, and are acquainted with the language and people, they are not likely to succeed.

His Honour has ordered that this matter be published, as the information may be useful to those thinking of becoming colonists.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR R. C. TYTLER.—It is not ordinarily our custom to notice the departure from this country of any one whose career has not been passed in that public circle which more peculiarly attracts the attention of the outside world. The life of the merchant, the civilian, and the military man possesses, in ordinary times, few marks of interest to the general reader: the dull current of monotony runs through all their daily avocations, and when they leave this country it is but seldom that one can associate their career with the progress of the Indian Empire, or with any well-known achievement. It may, indeed, sometimes happen that some man bid farewell to these shores whose silent labours have not been acknowledged, and with whose earnestness and devotion, therefore, the public are debarred from sympathising. It must be a matter of regret that this should ever happen; for it is most desirable that England should know and appreciate the men whose modesty would confine to their own immediate circle the relation of deeds of courage and devotion. We have been induced to make these remarks from observing in the *Gazette* that Major R. C. Tytler of the 38th L.I. is about to proceed to Europe. The gratitude of many of those who escaped death on the occasion of the outbreak at Delhi in 1857, has recalled to our mind the part which that officer took on that occasion. We are reminded of the rare presence of mind and the heroic devotedness with which, when all appeared lost, when the ladies congregated at the Flag-staff Tower were surrounded by a mutinous crowd of sepoys, Major Tytler educed order, inspired almost confidence, and organised a safe retreat. But for his exertions, his cheering example, and his ever-ready mental resources, the fate of that band of fugitives could not have been long doubtful. If it be a gratification to Major Tytler to know that the part he played on that eventful day, is still cherished by the relatives of those whom he saved, and by the rescued themselves, if he can derive pleasure from knowing that his name is held in reverence and respect by many whom, probably, he has never seen, that pleasure and that gratification may be his, for it is on behalf of those who, but for him, would have been unable to express their sentiments, and on behalf of their relatives, that we now offer him our best wishes on the occasion of his departure, sure as we are, that in so doing, we express, likewise, the united sentiments of the community of Calcutta.—*Englishman*.

MR. SHEETZ.—The Governor-general, we learn from the *Phoenix*, has conferred the honorary rank of assistant-surgeon on Mr. J. Sheetz, well known for his medical services in Central India during the mutinies. Mr. Sheetz was educated at the Medical College of Bengal.

EXPENSIVE TRAVELLING.—The expenses of dakh-hire paid to one company alone, for the conveyance of the Governor-general and Commander-in-chiefs' staff down to Rancegungee last month (May) was Rs. 14,000! "

DR. REID, H.M.'s 75TH REGT.—It is with extreme regret, says the *Mojussilite*, that we record the death of Assistant-surgeon Reid, of H.M.'s 75th Foot, which event took place on the 26th May. Since the departure, last cold season, of Dr. Donichetti to England on leave, the deceased took the medical charge of the regiment, and continued to hold it up to a few days previous to his death. When the cholera set in amongst the men, the duties of Dr. Reid became arduous in the extreme, and day and night he was to be seen constantly in his hospital. His unremitting attention, combined with his anxiety on the occasion, brought on an intermittent low fever, which, from his persisting in his attending the sick, graduated into typhus, which rapidly ended his life. In the death of Dr. Reid the service has lost an able and zealous medical man, the society in which he moved an excellent member, while a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, both here and in England, have to sorrow for one who well merited the regard in which he was held by them.

OFFICERS AND THE INCOME-TAX.—All officers, native and European, of the army and navy, who receive less than the regimental pay and allowances of a captain of the Queen's or Indian army in India, that is, less than Rs. 374 a-month, will be exempt from taxation on their income. A captain's regimental pay and allowances since 1846 have been as follows:—

I. Within 200 miles of the seat of government of each presidency—

Horse Artillery or Cavalry	Rs. 521 11 4
Foot Artillery and Engineers ...	392 5 0
Infantry	374 1 0

II. Beyond 200 miles of the seat of government of each presidency—

Horse Artillery and Cavalry ...	Rs. 563 0 4
Foot Artillery and Engineers ...	433 10 0
Infantry	415 6 0

Thus all the native officers, and the ensign and lieutenant are untaxed. Apart from the justice of the exemption its reason is obvious.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—We (*Hurkaru*) have been informed that the jurisdiction of the Director-general of Post-offices is to be increased. The Government of India has directed that the management of the bullock-train department in Central India, which was hitherto under the control of the Governor-general's agent in that part of the country, should be made over to the Director-general. For the more efficient management of the bullock-trains in particular, and of the postal department in general, Mr. Riddell, we hear, has proposed that a separate postmaster-generalship be created in Central India, at an expense of about Rs. 2,000 a month.

THE DELHI PRINCES.—Eleven princes of Delhi were State prisoners, of whom five have escaped. The remaining six were ordered to Kurrachee, but they object to that place, and decline going on any terms.

DISQUIETING RUMOURS.—We (*Oude Gazette*) are informed from Luckimpore that the police thanadar of Etawah, named Cheddiah, reported that he had intercepted a Hindee letter which had been circulated from village to village, and had come from an easterly direction. The order contained in it was to the effect that copies of the same were to be sent to three other villages, and that a small gratuity of ruppas, or supplies, was to be provided for a Brahmin pundit, who would arrive at some future day from the East. Orders have been issued to the thanadars to trace the course the letter has taken, and to apprehend any one who may have passed it on. There were five Hindee letters only written in the note, viz., "seen," "peh," "peh," "mim," and "alif."

YOUNG OFFICERS who remain unposted are to pay only the regular subscription to messes and bands of the corps with which they are doing duty, leaving donations to be adjusted with the regiment to which they may be finally posted.

THE KAREN MUTINY.—Letters have been received from Lieut. Hill's party up to the 10th of May. The party was at Bin-ya-tau-tai on the Yoonzaleen, two marches distant from Pahpoon. They had met no enemy. On the 6th, Lieutenant Harrison was at Pahpoon. A letter from him of that date addressed to the commissioner had failed to reach its destination; one, however, written the day following, had been received. It mentions that the mutineers had burned down the Karen settlement at Pahpoon. After murdering one man, the "Karen Levy" then went north, in the direction of the frontier. The Karen that was killed was put to death with every circumstance of barbarity. They first tortured him to make disclosures relative to his property. They squeezed his thumbs between split bamboos, and then shot him through the chest. Another unfortunate man was tied up to a bamboo, and after chalking out a target on his chest, they threatened to shoot him, but thinking better of it, let him off. From Captains Briggs and Grant, intelligence had arrived up to the 10th of May. They were in camp at Beeling, but nothing special had occurred to their respective parties."

THE 8TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.—The Governor-general has granted several jagheers to officers of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, as a reward for their conspicuous loyalty.

WASTE LANDS.—Government having ordered a return from certain districts as to the quantity of waste lands in each which might be available for European settlers, the Board of Revenue has made a return showing that in the districts of Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Poorena there are none; of the Damun-i-koh there are no trustworthy statistics. In Mymensingh there may be in the Garrow hills, but they also are almost unknown. In Sylhet there are about 200,000 acres, in Cachar many thousands of square miles covered with forest; in Backergunj, Dacca, and Furreedpore none; in the 24 Pergunnahs two mehals; in Barraset 5,000 acres; in Balloosa, Chittagong, 2,500 acres. In Chittagong an unlimited quantity of land. In Tipperah none. The Board promised that further information would be supplied hereafter.

WILD ANIMALS IN THE PUNJAB.—During the year 1859 the number of people killed or injured by wild beasts in the Punjab has been very numerous, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Killed.			Injured.		
Men ...	...	6	Men ...	...	33
Woman ...	...	1	Women ...	...	3
Children ...	...	467	Children ...	...	83
Total ...	...	474	Total ...	...	119

The following number of wild beasts were destroyed during the year:—

Tigers.			Bears.		
Males ...	...	6	Males ...	...	110
Cubs ...	...	3	Females ...	...	40
			Cubs ...	...	37
Total ...	...	9	Total ...	...	187
Leopards.			Wolves.		
Males ...	...	109	Males ...	...	337
Females ...	...	36	Females ...	...	308
Cubs ...	...	47	Cubs ...	...	529
Total ...	...	192	Total ...	...	1,174

Hyenas 2

The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of these animals, 1,567 in number, was Rs. 5,724. The total number of animals destroyed during the year is nearly double that of 1858, but the loss of life is much greater. The casualties are chiefly in the five districts of Umballa, Umritsur, Goordaspore, Sealkote, and Goojranwalla, and the last four especially among children. In Goordaspore (144) and in Sealkote (160) the number of children's deaths exceed the total number of casualties in the rest of the Punjab. It is dreadful to think that so many as 467 children should have been killed by wild animals. Wolves are the most destructive, and it is remarkable that nearly four times as many children were killed in the Umritsur district as wolves.—*Delhi Gazette*,

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GRIFFIN.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are rather relieved to find that the Griffin case is not settled after all, and that the unfavourable view we took of it in a previous issue, as regards Capt. Griffin, is premature. We were not to blame, however; for when we find that a court-martial, and the Commander-in-chief agree in sentencing an officer to be cashiered, all information as to the grounds of the sentence, or the evidence produced at the trial, being carefully kept from our knowledge—what are we to do but take it for granted that the case has been fully considered, and doubt inadmissible? The publication of the proceedings of courts-martial is as much the right of the public as that of trials before the civil courts. In the latter, generally speaking, few people are interested beyond the parties to the suit, but no court-martial can take place in India in which every officer and soldier in the army does not feel an immediate and lively interest. In the present instance this gross neglect has been supplied by the superintendent of the Government press in these provinces, to whose exertions Captain Griffin has been so deeply indebted all along. A small tract, with the title "Postscriptum," gives the proceedings of the court, with the opening and conclusion of the defence, written by Dr. Buist, but which the rules of the Court did not allow to be delivered. It is impossible to read it without an unpleasant suspicion that the Court must have had in their minds certain other alleged delinquencies of Captain Griffin, not mentioned in the charge, and that on these his sentence is really grounded. This, if true, is the height of injustice; for every charge ought to be determined solely on its own merits, without the least reference, direct or indirect, to any other. Captain Griffin, we understand, has appealed to the Horse Guards for a new trial, or a reversal of his sentence. He alleges that the present charge (about the beer and brandy) is brought against him at the instance of Mr. Palmer, the merchant at Allahabad, in revenge for his pressing a suit for the recovery of some jewels. He withdraws his charge against Mr. O'Callaghan, of having imposed a forged hoondie upon him, under the fictitious name of Lieutenant Turner, alleging now that he was deceived by an accidental resemblance, and that the real culprit is one of two persons named respectively Collier and Carney, against whom regular proceedings will be instituted. If so, we may hope that the whole of this mysterious case will be unravelled; and till then we suspend our judgment.

THE ROW AT CAIRO.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) find we were partly wrong after all in our surmises about the disturbance in the mosque in Egypt, and the position, &c., of those engaged in it. There were no missionaries, or chaplains, or merchants, or lawyers, or editors concerned; but there was one lady at least; no cadets, not even, we believe, a subaltern, and so far we were right. The gentlemen who distinguished themselves on this occasion, strange to say, held the responsible posts of captains; how officers of such high and respectable standing could so far forget themselves, especially as they were by no means without Indian experience, and must therefore have been fully aware of the feelings of Mahomedans regarding intrusion on what they hold sacred ground and misbehaviour thereon, is indeed unaccountable.

FURLOUGH.—The Secretary of State for India has decided that "those officers who have come to this country on duty with discharged troops, and have been granted extensions (not exceeding six months) of their privilege leave, on medical certificate or private affairs, shall not be considered to have vitiated their claim to furlough at the end of ten years' service, though they may not have been six years in India since their return from this country."

THE CIRCULATING GHARRA of the Gwalior district has been traced to its fountain head, the man who first set it going. He states, in explanation, that the object was to get rid of disease which was in his family.

THE KING OF OUDE, says the *Hurkaru*, intends to submit a petition to the Government of India, praying that the Bank of Bengal Notes, worth about twenty thousand rupees, being a portion of the amount of his pension then received, which were consumed by the late conflagration at Garden Reach, may be re-issued to him in duplicates. His Majesty intends also to apply to Government for the restitution of the Golden Throne, which was not returned to him, along with other jewels made over to him a few days ago, and which does not appear to have reached Calcutta with the said jewels.

CENTRAL INDIA.—Lieutenant Bradford, with a party of Mayne's Horse, attacked and dispersed some 250 rebels from Bundelkhand, on the 7th June, near Ragoooghurh, killing numbers. Lieut. Jennings, 3rd Corps Mayne's Horse, was shot dead whilst gallantly leading on his men.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.—The gentlemen composing the engineering staff of the East India Railway in the Agra district met at Beaumont's Hotel on Thursday evening, the 7th June, for the purpose of giving the district engineer a farewell dinner and presenting him with a testimonial of their respect prior to his removal to another portion of the railway works. About twenty persons sat down to dinner, and the proceedings were conducted with great harmony and good fellowship. Upon the presentation of the testimonial (a massive silver tankard, with a suitable inscription engraved) to Mr. Smith, he "thanked the gentlemen present for that very handsome mark of their confidence, but more especially for the untiring exertions of every member of his staff, from the highest to the most subordinate, in carrying out their several duties upon the works entrusted to his care in the best possible manner, and professed his regret at leaving so many of his assistants, whose acquaintance had in the course of their business relations warmed into personal friendship."

MORAR, June 14.—In the last six months there have been great changes made in the Fortress of Gwalior. Six lofty barracks have been built for European troops facing east and west, four of which are situated very advantageously nearly in the middle of the fort and in the highest part of it, making a very noble show. The road from the foot of the fort is getting metalled, and a nice site is taken up for the officer's quarters, which will be commenced as soon as they have enough workmen. There are at present four companies of her Majesty's 71st Highlanders, a company of sappers, and a detachment of a Punjabee corps, garrisoning the fort. It has been remarked that the fort is much cooler and healthier than any other part of Gwalior with the exception of the water, which in its quality is rather hard and saponaceous. The well water is blamed by the natives for originating guinea-worm, which is a common disease in this part of the world and they use a very singular form of treatment for its cure, which is as follows:—Steep a few leaves of tobacco in warm water, and with the liquid the affected part is frequently washed, and afterwards a poultice of the same material with bran is applied and covered over with castor leaves and bandages; with a few applications of the above, and with the help of a few grains of assafoetida internally a complete cure is effected.—*Delhi Gazette.*

INDORE, June 5.—Intelligence has been received here of the rebels having moved further north, and were last seen in the neighbourhood of Dongurpore. His Highness the Nawab of Jorah unfortunately was seized with an attack of colic, which caused all his martial zeal to evaporate, and he returned to his capital in company with the Aden Horse. The weather just now is anything but pleasant for campaigning, the thermometer being somewhere about 130° in the sun, with a hot wind blowing as though it came off a blast furnace. However, the politicals are all on the alert, and I hear that troops are held in readiness at Neemuch and Mhow to move at a moment's notice, should the rebels break cover. Indeed, it would be little short of madness to employ European troops until we have had the

first burst of the monsoon, after which there is usually pleasant weather for a month before the rains fairly set in. Some people express surprise when they hear of bodies of insurgents turning up from time to time, quite overlooking the fact that there is probably no other country in the world where it is so easy to collect bodies of disaffected men as in India. In the first place there are Bheels, Bagees, Soondies, Menos, and Meywattees, robbers by profession, and who are always ready for anything that may turn up in the shape of plunder. Then, again, if you go into any moderate-sized town under native rule, you will find hundreds of men with no ostensible employment or means of earning a livelihood honestly, more especially Mussulmans, who are generally too proud or lazy to follow any occupation except that of sowar or chuprassi; failing these, it is a problem to me how they manage to exist. Then, again, every native Rajling swells his state by entertaining a larger number of men as sepoys than he can afford to pay; or, if he does pay them, it is at such a miserably low rate, and keeps them so long in arrears, that the men are always in a chronic state of mutiny, and ready to join the standard of any leader who can hold out the most distant prospect of bettering their condition. Almost every second man you meet here is a "Vullaittee," natives of Oude or Hindustan, and though probably not in the receipt of more than three or four rupees a month, they swagger about looking as truculent as if nothing particular had ever occurred. It is also well known that there are hundreds of rebels and disbanded sepoys knocking about Central India, "waiting for the good time coming," who, if not openly countenanced by the village authorities, their presence is winked at, as they are allowed to come and go at pleasure. Although it may not be very flattering to our ideas on the subject, yet it nevertheless is an undisputed fact, that our rule is anything but popular, and were it not that the iron heel is firmly placed on their necks, they would speedily be up and doing. As I write there is every appearance of a change in the weather, dark masses of clouds are working up all round the horizon, and the atmosphere is disagreeably close and sultry.—*Bombay Times.*

SIMLA, June 12.—The echoes of the mountains have frequently of late been awakened to the sound of inspiring strains of lively airs played by the excellent band of the Rifles, now here on leave for a month. Yesterday morning, however, our ears were startled by a novel sound in Simla, the solemn movement of the "Dead March in Saul," denoting that a soldier was being borne to his last resting-place on earth. On inquiry I learnt that Lieutenant Myers, of the Rifle Brigade, was buried; that he had met with his death by a sad and sudden accident. Lieutenant Myers was out on a shooting expedition, accompanied by Captain Norris, of his corps, close to the snowy range, about 130 miles from Simla; he appears to have mistaken the path in the snow, his foot slipped, and he fell. About thirty feet below he was caught on a rock, but the impetus was too great for him to save himself—he bounded from rock to rock to a depth of nearly 350 feet. Life, no doubt, was extinct long before he reached the bottom of the frightful precipice. The poor shattered body was brought in almost a decomposed state into Simla, and interred in our little cemetery. The officers of the Rifle Brigade on leave here had issued invitations for a ball and supper, to be given on the 22nd; but in consequence of this melancholy event the ball has been postponed until the 27th.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CANPORE, June 12.—The following is the present state of the Memorial Church question. The building repaired with part of the fine levied on the city, is almost completed, and as a monument of the successful suppression of the rebellion, and triumph of Christianity over paganism, is an object which no Englishman can see without satisfaction. It is, however, so near the city, and consequently so far from barracks and bungalows, that it is not particularly well adapted for the use of the English residents. Of course,

those who can go to church in carriages would not care for the distance; but it is impossible for soldiers to go so far. It is therefore proposed—and the proposition has been submitted, as I understand, to the authorities and other parties interested at home—to build another church, within the site of Wheeler's entrenchment, and close to the barracks, as a memorial church, where the troops can attend service every Sunday with ease, the expense to be defrayed by the memorial fund, aided by a grant raised (unless I am mistaken) by the Propagation of the Gospel Society, the latter society receiving in exchange the now useless building near the city, for the use of their Cawnpore mission. As to the well, a design is under consideration for that too, unless, indeed, it has passed the consideration stage, and is under execution. It is suggested by the plan of Napoleon's tomb at Paris, comparing small things with great. I have never seen the conqueror's mausoleum; but I believe the arrangement is briefly this: You go round to the back of the high altar in the church of the Invalides, and then, turning right round, are confronted by a massive portal, with a funeral genius of colossal proportions on each side. Over this door is inscribed the sentence from the Emperor's will, in which he expresses his "desire that his ashes may repose on the bank of the Seine, in the midst of that French people whom he loved so well"—and slaughtered so scientifically. Entering, you descend by successive flights of steps, along a corridor lighted, of course, only by lamps, deep into the bowels of the earth, to emerge in a wide excavation of elliptical form, dimly lighted through coloured windows far up above, in the lofty dome of the Invalides, which is suspended over your head. In the centre is the marble sarcophagus, containing—not the ashes, but the mummy—of the illustrious dead; upon which you may, if you please, look down from the floor of the church, over a balustrade. Those of your readers who have seen it will be able to correct any errors in my description—and I dare say they are not a few. Of course, only a small part of all this can be adopted at Cawnpore. But it is not desirable, for strategic reasons, to encumber the spot in question with a prominent building, and accordingly it is proposed to hollow an excavation, at and around the mouth of the well, into which the spectator may look down upon a monument to be placed in the centre, the particulars of which design I am not acquainted with.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 4. Liverpool, Kinney, London; Martha, Rick, Melbourne.—7. Str. Fire Queen, Baker, Madras.—11. Baby Castle, Scott, Port Phillip; str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez; str. Burnah, Gray, Moulmein; Moorefort, Coulthurst, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Colombo from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. C. A. D'Oyly, Messrs. Toker, Palliser, Beavan, Marshall, Duff, H. Grave, Clewlin, Mackay, Capt. Nuthall, Mrs. and Miss Guff, Capt. Rowland, Lieuts. Bruton, Glasgow, Townsend, Harshby, Miss Hannah, Capt. Presorave. From MARSEILLES.—Maj. Bowie, Miss Eyre, Capt. G. St. George, Capt. Reid, Mr. Moran, Mr. F. W. Veer, Lieut. Crackton, Mr. Alexander, Asst. comy. gen. I. Osborne, Mr. Alexander. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Mason, From MALTA.—Lieut. Wrench. From GALLE.—Mr. Ronex. From BOMBAY.—Col. Warren, C.B., Miss Smith. From MADRAS.—Miss Cadell, Capt. and Mrs. Nation, Ens. G. Waheb, W. Wilkinson, Capt. F. Smith, Capt. T. D. Doyle, F. G. Muir, Esq., W. M. Collins, Esq.
Per Baby Castle.—Mrs. Eglinton, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lawford and two children, Messrs. Hyslop and Lancaster.
Per str. Burnah.—G. A. Zilbrecht, Capt. Jackson, Mrs. Wills and child, Rev. K. Bennett, Messrs. Agabeg, Robinson, Duckett, Bennett, Mrs. Catchley and child, Mrs. Kidd, Miss Crowe.
Per Moorefort.—Mrs. Coulthurst and two children, Dr. Hennessy.
Per Liverpool.—Mrs. Canfield, Dr. O'Brien, Lieut. G. H. P. Row, 75th Regt. (deceased), Messrs. R. Riddle, Obel, Will.
Per str. Fire Queen.—Mr. Stradfield, Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. Lowen and children.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL, Deputy-Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, and Acting Collector of Bombay, is to be appointed Municipal Commissioner, on full pay, in the room of the late Colonel Crawford. He is also to be President of the Municipal Board.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, May 25.—The resident, Col. Davidson, has been instructed by Government to call upon the Nizam's Government to make good the losses, estimated at Rs. 127,000, sustained by its subjects, by the plunder of Nelungee, a village of the assigned districts. The reason for demanding compensation from the Nizam, which, if it be restricted to that alone which is now asked for, is lenient in the last degree, is, that two officers of some note in the state harboured and abetted the plundering Rohillas. It is due in justice to the minister that I should say these officers were not subordinate to him, were not under his control, and were altogether beyond the reach of his influence. I understand that the Nizam's Government will be required to make good the plunder of Jugyahpett, a mart of some consideration near Masulipatam, when proper accounts shall have been received from that place of the amount of loss. These measures are not retributive, but they will do much good by showing that, if they cannot arrest misconduct in the servants of the Government, the measure of their punishment will necessarily become progressive. Roopa, the Bunjara, who commanded, and personally assisted at the murder of thirty-nine persons, has been decapitated. Two others concerned with him who were alike sentenced to death, have purchased from the heirs of the murdered persons their exemption from punishment. So much for Mahomedan law. The Moulvies must have exercised considerable ingenuity to discover the parties, who, as heirs to the thirty-nine murdered persons, had the right to condone.—*Englishman*.

ENSIGN G. P. CONBE, of H.M.'s 27th foot, was recently arraigned before a general court-martial, charged with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on several occasions, duly specified, entered the quarters of non-commissioned officers of the corps and remained there for two hours at a time drinking with them. He was further charged with having been drunk under arms, with neglect of duty, and with having made false reports. He was found guilty of all the charges and sentenced to be cashiered, a judgment which was, as a matter of course, approved and confirmed by Lord Clyde.

BANGALORE.—We (*Herald*) are informed that the increase in the revenue of the year just closed is no less than eleven lakhs and a half. By some the Cubbon policy would appear a paradox, for the revenue, year by year, increases without any application of the taxation screw; in fact, it has been by reducing fiscal imposts that we have arrived at these most gratifying results. The recently projected Bangalore Bank may be said to be fairly launched. The meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday (June 12 and 13) at Messrs. Nelson and Black's was attended by Europeans and natives in numbers sufficient to initiate the scheme and give it the stamp of success. The capital to commence with is to be a lakh of rupees, nearly half of which was subscribed on the spot.

TREASURY BILLS.—On Saturday morning, June 2nd, at ten o'clock, the tenders for the conversion of the Treasury Bills were opened at the Government Office in the Fort. The Chief Secretary presided, and commenced the proceedings by placing a sealed envelope, containing the Government minimum prices, in the hands of Mr. Nelson, the President of the Bank of Madras. On the tenders being read only one was accepted, and the others to the number of about a dozen were rejected. The envelope containing the Government minimum was then opened, and the prices were found to be as under:—5½ per cent. loan, 3 per cent. prem.; 5 per cent. loan, 3 per cent. dis.; 4 per cent. loan, 17 per cent. dis.; the parties representing the bulk of the tenders then accepted the above terms, their offers having been only about half per cent. lower. Mr. Harrison, the Accountant-general, assisted the Chief Secretary in conducting the business.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The Report of the Orphan Asylums at Vizagapatam for 1858-59, has been submitted to Government. These institutions, which are intended for the orphan children of Europeans and their descendants, are under the management of a committee composed of the collector, the senior military officer of the station, and the chaplain at Waltair. Fifteen boys and twenty-five girls were on the establishment at the date of the report. The progress of the boys is stated to be satisfactory, but as the report is silent as respects the girls in this matter, Government have requested that the omission should be supplied in future reports, and the course of the instruction pursued stated. The institutions own some houses in Vizagapatam, and the committee requested that Government would place at their disposal, as in the case of private contributions, a sum equal to double the amount realised from the rent of the buildings. Government have replied that they are unable to accede to the request. The principle on which they have proceeded, Government add, in doubling the subscriptions, is to stimulate private benevolence. To double the income of the institution derived from other sources would not have this effect, but rather the reverse. Major Gompertz, one of the committee, proposed to increase the number of the officers associated with him—a step which the Government does not consider desirable, as it would render the committee needlessly large. They have been asked to suggest the names of two persons resident or stationed at Vizagapatam, whom they would wish to associate with themselves, who are willing to serve, and are likely to take an interest in the institutions.

MYSORE.—Her Majesty's Government have ruled that Mysore is not to be given over to the Madras Government during the lifetime of the present rajah.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—It has been resolved to present an address to Sir Charles Trevelyan previous to his departure, expressive of the views of the community of his administration, and of the feeling with which he is regarded. Sir George Clerk, the *Bombay Times* says, is perhaps the only Governor India has ever had, who looked amongst the servants of the East India Company for his private and military secretary. We thought Mr. Carmichael a member of the Madras civil service, and that the 45th regt. Madras N.I. claimed Colonel Crewe; the Madras army list supports our impression, and therefore we do not hesitate to claim for Sir Charles Trevelyan the honour which our Bombay contemporary would confer upon Sir George Clerk. All honour to Sir George for the disinterestedness displayed in selecting his staff, but we cannot allow anyone to appropriate for him that which belongs to another, namely, the credit of being the first Indian Governor who, in the selection of his own household, acted on public grounds regardless of personal considerations. Sir Charles Trevelyan, as he himself assured us, at the dinner given last year by the Volunteer Guards, and as we all knew long before that assurance, "came over the side of the ship alone." His private and military secretaries were appointed on the recommendation of those at the head of the civil and military services, who were supposed to know who were the most deserving and, at the same time, most likely to be efficient. The choice of the Governor met with general approval, and up to the moment when his Excellency left office, we do not think that he, the public, or the services, had the slightest ground to regret the appointments. The aides-de-camp were chosen almost in the same way. One, an officer of our 37th Grenadiers, had been on the staff of Lord Harris, and he continued to serve on that of the new Governor, most likely because it was not thought desirable to leave Government house without "an old face," in the common acceptance of the term. In appointing the other aide-de-camp Sir Charles Trevelyan resolved to pay a well deserved compliment to our glorious Madras Fusiliers just then returned from Bengal; his Excellency therefore wrote, informing the commanding officer of his intention, and asking to be supplied with the name of the officer most de-

serving, and Colonel Fischer was named, and the Governor, without a moment's hesitation, appointed the adjutant of the regiment. Sir Charles appointed a native aide-de-camp also, selecting the officer recommended to him as the most worthy of the honour. Subsequently, when a vacancy occurred, his Excellency took advantage of the opportunity, and very properly appointed an officer belonging to one of her Majesty's regiments of the line.—*Examiner*.

BOMBAY.

UNIFORMS AND MUFTI.

Sir William Mansfield has always passed for a bit of a martinet; and no sooner has he been appointed Commander-in-chief than, with a vigour which another "Sir William" might envy, he has begun to reform the dress of the Bombay army. The following circular order embodies the opinions of the new chief on the propriety of an officer appearing before the civilian public without his uniform:—

Adjutant-general's Office,
Head Quarters, Poona, 9th June, 1860.

SIR,—The Commander-in-Chief desires that the officers of all branches of the Bombay army may be discouraged as much as possible from the use of "plain" clothes. They are to follow her Majesty's regulations in this matter, and, according to the orders applicable to the season, are to appear dressed in uniform in all places of public resort.

2. In short, whenever an officer leaves his own lines after 10 A.M. he is to be dressed in uniform.

3. This rule is not to interfere with the dress of officers when they may be engaged in sport, or during their morning rides when off duty.

4. Officers commanding regiments must be well aware what a great additional expense it is to the young subaltern to keep up two wardrobes, viz., one of "uniform," and another of "plain" clothes. Many young officers are led into extravagance and debt upon this account, because they cannot resist the example set by their richer comrades; that which is a convenient fashion in England is really productive of nothing but a foolish and unnecessary expense in India.

5. It will be understood that officers dining out, whether at the presidency or at military stations, are to appear in their regimental or staff uniform—either in "full" or "undress," as occasion may demand.

6. This order does not apply to officers in civil employment under the Government.—I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Strock, Major,
Officiating Adjutant-general.

To the Brigadier Commanding—Brigade.

The officers of our army are, perhaps, justly accused of not being sufficiently professional. They like to "doff the lion's hide" whenever they can, and to appear for a time like other men. Indeed, the first observations a Frenchman makes, if one talks with him of the English army, is that the officers can have no proper pride in their profession, or they would not cast off their uniform as if it were a nuisance as soon as they are relieved from work. The French officer would think it an indignity to appear in "mufti," and he cannot conceive why an Englishman should have a different feeling from his own. The reason of the contrast probably is, that the French are a military nation—the soldier being with them the highest caste, whereas with us the army is quite subordinated, and an officer is taught to hold it a higher thing to be an English citizen than to command a regiment. We think Sir William Mansfield will not take much by his motion. It is difficult to change long-established habits. The argument about increased expense is absurd. Officers must have a civilian dress, and if they be forced to wear it less and their uniform more in future, the saving thereby will be inappreciable. Besides, the health and comfort of the officers are of more importance than professional appearance; and any one can calculate what is likely to be the result of compelling every officer to do office work all day in his thick cloth uniform. If Sir William Mansfield makes the tour of the military offices in Bombay, he will, we imagine, find that shirt-sleeves are commoner than shell-jackets.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. W. HART, one of the Puisne Judges of Sudder Adawlut, retires from the Bombay Civil Service in October next.

MR. GARRETT has been appointed Postmaster of Bombay, in the room of W. Blowers, retired. The office of Deputy-Postmaster-General here has been abolished.

AHMEDABAD.—There is a great deal of excitement in this station at present, as the worthy political agent of the Rewa Kanta has reported 5,000 men of Tantia Topee's late army, and under his nephew, to be in arms in the Ban-swarra jungle. Three hundred of the 4th King's Own Regiment, with three companies of H.M.'s 14th Regiment N.I., and all the available men of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, under Capt. Whitehill, left this place on May 30. Since then four companies of H.M.'s 11th Regiment N.I. and one company 14th Regiment have been ordered to be held in readiness to start at a moment's notice. We are in great doubts as to what all this will lead to, as the late 5,000 men have dwindled down to about a hundred.

"RECEPTION" AT POONA.—His Excellency the Governor held a special durbar on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving His Highness Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadoor, of Surat, and the Imaun of Muscat, who is at present in Bombay. Their reception was very cordial, and we understand that the two princes left Parell exceedingly well pleased with the new Governor and all his staff.

CAPTAIN TRIPE, late of the 50th Madras Native Infantry, whose melancholy death at the English Hotel has been announced in the local journals, is the officer who, a few weeks since, was removed from the Madras army by order of the Secretary of State for India, on a wretched pittance of £60 per annum, and this too, it is believed, for an offence committed against discipline fifteen months previously, for which the unfortunate victim to some secret agency had undergone trial and sentence. Captain Tripe would appear to have been tried for ineptitude, and was sentenced by court-martial to six months' suspension. On the expiration of his sentence, Government availed themselves of his services to do duty with the 26th Native Infantry stationed at Kaptee, for a period of twelve months. During the entire interval, Captain Tripe discharged his duty in a most satisfactory manner, not having committed a single breach of discipline. We may, therefore, well ask why this officer permitted to return to duty, or why removed from the service so long after he had committed a crime for which he was tried and punished? Well may officers, after such proceedings, consider their position insecure. We were under the impression that the days had gone past when officers could be summarily removed without a court-martial: but it seems we have been mistaken. The case of Captain Tripe appears a peculiarly hard one, and, we think, demands inquiry.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP "SQUANTUM," WITH A CARGO OF ICE.—It is with deep regret we (*Bombay Times*) inform our readers of the loss of the American ship *Squantum*, Captain Miller, near Allybaugh, on the night of Thursday, the 14th June. She struck on a rock near "Coorla Boula." The sea at the time was very rough, and the wind blowing strongly. Three lives were lost—the carpenter, the cook, and a seaman—and fifteen of the crew are now on shore near the wreck, including the captain's wife. The chief mate came to Bombay yesterday, June 21, in the ferry-boat for assistance. The agents of the ship, Messrs. Dossabhoy, Merwanjee, & Co., with a praiseworthy zeal, have despatched every requisite that will tend to the comfort of these unfortunate people. The *Squantum* left Boston, U.S., on the 18th February last, with 925 tons of ice, and about 50 tons of general cargo, and made the Line in less than twenty-five days, or what is called a "clipper run" for a vessel deeply laden. After crossing the Line she experienced light winds in the S. E. Trades,

which continued until off the Cape, towards the last of April. After doubling the Cape, strong winds from the N. and N. E. bore her off in sight of the Roderique island. From this time she made fair sailing weather until in about latitude 5 deg. or 6 deg. south of the line, when light baffling airs from the north and west, and a strong current setting in from the west continued until in lat. 8 deg. N., when the weather changed suddenly to stormy, with heavy squalls, the wind hauling to the south-west. This weather continued, with boisterous seas, and on the 12th of June broke away for a few hours. Soon after, however, the sky was overcast with thick heavy clouds, so that no observation could be taken, and this continued until the 14th, at noon, when Capt. Miller ordered soundings to be taken; she was then in twenty-five fathoms water, with a bottom of blue soft mud, Lat. about 18 deg. 5 m., weather cloudy, with frequent squalls. The ship was steering N., and the lead going every hour. At 2 p.m. it cleared away a little, when they sighted land, which Capt. Miller judged to be about fifteen miles off. The soundings were continued every hour, the 3 o'clock cast bringing up mud and shells at twenty-four fathoms. Continued soundings showed 23, 19, 10, 13, and 11 fathoms; this last cast being about 7 o'clock p.m., when the two lights were sighted bearing N. E., the wind being then from the S. W. The yards were squared, and the vessel continued running before the wind until about 8 o'clock, when the ship hauled off to N. W., with the tide ebbing, when the wind died away. The ship was taken aback by the sudden change of wind, and tremendous seas were breaking over the decks, and having lost sight of the lights, Captain Miller was unable to determine his position only by soundings, the lead being constantly kept going. A calm soon intervened, and the ship being unmanageable against its continuance, as also a strong tide, she dropped anchors in six fathoms of water about 9 o'clock p.m. About twenty minutes after the anchors were let go the vessel struck in five fathoms of water. Heavy seas were now sweeping over the decks, with a perfect calm prevailing. After the first shock, she parted her port anchor, and went ashore, and by almost a miracle on a sandy point, jutting out between jagged rocks, on either of which points had the ship struck every soul must have perished. The masts were then cut away to ease her as much as possible, as she was now lying stern to the sea, which was making complete breaches over her; the captain, his wife, and the crew, betaking themselves to the topgallant forecastle for safety, fearing that the ship would go to pieces before daylight. As soon as daylight appeared an English life-boat, of the most approved construction, which was yet unharmed, was got ready and launched at about eight a.m. The mate and two men then got into her, but she had barely cleared the ship's side when a heavy sea struck the life-boat, splitting the bow open, and rolling the boat over, turning out the officer and his two men, who were, however, fortunate enough to again grasp it, when they were safely landed by the line being slacked away from the ship. This means of communication with the shore was, however, lost to those on board the wreck, having got foul of the broken spars in the heavy surf. An attempt was made to renew this communication, by letting over water casks with lines attached, which safely reached the shore, but of which the natives would take no notice. Light rafts were then constructed of spars, but Captain Miller could not persuade any of the men to venture upon them, after the ill luck attending the launching of the life-boat. His aim was to see every man clear of the ship before the departure of himself and wife, to accomplish which only one course seemed left him to pursue. He knocked out the panel of a door lying on the deck, and asked his son if he would go, to which the latter cheerfully replied "yes." This lad was then bound to the panel by his father, his arms and legs being left free, and launched into the surf. Being a good swimmer, he succeeded nobly in braving the seas which now and then washed

over him, and when half way to the beach turned, and, throwing himself almost wholly from the water, saluted his mother and father, who were anxiously watching the result of this venture from the ship, now rapidly going to pieces. The noble lad's success encouraged the men to action, who then went off in twos and threes on light rafts constructed of spars. The cook got foul of the rigging before leaving the ship's side, and, becoming exhausted, went down within a cable's length of the wreck. After the last man of the crew had gone, Captain Miller fastened his wife to a plank, and with rattlings to bear them up and a life line passed around her body, pushed off from the wreck. The heavy surf rolled them over and over, but with almost superhuman strength they were enabled to keep their heads above water, until when about half way to the shore Captain Miller succeeded in getting the light plank head-on, and then went safely and more comfortably to the beach. When ashore, it was discovered that the carpenter and a seaman were missing, of whom none of those saved knew anything. The captain, his wife, and son and the crew, safely arrived here on Tuesday morning, June 19, from Allybaugh, whence a boat was sent for them by Messrs. Dossabhoy, Merwanjee, & Co., the American agents.

MR. PATRICK RYAN has been appointed uncovenanted assistant to the secretary in the Political and Secret Departments, from the 16th May.

CHOLERA is raging at Bhosawul (the junction of the Nagpore and Jubbulpore lines of railway), where the mortality amongst the cartmen employed in removing the railway material is very great. Several Europeans have also died from this scourge.

THE EASTERN NARRA.—The mouth of the Eastern Narra was opened on the 31st May, in the presence of a vast number of the native population of Sukkur and Roore. Lieut. Penny, the energetic superintendent of the works, was at his post at early dawn, directing the operations of the workmen in cutting away the upper portion of the bund. Shortly after sunrise, Captain Wallace, settlement officer, Mr. Surtees, deputy collector, Mr. Newnham, assistant collector, and Mr. Strettle, deputy forest ranger, arrived in the police barge. The ceremony began by Lieut. Penny presenting longies to the principal darogahs and moonshees, with an appropriate address in Sindhi, which was received with acclamation from the assembly. An opening was then made through the bund, and the water moved through with gradually-increasing violence until the whole of the bund disappeared amidst the loud cheers of the assembled multitude. Sweetmeats were then distributed, and the party broke up.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee)*.

EAST INDIA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company, of which the firm of Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, and Co. are secretaries, is about to be dissolved by mutual consent, the operations of the company being of so limited a nature as not to admit of its being carried on.

INCREASED DUTY ON OPIUM.—The following important notification was issued on June 7, as a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—"REVENUE DEPARTMENT. Under instructions received by telegram from the Government of India, H.E. the Governor in Council hereby notifies that, on and from the first day of September next, the pass duty on Malwa opium will be Rs. six hundred per chest, and that this rate will remain in force for at least a year. By order of H.E. the Hon. the Governor in Council.—B. H. ELLIS, Sec. to Govt. Bombay Castle, June 7, 1860."

A NEW COTTON SPINNING FACTORY.—The Bombay spinning factories are about to receive an addition to their number. A project has just been set on foot by some of the enterprising native merchants for the establishment of a cotton spinning factory. It is proposed to raise a capital of Rupees 12,50,000, divided into 500 shares of Rupees 2,500 each, for the purpose. The prospectus has met with a favourable response. We understand that the whole of the shares have been subscribed for.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, June 1.—Appointment.—Maj. C. Douglas to offic. as superint. of electric telegraphs in India, during abs. on leave of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Kt.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W. Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, Mr. A. Boulderson, of the C.S., from date of his ret. to India from sick leave.

Mr. W. F. McDonel, C.S., is per. to proc. to Europe, on furl., for 3 years, from the date of embarkation.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 31.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in council is pleased to app. Asst. surg. J. Fayer to med. ch. of Mysore princes.

Lieut. J. N. B. Hewett, 17th N.I., attached to Oude mil. police, is app. to be an asst. comr. of 3rd class in Oude.

Lieut. C. Beadon, adjt. 2nd corps Mayne's horse, joined head qrs. on 1st inst., and is app. to do du. temp. with 1st corps from that date.

The Gov. gen. in council is pleased to make the following app. in the Mysore commission:—

Maj. R. S. Dobbs to be superint. of Bangalore.

Capt. G. M. Martin to be superint. of Chittledroog.

Lieut. A. C. Hay, jun. asst., to act as 3rd asst.

Capt. A. J. Bruce, 2nd jun. asst., to act as 4th asst.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, offic. jun. asst., to be a jun. asst.

The apps. of Lieut. Hay and Capt. Bruce to have effect from March 1 last.

June 1.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. J. O. Hay as consul for Oldenburg at Akyab.

Lieut. de Kantzow, 2nd in com. 3rd corps Mayne's horse, joined head qrs. on May 16.

Mr. H. B. Harrington, asst. commr. in Oude availed himself on May 1 of the leave on m.c., granted to him in G.O. dated 10th idem, No. 1,328.

Financial Dept., May 31.—With reference to the notification from this department, No. 40, dated 12th inst., app. Mr. F. Lushington, accountant to the Govt. of Bengal, to offic. as accountant gen. to the Govt. of Madras, v. Mr. R. P. Harrison, and with reference to the notification from this dept., No. 44, dated 22nd idem, placing the servs. of Mr. G. W. Kellner, officiating 3rd asst. accountant gen. to the Govt. of India, at disp. of the military dept. for special service, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangement:—

Appointments:—

Mr. W. Waterfield, asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India to offic. as acct. to the Govt. of Bengal, v. Mr. F. Lushington.

Mr. S. G. Wyatt, offic. 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen., v. Mr. Waterfield.

Mr. W. Clark, offic. 3rd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to offic. as 2nd asst. acct. gen. in the room of Mr. S. G. Wyatt.

Mr. J. H. Rostan to offic. as asst. sub treasurer.

May 30.—Mr. W. Clark received charge of the office of 3rd asst. gen. to the Govt. of India, from Mr. G. W. Kellner on the 23rd inst.

May 31.—Appointment.—Mr. M. V. Lidwill is appd. a temp. sub-eng. of 3rd class, and posted to Bengal.

THE PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS.

May 31.—In continuation of the notification No. 41, dated Camp Pinjor, April 9, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. is pleased to declare the 2nd and 3rd pars. of the notification No. 18, dated Fort William, Jan. 26, relative to the public works accounts of Bengal, to be applicable also to the public works accounts of the N.W. provs., with effect from the date on which Mr. Marten assumed charge of his duties as controller and auditor of public works accounts.

The audit and control of the public works accounts of the province of Nagpore will cease to be exercised by the chief eng., and will be placed under a separate officer in the manner laid down for Bengal in par. 3 of notification No. 18 of July 26 last.

Maj. J. J. McLeod Innes, Bengal engr., is appd. to act as controller and auditor of public works accounts in Nagpore.

June 1.—Leave of absence.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant to Lieut. col. H. Yule, sec. to the Govt. of India in the public works dept., leave for 2 mo., on m.c., to Mussoorie, commencing from the date of his quitting Roorkee for that purpose.

Transfers.—Lieut. J. P. Steel, prob. asst. engr. in public works dept., is transf. from garr. engr.'s dept., Fort William, to the Ramghur div., in succ. to Lieut. R. C. Danbuz.

Mr. B. O'Reilly, sub. engr., 3rd class, is transf. from the Punjab to the Tenasserim and Martaban provs., and posted to Mouleim in place of Mr. J. P. Dunlop.

Appointments.—The undermnt. engr. probs., sent out from England under covenant with the Sec. of State for India, are app. to the public works dept. as 2nd class asst. engr., and posted as follows:—

To the North-Western Provinces.—Messrs. W. W. Culcheth, J. Hair, A. W. Brind, J. P. Armstrong, and T. R. Ross, irrigation dept.

To the Punjab.—Messrs. P. J. Flynn, S. W. Nugent, and E. J. Martin, Lahore and Peshawur road.

To Bengal.—Messrs. E. V. Vernon, J. A. Windle, T. J. Macnamara, and J. D. Derry.

To Nagpore.—Mr. A. C. Craggen.

Messrs. W. W. Culcheth and J. Hair are also app. prob. asst. engr. on the estab. of the N.W. Provs., retrospectively from the date of joining the Rohilund railway surv. in Jan. last.

Mil. Dept., May 30.—No. 583.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. W. R. M. Holroyd, 23rd N.I., inspector of schools, Umballa circle, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. W. Grant, 42nd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Surg. A. H. Cheek, med. dept. civil Benares, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 584.—The servs. of Lieut. W. Tweedie, 4th Eur. regt., are placed temp. at disp. of the foreign dept., with effect from 29th inst.

Fort William, May 31.—No. 585 of 1860.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 272, *May 8.*—Granting leave to Eur. on m.c., to Capt. and brev. maj. W. Murray, 46th Madras N.I., comdt., 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 586.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 121, *dated May 14.*—With reference to the G.O. by the resident, dated June 21, [No. 126.—Confirmed by the G.O. No. 1,004, dated 12th July, 1859. Confirming order by Lieut. Sinclair, comdg. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated June 14, 1859, assuming charge of the adjutant's office, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Jameson.] Lieut. Sinclair, 2nd in comd. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, is to be considered to have acted as adj. in addition to his other duties.

No. 587.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—Capt. J. I. Gibbs, 68th N.I., cantonment jt. mag. and superint. of Abkarree, Shahjehanpore, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 588.—The following proms. and alteration of rank are made:—

Promotions:—

2nd E.L.C.—Lieut. A. W. J. Montgomerie to be capt., by brev., under the operation of G.O. No. 217 of 1840, fr. March 31, v. Capt. W. S. Graham, res.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. C. Mathias to be surg., fr. March 27, v. Surg. T. Cantor, dec.

Alteration of rank:—

2nd E.B.F.—Lieutenant H. Spalding, from Oct. 9, 1859, v. Lieutenant W. R. Boyd, retired; Surgeon A. L. S. Campbell, from October 7, 1859, v. Surg. W. W. Wells, retired; Surgeon G. E. Givins, from Nov. 2, 1859, v. Surg. W. Brydon, ret.; Surgeon H. A. Oldfield, fr. Dec. 2, 1859, v. Senr. surg. J. Greig, ret.; Surg. J. D. Crawford, fr. Dec. 11, 1859, v. Surg. H. W. Rumley, dec.; Surg. A. R. Atkinson, fr. Jan. 1, v. Senr. surg. J. Ransford, ret.; Surg. J. B. S. Brown, fr. Feb. 17, v. Surg. H. J. Thornton, ret.; Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, fr. Feb. 21, v. Surg. T. R. Strover, ret.; Surg. D. H. Small, fr. Feb. 24, v. Surg. C. Harland, ret.

No. 593.—The commissions of Maj. H. Ramsay and Capt. H. A. Cockburn, 53rd N.I., are to be antedated June 27, 1857, it having now been ascertained that Maj. Hillersdon, of that regt., died on that date.

Home Dept., Fort William, June 5.—Messrs. A. M. MacGregor and J. Ward, of C.S., rep. qualified for the public service, are attached to the Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has app. the undermentioned gentlemen to be fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

The Ven. Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M.A.

W. S. Atkinson, Esq., director of public instruction in Bengal.

Capt. A. R. Fuller, director of public instruction in the Punjab.

G. Cowell, Esq., principal of the Sanscrit College.

Rev. Krishna Mohun Bonnerjee, professor in the Bishop's College.

F. L. Beaufort, Esq., Govt. advocate and legal member.

A. Macpherson, Esq., first judge of the court of small causes.

J. Forsyth, Esq., principal insp. gen. of the med. dept., Fort William.

J. Macpherson, Esq., M.D., presy. surg., Calcutta.

Foreign Dept., June 1.—The leave to Mr. W. C.

Wood, asst. comnr., Oude, in G.O. No. 6,407, dated Oct. 21, 1859, has been cancelled, at his own request.

Financial Dept., June 4.—Messrs. W. Waterfield, S. G. Wyatt, and W. Clark, Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt, and Mr. J. H. Rostan, received charge on the 1st inst. of the offices to which they were respectively appointed, to act under orders dated 31st ult.

Mr. C. Mayne, c.e., exec. eng. 4th cl., is temp. attached to the dept. of the garrison engineer, Fort William.

Mil. Dept., June 5.—No. 595.—The underment. 2nd cl. sub assts., great trigonomet. survey, are prom. to 1st cl., with effect fr. May 1:—

Messrs. C. Neale, A. W. Donnelly, L. H. Clarke, C. J. Neuville, G. Ryall, and W. Todd.

No. 596.—Lieut. N. R. Burlton, 40th N.I., offic. sub asst. comy. gen., has leave for 6 mo., fr. Feb. 15 to July 15, to Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. This cancels the priv. leave for 2 mo. obtained by that officer.

No. 597.—The underment. officers who proceeded to Europe on du. with disch. soldiers are perm. to remain there on furl. fr. dates specified.

Capt. J. P. A. Theobald, 3rd Eur. L.C., for 3 years, under old regs., fr. March 1.

Lieut. D. W. Wise, 3rd Eur. L.C., for 3 years, under old regs., fr. May 1.

No. 539.—The following Lahore div. order, by Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, com. Lahore div., is confirmed:—

No. 272, *dated Nov. 25, 1859.*—Appg. Capt. W. Fullerton, 14th N.I., do. general du. at Lahore, to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. at Mooltan, in room of Lieut. W. Campbell.

No. 600.—The undermen. officers have rep. their return from England:—

2nd capt. A. H. Lindsay, regt. of art., and Surg. E. Campbell, and garr. surg. of Fort William; date of arr. at Fort William, May 28.

No. 601.—The prep. leave, for 1 mo., granted to Capt. D. J. Nasmyth, Bombay engr., 1st asst. great trigonometrical survey, in G.G.O. No. 129, Feb. 7, is cane., that officer not having availed himself of it.

No. 603.—The following promotions are made:—

54th N.I.—Capt. and Brev. maj. J. W. Carter to be maj., Lieut. C. T. Hitchins to be capt., and Ens. C. S. Fraitt to be lieut., from May 27, v. Maj. F. S. Paterson, dec.

NEW DESIGNATION OF THE DINAPORE DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

No. 608.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the Dinapore div. shall in future be designated the "Benares division of the army," the head quarters of the gen. officer commdg. the div. having been fixed at Benares.

No. 609.—Maj. G. G. Denniss, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., has leave for 2 mos., from the date on which he may avail himself of it to Bombay, with permission to proc. thence to Eur., on furl. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 610.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. D. C. Vanrenen, art. rev. surveyor, 1st or eastern div., Nagpore, date of arrival at Fort William, May 28.

Home Dep., Fort William, June 8.—In the exercise of the powers vested in the Gov. gen. of India by the 22nd sect. of the Act XVI and XVII Victoria, cap. 95, H.E. has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir M. L. Wells, kt., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a member of the council of the Gov. gen. of India for making laws and regs.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to promote Rev. T. C. Smyth to be chaplain, from 1st inst., v. Rev. R. Panting, dec.

Foreign Dept., June 4.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Christison, superint. of vaccination in the Simla Hills, are placed at disposal of the mil. dep.

June 7.—Lieut. A. R. McMahon, 30th Madras N.I., is appd. to offic. as asst. mag. of Rangoon, from May 11, the date on which he received charge of his office.

Maj. J. A. Steel, dep. commr. of Baraich, has leave, on m.c., for 4 mos., from July 1 next, to visit the hills.

Col. J. Travers made over com. of Bhopal levy to Capt. R. C. Cross, 2nd in com., on May 12.

Lieut. E. Temple, adj. of Bhopal levy, will offic. as 2nd in com. of the regt. in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. Cross.

Capt. T. Acton, 2nd asst. political agent Rewah, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from May 24.

ERRATUM.—In the notification, dated 31st ult., No. 1616, for "Asst. surgeon" read "Brev. surgeon" J. Fayer.

The following arrangements are made in the Oude commission, consequent on Capt. Bunbury's retirement:—

Capt. De S. Barrow to be an asst. commr. of 1st class.

Lieut. F. K. Hawkins to be a 2nd class district superint. of police.

June 8th, 1860.—The following station order,

issued by the officer comd. at Sultanpore, in Oude, is confirmed:—

Asst. surg. Lewis, H.M.'s 38th regt., will take ch. of civil station of Sultanpore from asst. surg. Wright, who has joined head qrs. of his regiment. This order to have effect from May 2 last.

Lieut. H. Frazer, 3rd Madras light cav., to be an asst. to the gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Nagpore.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appt. Capt. R. Ranken, Madras N.I., to be an asst. to the gen. superint. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, June 8.—Capt. G. Price, of the 1st Bengal fus., recently ret. from m.c., is reapp. civ. architect of Calcutta.

Capt. H. C. James, 32nd N.I., is app. to offic. (in the grade of exec. engr. of 4th class) as exec. engr. of Berhampore div. dur. the time that Capt. Layard is offic. as superint. engr.

Capt. C. J. Mead, exec. engr., Patna div., is transf. to charge of 2nd div., Grand Trunk road, dur. abs. of Capt. Hichens, on m.c.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm, c.e., special asst. engr., is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of Patna div., v. Capt. Mead.

The servs. of Lieut. W. H. Burton, of the Madras engs., 2nd class asst. engr. of the Roy Bareilly div., are replaced at the disp. of the Madras govt.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

May 23.—Appointments.—Mr. F. H. Pellew to be asst. to the mag., coll., and salt agent of Pooree, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. described in clause 3, section ii., reg. iii. of 1821, and the powers of a dep. coll. under act x. of 1859 in that district.

Mr. W. Wavell to be asst. to the mag., coll., and salt agent of Cuttack.

Mr. F. H. Pellew to be registrar of deeds and a marriage registrar at Pooree.

Mr. C. G. D. Betts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, is transf. to the 24-Pergunnahs, in which district he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

May 25.—Mr. W. Sinclair, 3rd class junior sub asst. surveyor in the 2nd divn. survey, to be a 2nd class sub asst. from Jan. 1 last.

Mr. G. S. Swinney, 3rd class asst. rev. surveyor in the 3rd divn. survey, to be a 2nd class asst. surveyor from Jan. 1 last.

Mr. C. Bradley, 3rd class assist. rev. surveyor in the 4th divn. survey, to be a 2nd class assist. surv. from Jan. 1 last.

Mr. J. Pickard, senior sub assist. surv. 1st class, 5th or Arracan divn., to be 3rd class assist. rev. surv. from Jan. 1 last.

Mr. R. Savage, 4th class junior sub assist., 5th or Arracan divn., to be 3rd class sub assist. from Jan. 1 last.

May 31.—Mr. F. J. Alexander to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and powers of a dep. coll. under Act X. of 1859, in that district.

Capt. A. Francis to offic. as comdnt. of 1st police batt.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, is transf. to ch. of sub div. of Nuraill, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in Jessore and Furreedpore.

Mr. E. G. Man, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, is transf. to ch. of sub. div. of Aurangabad, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag.

May 22.—Leave of absence.—Mr. P. Agabeg, senr. sub asst. surveyor, 3rd or eastern div., for 6 weeks.

May 31.—Lieut. C. G. Baker, comdnt. 1st police batt., for 3 mo.

May 19.—The servs. of Maj. W. Sherwill are placed temp. at disposal of C. in C.

May 31.—Appointments.—Mr. D. Lacey to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Pooree.

Mr. N. T. Davey, asst. rev. surveyor in charge of the 3rd or eastern div. survey, to be rev. surveyor from 1st inst.

Mr. R. Smart, asst. rev. surv. fourth or western div., to be asst. in charge of the first or northern div. survey.

Messrs. J. Bean, J. Christian, and H. Dear, to be members of the municipal committee at Moughyr.

June 4.—Lieut. col. H. Vetch to offic. as dep. comr. of Assam.

June 5.—Sub. lieut. H. A. Coombes, 5th Bengal police batt., to be 2nd lieut. of 2nd police batt.

Mr. S. Rogers to be sub-lieut. of 1st grade in 5th Bengal police batt.

June 6.—Mr. J. Ward to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. A. M. Macgregor to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to offic. as registrar of deeds at Howrah.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, is transf. to Jessore, in which dist. he will exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

Mr. G. C. Kilby to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll.

in Noacolly, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that dist.

May 31.—Leave of absence.—Mr. J. Grant, civil and sess. judge of Dinapore, for 3 mos., on m.c., making over ch. of current duties to the principal sudder ameen, Mr. J. Reily.

The New Commander-in-Chief.

Ed. Qrs., Calcutta, June 4, 1860.—With reference to G.O. by the Viceroy in Council, No. 594 of the 4th June, 1860, Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., announces to the armies of India his having assumed the command this day, on the departure from India of the Right Hon. Lord Clyde, G.C.B.

Sir Hugh Rose appreciates, in its highest degree, the honour of commanding the armies who guard H.M.'s Indian Empire.

He will never forget that his Most Gracious Sovereign expects that he will promote the welfare, uphold the discipline, and maintain the renown of armies who have for a century fought and conquered.

The reports and returns, and ordinary correspondence of the army will be sent as heretofore to the several departments at Simla; and all documents requiring immediate reference to H.E. the C. in C. will be forwarded to the officers in charge at army head quarters at the presidency.

The C. in C. will receive officers in charge of departments on public business on the days fixed for each; and H.E. will be glad to receive on Wednesdays all officers who may wish to see him on business from 11 till 1 p.m.

The undermentioned officers are app. to H.E.'s personal staff from this date:—

Col. H. J. Warre, c.b., H.M.'s 57th regt., act. mil. sec.

Lieut. H. Moore, 6th Bombay N.I., com. Aden horse, interp.

Capt. G. E. Rose, H.M.'s 3rd batt. rifle brig., a. de c.

Lieut. C. H. Strutt, Bombay art., a. de c.

Surg. J. Vaughan, F.R.C.S., Bombay army, med. officer.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

W. MAYHEW, lieut. col.,
Adj. gen. of the army.

MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras pro. tem.

Fort St. George, June 8.—No. 265.—Extract from the proceedings of the Hon. the Gov. in Council, in the public dept., under date June 8.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Sir C. E. Trevelyan has been removed from the office of gov. of Fort St. George and its dependencies, and whereas in virtue of the provisions of sec. 63 of the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV. cap. 85, the said office has devolved upon the Hon. William Ambrose Morehead, it is hereby proclaimed that the Hon. W. A. Morehead has this day taken charge of the office of gov. of Fort St. George and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat accordingly.

By order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council,
T. PYCKROFT, Chief Sec.

Fort St. George, June 8.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council directs that all distinctions and honours which were paid to the Hon. Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., when in office, shall be continued to H.E. during his stay in India.

T. PYCKROFT, Chief Sec.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, June 7.)

Political Dep., Bombay Castle, June 6.—Mr. P. Ryan has been app. unconv. asst. to secy. in political and secret depts., from 16th ult.

Capt. A. Y. Shortt, 2nd asst. to political agent in Kattywar, assumed charge as actg. 1st asst. to political agent, on May 25 last.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes, 3rd asst. to political agent in Kattywar, received charge of agency from Mr. A. K. Forbes, on May 22 last, and Capt. A. Y. Shortt received charge of the agency from Lieut. Leathes, on May 26.

Judicial Dep., Bombay Castle, June 5.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to vest the following officers with the powers of a magistrate.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, 1st asst. to mag. of Tanna.

Mr. J. Elphinstone, 2nd asst. to mag. of Tanna.

Mr. C. W. Bell, 3rd asst. to mag. of Tanna.

June 6.—Lieut. F. G. Steuart, actg. superint. of police, Poona, an asst. mag. in Poona Zillah, and to vest him with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Lieut. Brown, 2nd in command 1st regt. Jacob's rifles, is invested with the powers of an asst. mag. in Scinde.

Mr. A. K. Forbes to act as judge and sess. judge of Surat.

Mr. Forbes assumed charge of the office of actg. judge and sess. judge of Surat on May 25.

Revenue Dep., Bombay Castle, May 31.—Mr. B. J. M. Praed is app. to act as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

June 2.—Maj. M. F. Gordon, Inam commr., southern div., has leave for 2 mos.

Mr. A. Baker, asst. superint. rev. survey and assessment, Khandeish, has leave for 1 mo., under sect. VII. of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

Public Works Dep., June 6.—Lieut. col. Margary, exec. engr., Surat and Broach, is granted leave to Bombay and the Deccan, on m.c. for 3 mos., from May 15 to Aug. 15.

Political Dept., June 9.—Lieut. H. H. Elliott, 30th N.I., has been app. to act as 3rd asst. to pol. agent in Kattywar.

Mr. A. K. Forbes has been app. act. agent for the hon. the Gov. at Surat.

Judicial Dept., June 13.—R. T. Reid, Esq., has been app. coroner of Bombay fr. 5th inst.

Revenue Dept., June 7.—Mr. W. A. Pelly, asst. to comr. of customs, salt, and opium, has leave for 1 mo., on m.c.

June 11.—Capt. W. R. Lambert, coll. of Hyderabad, has priv. leave for 15 days.

Mr. H. Bulkley, asst. to superint. of rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, has a further ext., till Sept. 30, of the leave granted to him on Feb. 22 last.

June 12.—Mr. J. Trott, Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, has leave for 3 mos., to proc. to the Deccan.

Financial Dept., June 12.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, civil auditor, Bombay, is app. a member of the committee of management of the Govt. savings banks, in lieu of Mr. A. K. Corfield; and Col. G. H. Robertson is app. to act as a member of the committee dur. abs. of Col. Jameson, at Calcutta.

General Dept., June 11.—Capt. H. Rivers has been app. consulting engr. to Govt. for Bombay waterworks, fr. April 25.

June 13.—Mr. J. W. Stack, actg. 1st asst. mag. of Broach, is app. vice-president of the municipal committee for the town of Jumboosor.

Asst. surg. Stedman, civil surg., Hyderabad, is allowed to proc. to presy. for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Public Works Dept., June 9.—Lieut. col. C. F. North, engs., is app. to act as auditor of pub. works accounts.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, June 4.—No. 346.—The leave granted in G. O. No. 260, of May 4, to Lieut. T. P. B. Walsb, 1st class commissariat agent, Surat, is cancl. from 26th idem, that officer having been reported fit for duty.

June 5.—No. 347.—The following promotion is made:—

H.M.'s 26th N.I.—Ens. F. J. Wise to be lieut. from May 26, v. Probyn, dec. on 25th idem.

No. 349.—Vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallen, of the horse brig., is prom. to the grade of staff vet. surg.

No. 350.—Lieut. J. P. Grant, H.M.'s 18th N.I., has been app. a supernum. asst. to the superint. of rev. surv. and assessment in Southern Mahratta country.

No. 351.—Lieut. H. M. Nepean, H.M.'s 87th Madras gren. and adjt. 3rd regt. Nagpore irreg. force, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 352.—Lieut. J. B. Fenwick, H.M.'s 23rd regt. N.L.I., has a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 353.—Maj. H. Boye, H.M.'s 22nd N.L.I., is permitted to ret. from the service from 15th inst., upon pension of a col., under new regs.

June 1.—No. 339.—Capt. R. T. N. Tubbs, 9th N.I., having been declared permanently disqualified for further active service, is transf. to invalid batt.

June 2.—No. 344.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 15.—By Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel, directing Brig. Honner to assume com. of Mhow div. on departure of maj. gen. from the div., and Col. Browne, of the royal art., as the sen. officer, to the com. of Mhow, with effect from 16th idem.

June 4.—No. 345.—The following brigade order by Brig. Williams, comg. at Neemuch, dated May 6, is confirmed:—

Lieut. Mathew, asst. exec. eng., Rajpootana field force, being about to proc. on du. to Nusseerabad, Lieut. Mullaby, 13th regt., is directed to assume char. of the office dur. Lieut. Mathew's abs., subject to confirmation.

June 7.—No. 354.—With reference to G.O. No. 298, dated 15th ult., Capt. A. B. Church, 9th N.I., will continue to hold the appt. of dep. jud. adv. gen., and will also perform the duties of cantonment mag. at Kurrachee.

No. 355.—Asst. surg. F. S. Stedman, civil surg. at Hyderabad, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 356.—The furl. to Eur., on m.c., granted to Maj. (now Lieut. col.) G. R. Grimes, in G.O. dated

Oct. 16, 1858, No. 1015, is extended from April 25 to May 10, both days inclusive.

June 8.—No. 357.—The following proms. are made: H.M. 9th N.I.—Lieut. F. G. Stewart to be capt. of a company, and Ens. A. J. Bannerman to be Lieut. from June 2, v. Capt. Tubbs, transf. to invalid batt. 1st idem.

June 12.—No. 365.—Capt. F. J. Ellis, 58th Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m.c., under old regs.

June 9.—No. 359.—Mr. T. Selby is confirmed in the office of asst. mil. aud. gen.

STAFF OF THE BELGAUM BRIGADE.

June 12.—No. 366.—The southern divn. of the army will be abolished, and Belgaum will be constituted a brigade of the 1st class in direct communication with the head quarters of the army.

The following staff will be allowed for the Belgaum brigade:—

- Brigdr. of the 1st class.
- Brigdr. maj.
- An officer of the quartermr. gen.'s dept.
- An officer of the commissariat dept.
- An officer of the ordnance dept.
- Cantonment jt. mag.
- Dep. med. storekeeper and staff surg.
- Barrack master.

The existing arrangements in the pay dept. will be continued for the present.

The stations of the present southern divn. will be included in the Belgaum brigade, and will report to the brigdr. comdg. at Belgaum.

- The following appointments will cease:—
- Dep. asst. adj. gen.
- Dep. judge adv. gen.
- Comdt. of art.
- Adj. and qr. mr. of art.
- Superintending surg.

The general officer comdg. the southern divn. will be transf. to the Malwa and Rajpootana divn.

The brigdr. comdg. at Belgaum will refer legal questions to the dep. judge adv. gen., Poona divn. of the army.

H.E. the C. in C. will issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to these arrangements. The date from which they will have effect will be determined by H.E., on consideration of the season of the year and other circumstances.

DURATION OF THE PERSIAN WAR.

No. 367.—With reference to G.O. No. 294, dated May 12, the Persian expedition will be regarded as being commenced on 10th of Dec., 1856, and ended April 4, 1857.

No. 368.—The undermentioned gentleman is adm. to the serv., in conformity with his appt. as cadet of inf. on this estab.: date of arrival at Bombay, June 3:—

Infantry.—No. 412.—Mr. M. H. Nicolson.

No. 369.—The retirement of Maj. H. Boye, announced in G.O. No. 353, takes effect from 5th inst.

Bombay Castle, June 13.—No. 372.—The following extract from station orders by Col. C. Lucas, comdg. at Ahmedabad, dated March 22, is confd.:—

Lieut. F. P. Mignon, dep. asst. commy. gen. at Ahmedabad, having been directed to proc. on duty to Cambay, Capt. Anderson, 11th N.I., is (subject to confirmation) app. an actg. 1st class commissariat agent to carry on the commissariat duties at this station, and will receive charge of the office from Lieut. Mignon.

No. 373.—The servs. of Lieut. P. P. Fenwick, of H.M.'s 25th N.I., are placed temp. at the disp. of the resident at Baroda.

June 16.—No. 378.—Capt. H. S. Anderson, of H.M.'s 23rd N.I., who proceeds to England in charge of the discharged soldiers embarked in the *Cornipore*, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regs., commencing from the completion of the duty above mentioned.

No. 379.—Mr. Dep. asst. commy. D. Mackenzie, of the ordnance dept., is perm. to ret. from the serv. on the pension of his rank in Europe.

CLOTHING CLAIMS.

No. 380.—The provisions of Articles 87 and 95 of the Clothing Regulations regarding claims for compensation in lieu of clothing made after the year in which they become due, have been found to be needlessly stringent. With proper care the clothing claims of the soldiery requiring to be adjusted beyond the year in which they become due will be very rare, but when the delay may be clearly shown to be excusable, the superint. of army clothing is empowered to admit them.

No. 381.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated April 10.—By the officer comdg. at Surat, appg. Lieut. Rees, H.M.'s 16th N.I., to perform the duties of 1st class commissariat agent at that station, dur. abs. of Lieut. Walsh, on m.c., at Bombay.

June 18.—No. 382.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated May 23.—By Capt. Frankland, directing Capt. Dickson, H.M.'s 3rd N.I., to receive charge of the bazars at Malligaum, dur. such time as Capt. Faulkner, 6th N.I., may be in comm. at the station.

No. 383.—Admitted to the serv. in conformity with their appt. as cadets of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, June 9:—

No. 470.—Infantry.—Mr. C. M. Erskine.

No. 476.—Mr. J. I. Tinning.

No. 384.—Asst. surg. A. M. Rogers is allowed a furl. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 385.—Surg. A. Gibson is allowed to ret. on the pension of his rank and serv. from 18th inst.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, June 4.—Capt. J. A. Collier, 7th N.I., and Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th N.I., will remain at Baroda on duty for the purpose of settling the accounts of the late 2nd extra batt.

The following arrangements in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Capt. A. Aytoun is transf. from 3rd to 1st batt., and posted to 4th comp., Bombay.

Lieut. Tasker, on being relieved by Capt. Aytoun, will proc. and join his troop.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Poona, June 5.—The question having been referred to the C. in C. by Govt. as to whether warrant officers should be attended at their own quarters by the staff surg. of stations, or compelled to seek med. aid at hospital, H.E. is pleased to determine that they shall be visited by the staff surg. at their own houses in future.

The C. in C. expects that the warrant officers of the army will justify this decision in their favour, and that they will not needlessly trespass on the valuable time of staff surg.

H.E. the hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to resolve the abolition of the appt. of staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Neemuch, with effect from the date of the receipt of this order at that station.

H.E. the hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to sanction the undermentioned permanent staff non-commissioned officers for the sanatorium at Poorundhur:—

1 serj. maj., 1 hospital serj., and 1 canteen serj.

The duties of qrmr. serj. will be performed by the serj. maj., but when the number of men at the sanatorium exceeds 200, the officer commanding will nominate a non-commissioned officer for the performance of those duties.

The undermen. officer is per. to attend the school of instruction at Poona from June 7 to Oct. 31, 1860, and is attached from the former date as follows, and directed to join forthwith:—

Capt. E. Waddington, 23rd N.I., attached to 25th N.I.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Maj. E. G. Bredin, royal art., will proceed by the next mail steamer to England, and report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

The following order is confirmed:—

By the officer comg. royal art., dated June 4, 1860, appg. under instructions from the Horse Guards, Serjt. J. Ritchie, 1st clerk royal art. head qrs. staff serjt., from April 19, 1860.

This non-commissioned officer will remain on the estab. of No. 6 Major Grant's battery 13th brigade.

Leave of abs. has been granted by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. to the undermen. officer:—

Royal Art.—Vet. surg. W. B. Lord, in ext., from April 13 to Aug. 13, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Bombay, June 6.—8.—Lieut. P. Hodson, 22nd N.I., is placed at the disposal of Capt. Chambre, asst. commy. gen., China force, for the purpose of taking charge of horses proceeding to China.

Poona, June 6, 1860.—The undermen. officers have passed the required examination in the colloq. Hindoostanee:—

5th Regt.—Lieut. Monk and Asst. surg. Boyd.

THE EXPEDITION TO GODRA.

By the officer comg. 4th (King's Own) regt., dated May 28, appg. Lieut. Martin to be actg. adjt. and qrmr.; Colour serjt. J. Hunt to be actg. serjt. major; Serjt. T. Anderson to be actg. qrmr. serjt. and orderly room clerk; Serjt. R. Darben to be actg. hospital serjt.; Corp. S. Morgan to be prov. serjt.; and privates J. Sidebollem, Thomas Smith, and James Cox to be camp couriers to the detach. of that corps, strength as below, proc. on field serv. to Godra, to take effect from May 30, 1860:—2 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 asst. surg., 11 serjeants, 10 corporals, 4 drummers, 275 privates.

Leave of abs. to proc. to England under new furl. regs. is granted to the officers named below, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in London, subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. C. Boucher.

4th Foot.—Ens. F. R. Sandys.

51st Foot.—Capt. R. G. S. Mason, and Lieut. C. W. Hamilton.

Leave of absence:—

17th Lancers.—Cornet and sub-lieut. G. J. B. Bruce, in ext., from June 1 to July 1, to remain at Bombay on m.c., subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India.

Bombay, June 7.—The undermen. ensigns, having completed the preliminary period of 6 mo. with a European regt., are attached as follows:—

Ens. E. S. Reynolds, to 20th N.I.

Ens. J. Rutherford, to 24th N.I.

Ens. F. C. Hudson, to 10th N.I.

Ens. H. H. French, to 2nd Eur. regt. L.I.

Ens. C. H. P. Ducat, at present attached to the 20th N.I., will join 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers).

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. Hill, of D batt. royal horse art. brig., prom. as 2nd capt. into 7th brig. royal art., serving in British North America, will proc. to England without delay, reporting himself on arrival to adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Poona, June 8.—The tenure of Capt. J. D. Ker's com. of the sanatorium at Poorundhur is ext. for 1 yr. from 10th inst.

June 9.—The servs. of Capt. J. Williams, H.M.'s 28th regt., are placed at disp. of the qrmr. gen. for the ch. of horses to China.

June 11.—The undermnt. officer has passed the required examination in the colloq. Hindoostanee language:—Cornet Smith, 3rd drag. gds.

June 12.—The undermnt. cadets, recently arr. from England, are att. to do du. for 6 mos. with corps stated opposite their names:—

Ens. C. M. Erskine, hd. qrs. 1st batt. art.

Ens. J. I. Tinning, H.M.'s 64th foot.

Leave of absence:—

6th Dragoons.—Maj. J. D. Cowell, in ext., from 7th to 12th June, to remain at Mahabeshwur.

8th Hussars.—Paymr. E. Duberly, in ext., to remain at Mount Aboo, from 15th July to 15th Aug.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

In contin. of G.O. No. 542, dated 21st May, the C. in C. directs that on all occasions of officers being passed by the pres. board of med. officers for leave to Eur. on m.c., is to be entered at the foot of the proceedings stating whether the officer's state of health will admit of his being detailed for du. with troops procg. to England, and officers who obtain leave on m.c. are warned not to engage a passage to England privately, until they ascertain that their servs. will not be required on public du.

The servs. of Capt. Creagh, late qrmr. 1st extra batt., being no longer required at Kurrachee, that officer proceed. to join his regt. on 31st ult.

THE KHAKEE UNIFORM.

Bombay, June 13.—The C. in C. is pleased to sanction the adoption of Khakee uniform by the European officers of native regiments, of the same pattern, and to be worn upon the same occasion as sanctioned for European troops.

Khakee uniform will not be introduced in the native army, except when troops are taking the field; on such occasions the white clothing in use can be dyed of the Khakee colour.

The G. O. No. 2, dated Aug. 6, 1857, is cane.

When white clothing is required to be made up, it must be cut tunic fashion and as loose as possible, the collar one inch in height only.

The number of white trousers required to be kept up by native troops is reduced to two pairs each man.

The C. in C. desires to notify for the information of officers and soldiers travelling by rail, that it is necessary that all boxes containing money or other valuable private property should have their contents declared, and the packages specially booked, the extra charge specified in the Railway Act, sec. X., being paid.

Without these precautions, the railway authorities are not responsible for their safe custody or transit.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty without prejudice to rank, by permission of H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India in Council on June 9, 1860:—

Capt. A. W. Graham, 4th N.I., rifles.

Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 21th N.I., sec. in command 2nd regt. southern Mahratta horse.

Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st Eur. regt., fus., qr.mr. and interp. 2nd Belooch regt.

Lieut. C. Frankland, 12th N.I.

Lieut. A. H. Sweeny, 2nd grendr. N.I., will report himself to the dep. qrmr. gen. for the purpose of being employed in charge of horses proceeding to China.

Lieut. A. P. Leishman, of the regt. of art., passed colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the — June, 1860.

Poona, June 13.—The following order is confirmed:—

By Maj. R. Roocke, comg. 72nd Highlanders, dated June 7, appg. qrmr. Munro to perform duties of paymaster to regt., dur. abs. on leave, to paymr. Webster, from May 1.

Leave of abs. has been granted by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. to the undermentioned officer:—

95th Regt.—Brev. lieut. col. Vails, from April 2 to Aug. 20, at the recommendation of a med. board.

Bombay, June 15.—Capt. J. Daun, 3rd Eur. regt., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to proc. by the first str. to Kurrachee, to rejoin his regt.

Poona, June 14.—The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in the colloquial Hindoostanee language:—

Ens. R. H. Fawcett, 33rd regt.

Under instructions from the C in C in India, Capt. Law, royal art., will proc. to China as soon as possible to join Capt. Desborough's battery.

The serv. of the following officers are placed at disposal of the qmrr. gen. for the charge of horses to China:—

Capt. Law, royal art.

Lieut. Hardy, 6th drags.

Lieut. Thompson, H.M.'s 51st L.I., who arrived at Bombay in com. of time-expired men from Kurrachee, will proc. to England with them.

June 15.—Capt. Houghton, 14th N.I., is directed to proc. to Hyderabad and assume charge of duties of staff officer and bazaars at that station.

The following arrangements are ordered in the adj. gen.'s dept., and will take effect from the 1st inst.:—

Capt. McLeod, 20th N.I., is to be considered as acting asst. adj. gen., Scinde div. of the army, dur. the time Col. Younghusband is actg. dep. adj. gen. of the army.

Capt. Leckie, brig. maj., is appd. asst. adj. gen. at the hd. qrs. of the army, as a temp. measure.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Col. G. J. L. Buchanan, comg. royal art., Bombay pres., dated June 13, directing 2nd Capt. A. L. Kaye, arr. at Bombay from England, to proc. to Neemuch as early as possible, for du. with No 6, Maj. Grant's battery, 13th brig. royal art., to which he belongs.

Poona, June 16.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Maj. T. Martin, comdg. right wing 1st batt. 4th (the king's own) regt., dated May 27, appg. Capt. Sheppard interp. to the wing, from the date of its departure from head-qrs. of the regt., viz. Feb. 14, 1860.

Ens. Innes, of the 1st batt. 4th (the king's own) regt., will proceed to Aden, to join the right wing of the regt., at the expiration of the leave granted him in G. O., May 29, 1860.

Referring to G. O. No. 558, dated 28th ult., Capt. T. J. Holland, dep. asst. qmrr. gen., will relieve Maj. Bolton at Pres., and the latter will proceed to Scinde by the first opportunity, and assume charge of the duties of the qmrr. gen.'s dept. in the Scinde division.

Lieut. C. Frankland, 12th N.I., is attached to 25th regt. N.I. for a period of four months, and directed to join.

Leave of absence:—

18th N.I.—Ens. J. G. E. Griffith, from May 21 to July 19, to proceed to Goa on priv. leave.

Invalid Estab.—Capt. F. J. Groube, from May 3 to Oct. 31, to proceed to Poona and the Deccan.

Bombay, June 18.—Ens. C. B. Myers and R. Westmacott, 16th N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on June 12.

Inf. cadet E. S. Walcott, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty for a period of 6 mos., with 2nd Eur. regt. N.I.

Poona, June 18.—Capt. J. A. Collier, 7th N.I., late comg. 2nd extra batt., is app. to act as brigade major at Poona.

Capt. Cornwall will join his app. as brigade major at Sholapore on being relieved by Capt. Collier.

BREAKING UP OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Poona, June 19.—Referring to G.O. No. 366, of 12th inst., the C. in C. directs that the southern division of the army be broken up from Aug. 1 next.

Maj. gen. Farrell will proc. at his convenience to Mhow, and assu. com. of the Malwa and Rajpootana div. of the army, from Brigadier Honner, who, on being relieved, will rejoin his com. at Nusseerabad.

The comdt. of art. will arrange for the disposal of the officer comdg., and the adjt. and qmrr. of the army in the southern division.

Bombay, June 20.—Asst. surg. C. Joynt is posted to 9th N.I., and directed to join.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE, wife of Lieut. col., son, at Kurrachee, June 13.

BOILEAU, wife of Lieut. col. A., daughter, at Ootacamund, May 27.

CONNELL, wife of G., daughter, at Byculia, June 19.

CRAWFORD, wife of A., daughter, at Rutnagherry, June 4.

DALZELL, wife of N. A., daughter, at Poona, June 15.

DAVIDSON, wife of Rev. A., daughter, at Bombay, June 18.

DELANY, wife of W., daughter, at Ajmere, May 31.

DUGGAN, wife of R., son, at Mazagon, May 31.

EARLE, wife of Capt. W. H. S., son, at Boolundshahr, June 5.

FORSYTH, wife of T. D., daughter, at Dhurmsala, June 2.

GAYE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Sherwell, June 5.

HARRISON, wife of S. J., daughter, at Ahmedabad, May 31.

JOHNSTON, wife of W., son, at Allahabad.

JOLIFFE, wife of F. H., son, at Poona, June 9.

LITTLE, Mrs. R., son, at Patna, June 3.

MACKAY, wife of Dr., son, at Ootacamund, June 2.

MACPIERSON, wife of Capt. R. D., daughter, at Seal-kote, May 31.

NEIL, wife of J., son, at Aden, May 21.

NORMAN, wife of J., son, at Bareilly, June 4.

PRICE, wife of S., son, at Kurrachee, June 6.

SHEPHERD, wife of W. J., daughter, at Agra, May 26.

SINCLAIR, wife of R. S., daughter, at Malabar Hill, June 17.

SLADEN, wife of W. D., son, at Murree, May 29.

WAUGH, wife of Lieut. col. A. S., son, at Mussoorie, June 5.

WIEHE, wife of C. G., son, at Kolapore, June 8.

YOUNG, wife of Capt. R., son, at Dhurmsala, May 25.

MARRIAGES.

CARSHORE, Rev. J. J., to Ellen, daughter of the late J. C. Bristow, at Jhelum, May 28.

FANE, Lieut. H., H.M.'s 81st regt., to Fanny A., daughter of C. W. Reade, at Bangalore, June 12.

FORBES, Lieut. J. G., to Mary A., daughter of the late Capt. G. Forrest, at Dehra, May 31.

GIFFORD, W. B., to Amy, daughter of the late Capt. J. D. Young, at Mussoorie, June 6.

HEYWOOD, H., to Miss Eliza Butcher, at Poona, June 5.

HORNBY, J., to Miss Emma Lawrence, at Lucknow, June 1.

NEWBURN, G. F. J., to Julia B., daughter of the late C. Deverrime, at Arrah, May 26.

RAE, J. B., to Phoebe F., daughter of the late Capt. P. Holmes, at Cawnpore, June 6.

SYLVESTER, J. L., to Miss Seraphina Almeida, at Hyderabad, Scinde, May 14.

St. JOHN, Lieut. F. C., 30th Madras N.I., to Jane, daughter of G. W. Eyre, at Ramandroog, June 7.

TOTTENHAM, Loftus R., to Georgiana K., daughter of A. Littledale, at Ootacamund, May 19.

DEATHS.

ARCHER, Henry W., of cholera, at Bombay, aged 19, June 12.

BOOTH, Dr. E., surg., 73rd foot, at Dinapore, May 25.

BRAKE, Minnie C. B., infant daughter of Mrs., at Saugor, June 9.

BRUCE, Ada M., infant daughter of Capt., June 4.

BULLOCK, William J., at Ninsingapore, June 3.

CHILL, Frederick W., son of M. M., at Shajelampoor, aged 5, May 24.

CRISPIGNY, Claude, infant son of Dr. D., at Rutnagherry, June 10.

DINAN, Rev. William, at Bombay, aged 60, June 19.

D'SOWZA, Agnes M., infant daughter of F., at Kurrachee, June 5.

FAY, Thomas, at Ferozepore, May 30.

GRIS, Ursula, wife of H., at Singapore, aged 19, May 17.

JENSEN, Joshua E., at Negapatam, aged 25, May 27.

JENNINGS, Lieut., Mayne's horse, killed in action, near Ragoogurh, June 7.

JOHN, Anna, wife of J. A., at Agra, aged 30, May 31.

LITTLEWOOD, Maj. R. J., Bombay Invalid Estab., at Singapore, aged 65, May 24.

LIMEL, Julia, infant daughter of S. W., at Bombay, June 13.

MYERS, Lieut., Rifle brigade, near Simla, June —.

MENDOUC, J. M., at Mazagon, aged 50, June 6.

PAGE, Lieut. (unattached), adjt. and qmrr. Gwalior camel corps, at Futtehpoore, June —.

PRAED, Mr. B. J. Mackworth, Bombay C.S., at Ahmedabad, of cholera, June 19.

SANDEMAN, Alfred H., infant son of H. D., at Calcutta, May 31.

TRIFE, Capt., late 50th Madras N.I., at the English Hotel, Bombay, June 7.

TURNER, infant daughter of Mrs., at Poona, June 13.

VERINNE, John D., at Mirzapore, aged 56, June 4.

WALTER, Robert, at Allahabad, aged 31, May 31.

WATSON, Emily R., infant daughter of J., of cholera, at Bombay, June 17.

WATSON, Jennima R., infant daughter of J., of cholera, at Bombay, June 17.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

7th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. E. Shaw, from 18th Lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Giles.

Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. G. Evans, from staff, to be asst. surg., v. Cumming, dec.

Royal Engineers.—Brev. col. R. J. Nelson to be col., v. Wright; Brev. maj. P. B. Whittingham to be lieut. col., v. Nelson; 2nd Capt. R. H. Stotherd to be capt., v. Whittingham; Lieut. C. P. Carey to be 2nd capt., v. Stotherd.

13th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Clarke, from staff, to be asst. surg., v. O'Brien.

33rd Foot.—Ens. J. M. Shipton to be lieut. by purch., v. Willis, prom.

72nd Foot.—The transfer of Ens. W. D. S. Campbell from 79th foot, as stated in the Gazette of July 3, 1860, has been cancl.

74th Foot.—Lieut. N. S. McCrummen to be capt., by purch., v. Venables, who retires.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. and Capt. F. H. A. Seymour, from the Coldstream Gds., to be capt., v. Freemantle, who exch.

BREVET.

Col. C. Wright, of the royal engrs., to be maj. gen., v. Bolton, dec.

The commission as brev. maj. of Brev. maj. W. M. Leckie, 13th regt. Bombay N.I., to be antedated to July 20, 1858.

DEATH OF LORD ELPHINSTONE.—We regret to announce the death of the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, which melancholy event took place on Thursday, in King-street, St. James's. The deceased nobleman, who was 13th Baron Elphinstone, in the Peerage of Scotland, was born in 1807, and succeeded his father in 1813. After having filled the office of Governor of the Madras Presidency from 1837 to 1842, he returned to England; but shortly after again visited India in a private capacity, and travelled much through our possessions in Hindostan as well as in Cashmere. Having again returned to England, he was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen from 1847 to February, 1852, and from January to October, 1853, when he was appointed Governor of Bombay. It was during the latter part of his tenure of this office, on the occasion of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, that Lord Elphinstone displayed an amount of tact and resolution which secured him the hearty goodwill of all parties. On the suppression of that outbreak he received the thanks of Parliament for his great services, was made a Grand Cross of the Bath, and also created a Baron of the Peerage of the United Kingdom. His lordship, as our readers are aware, had only recently returned to England, having prolonged his stay in India at the express request of the Government. That delay, however beneficial to the public interest, proved fatal to a constitution already enfeebled by a tropical climate and worn out with work. Lord Elphinstone returned to England only to expire; he sank from no organic disease, but from sheer exhaustion, and has thus added another to that long list of public servants whose lives have been sacrificed in the faithful discharge of their onerous duties.—*Times*.

COOLY EMIGRATION.—During the year 1859 44,397 Indians were introduced into the Mauritius—viz., 23,180 from Calcutta, 15,975 from Madras, and 5,242 from Bombay; 31,643 were men and 12,754 women, the proportion of women was, therefore, 40·31 per cent.. The deaths at sea were at the rate of 1·73 per cent. on the whole immigration; the mortality from Calcutta was 2·66 per cent., from Madras 0·60, and from Bombay 0·99. The number of Indians who returned to India during the year 1859 was 5,118, of whom 4,147 were men and 971 women, the return passages bearing the proportion of about 13 per cent. to the immigration, and the women returning to their country being about 23 per cent. on the number of the men. In the Mauritius Madras labourers are preferred by the planters to those from Calcutta, the Bombay immigrants are described as inferior in capability for mere agricultural labour, but superior in skill and intelligence. The number of immigrants introduced into the West Indies in the past year amounted to 9,496; of whom 3,767 reached Trinidad, 4,746 British Guiana, 555 St. Lucia, 299 Grenada, 103 St. Kitt's, and 26 Antigua. In 1859 two ships arrived at Martinique from the French possessions in India with 971 coolies; 18 deaths occurred on the voyage, being at the rate of 1·8 per cent. on the number embarked. Three ships arrived at the same destination from the coast of Africa with 1,408 souls; the mortality in one of these ships amounted to 80 deaths, or 12·4 per cent. for the number embarked. One ship also arrived from Shanghai with 331 Chinese, having lost 24 on the voyage.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, July 20, 1860.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

WHATEVER truth, if any, there may have been in the half-earnest, half-jocular allegations formerly made against the Madras Presidency as being *par excellence* "the benighted," it is very certain that such prejudices are at the present day entirely unfounded. Partly owing to the genius of Colonel Cotton, and partly also to the enterprise and clear-sightedness of the European community, great public interest has lately been evinced in the magnificent undertakings which have been set on foot for the purpose of supplementing the handiwork of nature. Large tracts of land, possessing a most fertile soil, neutralised by the insufficient supply of moisture, and inadequate means of communication with the coast, are at length being raised to their proper standard of value. The Government, indeed, is entitled to no small credit for the great works in progress connected with the Cauvery and the Godavery, and it is much to be desired that nothing may again occur to delay their completion. But still higher praise is due to the public company who have taken in hand to make up for the shortcomings of the Government. It is unnecessary in these columns to dilate on the great benefits likely to be conferred on the Presidency by the labours foreshadowed in the prospectus of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. Our object at present is simply to draw attention to the proposal made by that Company to raise capital in England for the prosecution of most profitable operations in Orissa and the adjacent provinces. We regret, however, to observe that her Majesty's Secretary of State for India appears to regard their proposition with indifference, if not with suspicion. It is not easy, at least, in any other way to account for the reference made to the Government of Calcutta, that "Paradise of Fools," and Limbo of all projects not having for their aim the glorification of a certain clique, the exaltation of the natives, and the humiliation of European settlers. Possibly, however, the memorial of the Cotton Supply Association may induce Sir Charles Wood to judge for himself of the merits of the new programme put forth by the Company to which we have just alluded, and in that hope, rather than in that expectation, we shall endeavour patiently to await his final decision.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, 1858-59.

REGULATION PROVINCES: JUDICIAL.—During the official year 1858-59, no fewer than 89,537

original suits were instituted; of which 17,860 were connected with land rent, 13,066 with land, 55,534 with debts, wages, &c., 422 with caste, religion, &c., and 2,675 with indigo, sugar, salt, &c. Those suits which were brought to trial and decided on their merits were about 2 to 1 in favour of the plaintiff, or to speak more exactly, 30,012 against 19,480 in favour of the defendant. The number of appeal cases was 21,268, of which 8,344 were pending at the close of the year. The total number of persons that came under the cognisance of the criminal tribunals amounted to 112,249, while the total number of criminals apprehended was 108,177, or 10 per cent. in excess of the preceding year. They were disposed of as follows:—Discharged without trial, 1,017, acquitted, 34,570, convicted, 67,995, committed to the sessions, 4,922, otherwise disposed of, 652, under trial, on 31st December, 1858, 3,003. Before the sessions' judges, 3,771 persons were brought up for trial, of whom 30 were discharged without trial, 906 acquitted, 1,446 convicted, 749 referred to Sudder Court, 140 otherwise disposed of, and 480 under trial. The Sudder Nizamut, on their part, had to do with 1,784 persons, of whom 285 were released unconditionally, 1,371 convicted, 19 otherwise disposed of, 3 died in jail, and 106 cases were still pending at the close of the year 1858. Sentence of death was passed on 58 criminals; 19 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and 234 to transportation. The ratio of crime to population was 1 to 311, or 110,654 cases to 34,442,118 inhabitants. The average percentage of recovery on stolen property was no more than 12½ per cent., which is little creditable to the police; important improvements are said to have been introduced into that force, and certainly not before they were needed.

NON-REGULATION PROVINCES: JUDICIAL.—In the non-regulation provinces of Assam, Arracan, Chota Nagpore, Cachar, and the Tenasserim provinces, 14,423 original suits were instituted in the Mooniffs' Courts, of which 3,249 were pending at the close of the year; 6,789 original suits and 134 appeals came before the Sudder Ameens, who disposed of all save 432 of the former, and 11 of the latter; 1,738 original suits, and 244 appeals were disposed of by the Principal Sudder Ameens in Assam, with the exception of 344 of the one, and 27 of the other; the assistant commissioners, again, had to deal with 11,426 original suits, and 4,297 appeals; but 614 of the former and 760 of the latter were still pending on the 31st December, 1858; while the commissioners were called upon to decide in 11 original suits—instituted in Cachar—and 654 appeals, of which 102 remained undecided, and one original suit. In the same year, 15,662 criminals were apprehended, to whom must be added 106 under trial at the close of the preceding year, and 95 transferred. Of these, 10,397 were convicted, 4,968 acquitted, 271 committed to sessions, 18 discharged without trial, and 108 otherwise disposed of. The commitments to the sessions resulted in 121 convictions, and 98 acquittals, while 27 were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and the remainder still pending or otherwise disposed of; capital sentences were passed in only 8 cases. The nature of the offences committed is thus analysed; offences against the person, 3,186; against property, with violence, 242; against property, without violence, 3,024; malicious offences against property, 646; forgery, &c., 7; miscellaneous offences, 2,937. The ratio of crime to population was in Assam as 1 to 276; in Arracan as 1 to 187; in Chota Nagpore as 1 to

914; and in Darjeeling as 1 to 98; giving a mean average of 1 to 388, or 10,042 crimes in a population of 3,901,356. In the first three provinces the proportion of stolen property received by the police was about 16 per cent.; in Darjeeling rather more. It must be remembered, however, the value of the property reported to be stolen is that stated by the owners. A great improvement was introduced into the procedure with regard to petty offences, entailing imprisonment for not more than six months, by adopting throughout the non-regulation provinces the *viva voce* system that had been found to answer so well in Assam. The depositions of all plaintiffs and witnesses, and the answers of defendants are taken orally—the substance merely being recorded in the handwriting of the presiding officer, either in English or the vernacular tongue as most convenient to himself.

DACOITY.—In the 24-Pergunnahs there was one case of dacoity, and one attempt. In Baraset, none. In Harrah, one of dacoity, and one attempt were committed. The Hooghly district figures for 27 cases, against 136 in 1852; several river dacoits were arrested, and a portion of a gang "composed mainly of the servants of the Boro Melliah and the Melliah Ramchunderpore indigo factories, who were under some influential protection." In Burdwan there were 20 cases of dacoity, and the Commissioner expresses his belief that "the small talookdars and landowners in Burdwan are generally more or less in league with dacoits, and are the receivers of all stolen property." In Nuddeah 15 dacoities were committed, and 40 dacoits sentenced to transportation for life. Jessore appears in the list for 15 cases, and Moorshedabad for 29; in the latter district there were 2,301 known and registered dacoits, of whom 67 only were apprehended. In Pubna the number of gang robberies was 6, the same in Furreedpore, and 15 in Midnapore. The general results of the year's operations are described as satisfactory, 254 dacoits being transported for life, against 126 in the preceding year, and 108 sentenced to imprisonment for various terms, against 20 in 1857.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The Inspector-general visited 43 jails, some of them more than once, in the course of the year, and in doing so travelled over 5,546 miles. The number of prisoners in custody between 30th April, 1858, and 30th April, 1859, was 75,095, and on the first-named day 21,612 persons were in confinement, of whom only 588 were females. During the year 53,055 males and 428 females were "admitted into jail," as the report euphuistically expresses it. Of these 75,095 prisoners, 11,736 were transferred to other districts, 39,974 were released, 1,401 escaped, 2,440 died, and 145 were executed; 10,390, including 617 females, remaining in jail on the 30th April, 1859. The whole cost for the year amounted to Rs. 8,83,920, or rather less than Rs. 44 per head; in the Kossiah Hills a prisoner costing Rs. 118½, and in Sumbulpore little over 24. In the course of the official year there were 5,511 prisoners employed in handicraft, the net profits of the year being Rs. 1,05,377 11 8, to which should be added Rs. 21,308 6 4 on account of the printing department of the Alipore jail. The gross financial results of the year, including the value of convict labour, are estimated at Rs. 3,94,467 10 11, or about one-half of the actual outlay. Thirty of the jails seem to have been overcrowded to an extent extremely prejudicial to the health of their inmates. Sickness and mortality were from various causes excessive. Between

January 1 and December 31, 1858, there were no fewer than 2,800 deaths, giving an average of 9.29 per cent. on the Hindoos in custody, 3.93 of Mahomedans, and 1.20 of other denominations. Of the total number 138 were life prisoners, while 1,284 had been less than six months in confinement. Epidemic cholera caused 360 of these deaths, or 13.07 per cent., but dysentery was the chief agent in this unusual mortality.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALCUTTA.—The total sum credited to Government was Rs. 1,10,915 11 9, from which Rs. 1,03,274 11 0 must be deducted for expenses of the Court. The number of cases instituted amounted to 29,950, and of summonses to 70,012. The amount litigated was Rs. 7,65,412 11 1, and the average number of cases per diem 121.7 Judgments for plaintiffs were 12,447, for defendants 1,412, nonsuits 2,996, struck out and compromised 13,133, and postponed after hearing 91.

REVENUE.—The total demand in the shape of land-tax was Rs. 4,12,92,788, of which Rs. 3,77,90,636 were collected, 1,91,892 remitted, and 33,10,251 left outstanding. In other words the aggregate collections amounted to 91½ per cent., the remissions to less than ½ per cent., and the balance to 8 per cent. The revenue derived from Customs was nearly £310,000 in excess of that of the preceding year, while the charges of collection were £3,000 less. The total receipts were Rs. 1,61,60,868—namely, merchandize, 71,46,856, and salt 90,14,012; charges, Rs. 5,16,327; and the net revenue Rs. 1,56,44,541. In addition to this the Maulmain import collections yielded Rs. 53,410, and the exports Rs. 10,774. The opium department yielded Rs. 4,64,08,000, from which Rs. 90,34,880 must be deducted for charges, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,73,73,720. From Abkaree opium the gross receipts were Rs. 10,59,284, and the net ditto Rs. 10,16,284. The net revenue from the Abkaree generally, amounted to Rs. 35,93,760, and the charges of collection to 17 per cent. on the gross receipts.

SHIPPING.—The British sailing vessels that entered the port of Calcutta were 497 in number, representing 382,116 tons; American, 130, of 113,035 tons; French, 100, of 45,644 tons; other countries, including native craft, 116, of 31,358 tons; steamers, 107, of 99,987 tons. The departures were: British sailing vessels, 502, of 390,350 tons; American, 132, of 117,211 tons; French, 110, of 47,790 tons; other countries, 116, of 30,200 tons; and 100 steamers, of 88,645 tons.

EDUCATION.—At the entrance examination there were 706 candidates, of whom 107 passed in the first division, and 233 in the second. Out of 41 candidates for degrees in the faculties of Art and Law, 10 passed in the former and 3 in the latter. The colleges were reported as doing well, and so likewise the zillah schools. Female schools were 8 in number, the pupils in each varying from 22 to 129, but the results on the whole appeared to be very satisfactory. Of Government vernacular schools there were 15 in South and 27 in North-East Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The approximate estimate of the expenditure during the year was Rs. 56,50,000—namely, military works, Rs. 27,60,000; civil works, Rs. 5,10,000; repairs, Rs. 12,80,000; establishment and contingencies, Rs. 11,00,000. The available accommodation for European troops in the Lower Provinces was sufficient for 17,082 men (one married soldier reckoning as four single men), while buildings were in progress for 2,150 more.

CALCUTTA.—The assets in the hands of

the Municipal Commissioners amounted to Rs. 8,30,105 3 0, their expenditure for the year being Rs. 7,56,093 14 5, including Rs. 1,48,070 5 4 set apart on the new drainage account, and Rs. 30,094 9 9 on the water supply account. The total amount of rates and taxes levied on the inhabitants of Calcutta was Rs. 7,09,598 5 4—namely, house rate, Rs. 4,99,013 14 10; carriage and horse tax, Rs. 89,209 8 6; and lighting rate, Rs. 1,21,374 14 6; to which should be added Rs. 3,853 from licence fees, and Rs. 7,046 7 3 from fines levied under the Conservancy Act. In the year 1858 there occurred 16,584 deaths, against 18,504 in 1857. The mortality among Europeans included 346 seamen and 643 soldiers, reducing the deaths among the fixed population to 673, or 131 fewer than in the preceding year. Of the Europeans 593 died of cholera, 252 of dysentery, 166 of fever, 40 (children) of convulsions, 33 of diarrhoea, 30 of consumption, 2 of small-pox, and 585 from various causes. The coolie emigration continued to be popular, and was decidedly on the increase. To Mauritius there emigrated 13,951 men, 4,990 women, and 2,451 children, and to the West Indies 3,391 men, 2,211 women, and 648 children. The returns were, from Mauritius, 3,959 men, 653 women, and 457 children; and from the West Indies, 304 men, 67 women, and 58 children. Many of those returning home again emigrate, taking with them a large number of their village people. The number of ships proceeding to Mauritius was 58, and the mortality on board never exceeded 1½ per cent.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—In the Bhowanipore Asylum, which receives only European and East Indian patients, 95 cases were treated, at an expense of Rs. 39,016 6 4. The Dullanda Asylum contained 261 natives on the 1st January, 1858; the cures were 20 per cent., and the cost of each patient per month, 5 rupees 3 pice. In the Patna Asylum, at the above date, there were 128 patients, and the cures among the recently admitted were especially numerous; the mortality under 10 per cent. The Moorshedabad Asylum received 122 patients, of whom 50 per cent. were cured. In these institutions the patients are chiefly employed in making rope, string, morahs, &c., and in weeding the grounds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to forward to you a list of the lieutenant-colonels of the three corps of Indian artillery, showing the proper position in which they should stand if the regiments are amalgamated, to form, as I believe is in contemplation, the second regiment of royal artillery. I have added to the above a few of the senior captains, merely by way of illustration of the principle of calculation—the lowest decimal fraction taking the highest place on the general list.

By this means, anyone who will take the trouble to consider the subject will perceive that every officer will be placed in the position, or the one equivalent to it, which he would occupy if he remained in his own corps as at present, and would have as fair a chance of promotion.

There are certain abstruse calculations of probabilities, which actuaries delight in, giving perhaps a different result to the one now under consideration, but I submit that arithmetical laws are our only true guides in the classification of officers when the amalgamation really does occur; and as

a correct plan for carrying it out I recommend it to Sir C. Wood, and invite through your columns the fullest criticism thereon.

I will mention how unfair it would be to arrange the lieutenant-colonels in the general list by the dates of their regimental promotion; should such a course be decided on, the senior lieutenant-colonel in the Bombay artillery would be placed somewhere *twelfth* on the list instead of *fourth*, his proper position. This plan can only be resorted to when the decimals are equal, as I have shown in the list.

I trust you will give this letter publicity, and that it will serve in some measure to assist the parties who are supposed to be deliberating on the question in arriving at a just conclusion, as well as to prevent the Indian Government being inundated with a heap of grievance memorials. Meanwhile we, out in this country, in the spirit are as patient as may be,—our philosophy inculcates patience and long suffering suspense. But in the flesh we grumble, and wonder what is coming next; after close on two years' delay, including a Commission and its report, we humbly pray for a little (indecent?) haste.—Yours truly,
Bombay, 7th June, 1860. MATROSS.

As the lieutenant-colonels of artillery of the three presidencies would stand in the General List if the three regiments of Indian artillery were amalgamated.

General List.	Standing in their own Corps now.	Presidency to which they belong.	Decimal fraction, representing their chance of promotion to full Colonel.	Remarks.
1	1	Bengal	·0833	To rank according to date of regimental promotion.
2	1	Madras	·1428	
3	2	Bengal	·1538	
4	1	Bombay	·2000	
5	3	Bengal	·2142	
6	2	Madras	·2500	
7	4	Bengal	·2666	
8	5	Bengal	·3125	
9	3	Madras	·3333	
10	2	Bombay	·3529	
11	6	Bengal	·3888	Ditto ditto.
12	7	Bengal	·4000	
13	4	Madras	·4210	
14	8	Bengal	·4285	
15	3	Bombay	·4520	
16	9	Bengal	·4545	
17	5	Madras	·4761	
18	10	Bengal	·5000	
19	4	Bombay	·5217	Ditto ditto.
20	6	Madras	·5384	
21	11	Bengal	·5416	
22	12	Bengal	·5555	
23	7	Madras	·5600	
24	13	Bengal	·5714	
25	5	Bombay	·5769	
26	14	Bengal	·5925	
27	8	Madras	·6000	Ditto ditto.
28	15	Bengal	·6071	
29	16	Bengal	·6206	
30	6	Bombay	·6250	
31	9	Madras	·6333	
32	17	Bengal	·6363	
33	18	Bengal	·6451	
34	10	Madras	·6470	
35	19	Bengal	·6562	
36	7	Bombay	·6666	Ditto ditto.
37	20	Bengal	·6764	
38	11	Madras	·6834	
39	21	Bengal	·6842	
40	8	Bombay	·6923	
41	12	Madras	·7000	
42	22	Bengal	·7142	
43	23	Bengal		
44	24	Bengal		
45	13	Madras		
46	9	Bombay		
47	14	Madras		
48	10	Bombay		

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE.—There are 12 full colonels in the Bengal artillery, 7 in Madras, and 5 in Bombay; therefore the senior lieutenant-colonel in Bengal has twelve men to give him one step, the fraction representing his position is 1-12th = ·0833; the second lieutenant-colonel has thirteen men or 2-13th's = ·1538, and so on.

The senior lieutenant-colonel in Madras has seven men to give him one step or 1-7th = ·1428; the second lieutenant-colonel eight men ditto, or 7-8th's = ·2500.

The senior lieutenant-colonel in Bombay, five men ditto, or 1-5th = ·2000; the second lieutenant-colonel in Bombay, six men, or 7-6th's = ·3333.

As the senior captains of the artillery of the three presidencies would stand in the event of the three corps of Indian artillery being amalgamated.

General List.	Standing in their own Corps now.	Presidency to which they belong.	Decimal fraction, representing their chances of promotion.	Remarks.
1	1	Bengal	·0277	
2	1	Madras	·0476	
3	2	Bengal	·0540	
4	1	Bombay	·0666	
5	3	Bengal	·0789	
6	2	Madras	·0909	
7	4	Bengal	·1025	
8	2	Bombay	·1250	Rank according to date of regimental promotion.
9	5	Bengal	·1304	
10	3	Madras	·1463	
11	6	Bengal	·1666	Ditto ditto.
12	4	Madras	·1764	
13	7	Bengal	·1860	
14	8	Bombay	·2000	
15	3	Bengal	·2045	
16	5	Madras	·2222	Ditto ditto.
17	9	Bengal	·2304	
18	4	Bombay	·2391	
19	10	Bengal	·2553	
20	6	Madras	·2592	
21	11	Bengal	·2631	
22	12	Bengal	·2708	
23	7	Madras	·2857	Ditto ditto.
24	5	Bombay	·3000	
25	13	Bengal	·3103	
26	8	Madras	·3156	
27	14	Bengal	·3269	
28	6	Bombay	·3330	Ditto ditto.
29	15	Bengal		
30	9	Madras		
31	16	Bengal		
32	17	Bengal		
33	7	Bombay		
34	10	Madras		

The senior captain in the Bengal artillery has thirty-six men to give him one step, his fraction therefore is $1/36th = .0277$; the second captain, thirty-seven men, $2/37th's = .0540$.
The senior captain, Madras, twenty-one men, or $1/21st = .0476$; the second captain, ditto, twenty-two men, or $2/22nd's = .0909$.
The senior captain, Bombay, fifteen men, or $1/15th = .0666$; the second captain, ditto, sixteen men, or $2/16th's = .1250$, and so on.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 16.

THE CHINA WAR.

On the Report of the Committee of Supply of the Vote of £143,896 for arrears due to the Indian Government on account of the last Chinese war,

Mr. ROEBUCK took occasion to condemn the war with China as utterly indefensible as regarded either the interests or the honour of England. The war began, he said, by an attempt to force opium upon the people of China, and he asked whether the people of this country would tolerate the forcible introduction of arrack into Liverpool. We bombarded Canton, and compelled the Chinese Government to agree to a treaty stipulating, among other things, to allow a British Minister to reside at Peking. But the origin of the war being unjust—and this had been admitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—we were now sending a large force and spending millions of money to enforce a treaty the result of that unjust war.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that this was a question which could hardly be too much discussed, and that, in dealing with Eastern nations, we should adopt the principles of truth and fair dealing. As to the merits of the quarrel with China, he denied that the treaty was one which the Chinese Government was not bound to fulfil; he thought it was a valid contract. The question was not whether this or that provision in it ought to be enforced, but whether a treaty recognised by the Emperor of China should be set at naught.

The report was then agreed to.

DELHI CUSTOMS.—The collections on the Delhi customs line for the official year 1859-60, exhibit an increase on the collections of the previous year of Rs 3,36,700.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—MEMORIAL.

To the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., &c., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Showeth—

That the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, subsequent to the presentation of their former memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the 10th day of April last, regarding the proposal made by that Company to raise, in England, sufficient capital to construct throughout the province of Orissa and the adjacent territories, works of irrigation and means of water transport, has been brought to the notice of your memorialists, who have given to the same the most careful consideration.

That, looking to the extensive natural capabilities of the territories in question, for producing a large and continuous supply of cotton to this country, if provided with the proposed works; and considering, also, the important and additional fact that such works will, when executed, form the most convenient and advantageous outlet to the coast for the produce of other districts notoriously adapted to the growth of that article, your memorialists view with considerable interest the proceedings of a Company seeking, without material aid from Government, to open up to the consumers of cotton in England a field of future supply of so large and so promising a character; and they respectfully, but firmly, submit that it is of vital importance that the most prompt and liberal encouragement and support should be freely given by Government to such an enterprise, not only on account of its own peculiar merits, but because its success will inevitably be the means of attracting to the rapid and complete development of the resources of India, and the consequent benefit of England, the surplus capital of the latter country; and by thus securing the social and material welfare of the former, create firm and lasting feelings of loyalty on the part of the native population, based upon their prosperity and contentment.

That their perusal of the correspondence before adverted to, has produced in the minds of your memorialists feelings of deep regret and disappointment, inasmuch as they cannot view the reference to the Government of India at Calcutta, therein proposed, for the purpose of transferring to that distant authority negotiations which have already taken up much time in this country, and should be concluded here, otherwise than unnecessary—productive, at best, of indefinite delay, and calculated to check, if not wholly prevent, the future flow of British capital into India; for it is manifest that English promoters and directors of undertakings for the improvement of that country will not, at their own expense and risk, enter into an uncertain negotiation to be carried on by the unsatisfactory medium of written correspondence, and to result only in an arrangement with a subordinate and distant portion of the Government, upon which it would be unsafe to attempt to raise capital in this country.

That your memorialists submit that, as those terms which the Secretary of State for India in Council has, after full consideration, suggested as fit and proper to form the basis of an arrangement with the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, have been accepted as such by that company, and as they are willing to procure the necessary funds thereon, it is neither desirable nor necessary that such arrangement should be further delayed, much less that the whole matter should be re-opened and re-discussed between that company in England and the Government at Calcutta in the mode proposed, the more especially as the only item of such terms in respect of which it can be considered essential that local knowledge should be brought to bear for its proper settlement, will even then be left for the decision of the Legislative Council at Calcutta. And

your memorialists are informed that the fullest information, regarding the views of the whole of the local authorities in India, upon the general question of entrusting to private companies works of irrigation, is now in the possession of her Majesty's Government.

That your memorialists are firmly persuaded that it is not only for the good of India, but also to the direct pecuniary interest of Government that the works now under consideration should be forthwith carried out by private enterprise, and that it is wholly impossible for the former to undertake their construction without prejudice to those other works, for the speedy execution of which they now stand pledged, and irrespective of numerous projects of great magnitude urgently required for the general government and advancement of the country.

Your memorialists therefore most respectfully pray,

That the Right Hon. her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council will forthwith conclude with the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company an arrangement for the construction by the latter of works of irrigation and water transit in the province of Orissa, and adjacent districts, based upon the terms which have been mutually considered proper for that purpose without referring the same to the Government of India at Calcutta, and,

That he will also afford to such company every encouragement and support necessary to enable them to carry out those important works with success.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed at a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the offices of the Cotton Supply Association, Manchester, on Tuesday, July 10, 1860.

JOHN CHEETHAM, President.

EDMUND ASHWORTH, Vice-President.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

CEYLON RAILWAY.

The directors of this company state in their report that they are prepared to recommend to the shareholders to consent to annul the contract, on being paid off at par, with an alternative proposition that the guarantee should be changed into a uniform 6 per cent. on the entire capital. It was not obligatory on the colony to accept either of the propositions made by the directors. The Ceylon Government might determine to abide by the contract as it stood, and it was equally in the power of the shareholders to come to a similar decision. The company's capital would then remain a six per cent. stock to the extent of £800,000, with a liability to raise £1,072,000 more, either on shares or debentures, at 5 per cent. The directors were of opinion that the company's stock afforded a better investment than any Indian railway stock. Besides their interest in the surplus profits of the railway, the proprietors had the guarantee of a very flourishing colony, free from debt, whose revenue had risen in five years from £108,000 to £747,000, and appeared to be yearly on the increase. Mr. Hawkshaw's report adopted and confirmed the conclusion of a committee of the colonial legislature, that the railway would yield a surplus profit beyond payment of the guaranteed interest on the total outlay; and if railway communication should augment the traffic in Ceylon as it had done elsewhere, the surplus might be considerable. Half the surplus profit was pledged to the repayment, without interest, of the Government advances, but the other half from the first was applicable to dividend, subject only to a power given by the contract to Government to modify the fares and tolls, so as to limit the dividend to 8 per cent. Although the proprietors held a complete security for the interest at 5 per cent. on whatever capital it might be necessary to raise beyond the £800,000 subscribed, the directors believed that a general impression prevailed among the shareholders, that so large an additional sum as a million could not be raised at that rate; and it was because they participated to some extent in this opinion that they proposed a relin-

quishment of what they considered intrinsically a valuable contract.

Mr. Hawkshaw, in his report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the plans, sections, and estimates of the Ceylon Railway, stated that the only tenders that had been received were from Messrs. Thomas Brassey and Co., and from Messrs. Waring, Brothers. They had been based upon the specification made by Mr. Gregory, the company's consulting engineer, and corrected and approved by him (Mr. Hawkshaw). The tender of Messrs. Brassey for the first section, from Colombo to Gordon's-bridge, about 60 miles, was £777,937; the second section, from Gordon's-bridge to Kandy, about 19½ miles, £663,273; and the expenses of estimating and examining the country £1,443,010, together with maintenance for one year after opening, £150 per mile per annum. Messrs. Waring, Brothers', tender amounted for the first section to £1,161,562, and for the second section to £548,987; total, £1,710,549, and maintenance for one year after opening, £250 per mile per annum. The expenditure of the company past and future, independently of the sum in the contractors' tender, would be £160,000, and Messrs. Brassey and Co.'s reduced tender, £1,400,000, would make the total cost of the line, exclusive of one year's maintenance, £1,860,000, or £23,250 per mile. Apportioning the total cost to the two sections of the line, the first section of sixty miles would, with Messrs. Brassey's tender, cost £1,154,154, or £19,235 per mile; and the second section to Kandy, of twenty miles, would cost £705,845, or £35,292 per mile. Mr. Doyné's estimate for the whole line was £2,214,000, or £27,675 per mile. This was for an inferior line, as it contemplated stationary engines and inclined planes on its upper portion. The specifications on which the present tenders had been obtained contemplated a locomotive line, with gradients not worse than 1 in 100 in the lower country, and not worse than 1 in 50 in the upper country, with the exception of 2 miles of 1 in 40. Adding £12,000, as the maintenance of the line for one year after opening, to the tender of Messrs. Brassey and Co., the cost of the better line contemplated by Mr. Hawkshaw would be £1,872,000, or £342,000 less than the estimate for the inferior line. He states that, considering the character of the works generally, that labour in Ceylon must be imported, and that a portion of the line passes through a sickly district, it was not to be expected that a less costly line could be made in Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 14. *Teviot*, Jones, Ceylon.—16. *Sarah Palmer*, Reed, Calcutta; *Potosi*, Johnson, Singapore; *Scotland*, Davie, Bombay; *Jane Lakey*, Lakey, Algoa Bay; *Torre del Or*, Muchilabo, Manila.—17. *Sir W. F. Williams*, Rees, Shanghai.—18. *Ganjam*, Tickle, Calcutta; *Lewrence Brown*, Pearce, Foo-chow-too; *Mauri*, Petherbridge, Shanghai; *Sophie*, Marton, Macao; *Colgrain*, Gardner, India and Demerara.—19. *Virginia*, Davis, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Ceylon*, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 20, to proceed per str. *Malta*, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. J. M. Maudock, Asst.-surg. G. M. Eagles, R.N., Mrs. Williams. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. M. Lind, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Drawbridge, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. J. Hills, Mr. J. Hills, junr., Lieut. Kinlock, Major A. C. Warner, Mr. Macpherson. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Col. Marshall and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. D'Arcy, Mrs. Allen, Mr. C. Shaw, Capt. L. Paxton. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Fraser. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Wheeler, Mr. E. F. Maitland, Mr. A. Major, Mr. J. J. Syme, Mr. W. Booth, Mr. W. J. Baker, Mr. H. P. Moors, Mr. J. Mockridge, Mr. P. Farr, Mr. J. Milne. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Clements, Capt. Meaden, Surg. J. MacSwiney, R.N.

Per str. *Valetta*, from MARSEILLES, July 28, to proceed per str. *Malta*, from SUZ.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Longley, Mr. P. Dupont. For HONG KONG.—Capt. C. G. Gordon, R.E. For PENANG.—Mr. and Miss Mathew.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

MEIN, the wife of Lieut. colonel, Madras Horse Artillery, of a son, at Cheltenham, July 6.
ROGERS, the wife of Longdon M., Bombay Army, of a daughter, at 23, Wickham-terrace, New Cross, July 14.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. John, H.M.'s Indian Army, to the Princess Victoria Gocerama, daughter of the late ex-Rajah of Coorg, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, July 17.

HARCOURT, Philip H., Bombay Artillery, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Edward Swann, at St. Paul's Church, Bedford, July 12.

LYONS, Colonel Humphrey, H.M.'s Indian Army, to the Hon. Adelaide M. Y., daughter of Viscount Avonmore, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, July 7.

QUIN, Thomas, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Charlotte L., daughter of the Rev. Francis Sadlier, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, July 10.

ROWCROFT, George C., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Oriana R., daughter of Philip D. Souper, Esq., at Leigh, Worcestershire, July 12.

DEATHS.

APLIN, Julia, daughter of the late Major, 32nd Bengal N.I., at Weston-super-Mare, July 10.

BLUNDELL, Major general Frederic, C.B., Madras Artillery, at Cheltenham, aged 62, July 5.

COTTON, John, late Director of the East India Company, at 78, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 76, July 16.

ELPHINSTONE, the Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B., and G.C.H., at 29, King-street, St. James's, aged 53, July 19.

HAWKINS, Susanna M., widow of the late Colonel William, H.E.I.C.S., at Hillside, Torquay, aged 72, July 10.

East-India House,

July 18, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. H. Brodhurst, J. H. Pat-ten, C. W. Moore, C. Grant, R. P. Harrison.
Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. Dowdeswell, A. K. Corfield, A. Bettington.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. P. F. Gardiner, 29th N.I.; Capt. H. Hayley, 69th N.I.; Col. W. R. Corfield; Lieut. J. W. Grant, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. H. B. M. Holroyd, 23rd N.I.; Surg. A. H. Cheek.
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. C. Rich, 46th N.I.; Lieut. G. M. Payne, 12th N.I.; Maj. W. Murray, 46th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. Nepean, 37th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. F. S. Stedman; Lieut. J. B. Fenwick, 23rd N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. R. Carnac, 6 mo.; Mr. W. Robertson, 6 mo.; Mr. G. F. Harvey, 4 mo.; Mr. H. W. Hammond, 6 mo.; Mr. C. J. Daniell, 1 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. A. Arbuthnot, 6 mo.; Mr. C. Whittington, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. W. Jones, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. H. Dyas, Engrs., 3 mo.; Capt. E. Thompson, 4th Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Trench, 2nd Cav., 3 mo.; Capt. F. C. Innes, 60th N.I., 2 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. Walters, 50th N.I., 6 mo.
PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Messrs. R. W. Barlow, C. J. Longley.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. May, 72nd N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Wheeler, 38th N.I.; Asst. surg. F. Carter.
Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Fitzpatrick.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Gordon, 4th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. J. Hamilton, 1st Eur., from June 20, 1860.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Hon. C. E. Hobart, 26th N.I., from June 8, 1860.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Rs.	—	—	1 8½
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43	—	—	1 7½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Beneal...	2s. 1s. 11d. ½	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	1s. 11d. ½	2s. 3d.	—
Bombay	2s. 1s. 11d. ½	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0d.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock	219	17½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	104	½
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranch. Paper	97½	½
	India Bonds, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent.	103½	to 102
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½	½
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	½
	India Enfranch. Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	—
	India 5 per cent. for account	6s.	dis.
	India Bonds (£1,000)	3s.	dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)	—	—
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	94 to 95
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B	13½	1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	½ dis. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	½ to 1
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	6	1½ to 1½
Stock	East Indian	100	99½ to 100
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all	98½ to 99½
20	Ditto F Ext.	10	½ dis. par
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864	100	101 to 101½
20	Jubbulpore	10	½ dis. par. x d.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97 to 98
20	Ditto (New ditto)	6	½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	86 to 88
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	96 to 96½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	90 to 93
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)	10	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (gu. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
Stock	Sinde 5 per cent.	all	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto (New)	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 to 95
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agria and United Service lim.	50	—
40	Australasia	all	68 to 70
25	Bank of Egypt	all	21 to 22
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	19½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	30 to 32
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank	all	17½ to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New	15s.	1 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	72 to 74
50	Ditto New	15	12 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	½ d. to par.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to 1

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* Arthur E. Havlock, who gained the highest number of marks (4,730) at the Examination in June last for admission to Sandhurst, passed from Holland-house.
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—Bard of Avon.

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The payment of the principal and interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Bonds will be for five years, transferable, by endorsement under the provisions of the 16th and 17th Vict., cap. 59, without stamp, and the holders may renew them for a second term of five years upon giving notice to such effect at any time within twelve months preceding maturity; failing such notice the Bonds will be paid off at the expiration of the first five years on presentation at the Bank of England.
Payments will be required as follows:—
25 per Cent. on Allotment.
25 " " 10th September, 1860.
25 " " 10th October, 1860.
25 " " 10th November, 1860.

or the Bonds may be paid in full on Allotment.
Interest will accrue on the respective payments from the above dates.
Pending the payment of the several instalments, scrip receipts will be issued, which will be exchanged for Bonds, with interest coupons annexed, after all payments shall have been completed.
In default of the payment of any instalment on the day fixed, the previous payments will be forfeited.
No scrip receipt or Bond will be issued for a less sum than £100.

Applications for the Bonds will be received at the offices of the Company in the following form, until the 30th July, 1860, inclusive, when the allotment will be proceeded with.
By order of the Board,
D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
East Indian Railway House, Alderman's-walk,
New Broad-street, London, 17th July, 1860.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Secretary of the East Indian Railway Company.
Sir,—I beg to apply for Bonds to the extent of £ , in terms of the notice issued by the East Indian Railway Company, under date the 17th July, 1860, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less amount that may be allotted to me, and to pay the full amount thereof.
Name
Address
Description
Date
I desire to pay *
Signature
N.B.—No Bonds will be issued for a less sum than £100.
* Here insert the words, "by the instalments specified," or "in full."
East Indian Railway House, Alderman's-walk,
New Broad-street, London, 17th July, 1860.

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"In order to make a good book two things are essential—an author competent to treat the subject he takes in hand, and a publisher spirited enough to give the writer a loose rein in the production of his work—that is, liberality in allowing him all means and appliances for rendering it a master-piece. The publishers of 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' deserve the highest credit and the greatest success for giving the world this admirable volume in its present costly shape. Its intrinsic merit deserves every penny which has been spent upon it, and, inasmuch as we have never seen a book brought out with better taste or finish, the cost of its production must have been very serious. No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mayhew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished. His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practised writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional technicalities, whilst, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humour as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an especial charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathises with the noble animal which he describes. Without pretending to go into any analysis of this valuable work, we at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse-doctor, yet the work of all others for the bookshelves in every gentleman's sanctum; admirable in every way as a practical treatise on a very important subject, which it elevates altogether out of the region of quackery; and the tone is so learned, yet easy; so close to business, yet gentleman-like, that the dedication to Sir Benjamin seems as much in its proper place as if it faced a surgical work on the diseases or wounds of man. We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation."—*Era*, July 15, 1860.

"Although the book will be mainly valued as an instructor to those who have to do with sick and suffering horses, all the causes of which are treated in detail of symptoms and treatment, yet it may with great advantage be studied by the owners of horses, who never think of treating them for disease—who, when their studs are ill, always call in the veterinary surgeon, and leave the patients in his hands; for in its pages they will find hints and advice, compliance with which is as much more important than the remedying disease as prevention is better than cure. Take the following as a sample of this:—'Above all, attend to the stabling, and let the box be large and well ventilated. Food is eaten but occasionally during the day; air is as essential as more substantial nutriment of life, and is consumed night and day. Food has to undergo a complicated change, and to travel before it joins the blood. Air is no sooner inhaled than it is immediately absorbed by the blood.' Are not these brief sentences full of importance to the keepers of horses?"—*Western Morning News*.

"We have no doubt that this valuable dictionary of the veterinary art will meet with signal success. We have before us a compendious history of all the diseases which horseflesh is heir to, and which man's abuse has bequeathed to it, with directions for treatment, and the necessary remedies, likewise the exposure of popular fallacies. . . . That horses suffer greatly from the ignorance of their riders more than from any intentional cruelty is very certain; but whatever the cause the effect is the same. A horse sinks exhausted in the field, after only a short run, and the rider is thunderstruck. Had he read Mr. Mayhew's book, and taken notice of the warning signal, of which, poor man, he was unaware, and put on the break, the catastrophe would not have been. It is in cases such as these, or where accidents happen in out of the way places, much useful information is to be gained by the general reader. . . . The work concludes with a brief summary, arranged in alphabetical order, of the subjects previously treated on, upon which great care has been bestowed, and the known ability of the author guarantees its worth. Hardly less attractive than the letter-press are the four hundred beautifully-executed woodcuts, which accompany it, and which explain clearly the meaning. In conclusion, we wish Mr. Mayhew the success his work deserves, and the public the good taste to appreciate it."—*Sun*, July 2, 1860.

"The great mass of them (the illustrations) are wonderfully faithful, and they are so varied and interesting that we would undertake to get rid of the most confirmed bore that ever pressed heavily on mankind for a good two hours by only handing him the book, and directing his attention to them. It is a well-known fact that grooms only remember the names of four or five diseases, and are sadly indiscriminate in their knowledge of symptoms. This book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms, and treatment of each."—*Illustrated News*, June 23, 1860.

"The diagnosis of every disease, no matter how simple or how complicated, is described in the most lucid manner, so that he who runs may read, and he who reads may understand. The cause and symptoms of suffering being ascertained, the next step naturally is to prescribe the most efficacious mode of treatment; and this difficult task Mr. Mayhew has achieved with admirable success—in no small degree attributable to the excellence of the numerous engravings with which he has illustrated his already perspicuous letter-press. That every member of the Veterinary College will be anxious to possess a copy of this new manual of his profession may be accepted as an undoubted fact; but we shall be strangely surprised if it do not find a conspicuous place on the shelves of every country gentleman, and of every intelligent farmer throughout merry England."—*National Standard*, June 23, 1860.

"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious. The illustrations are clever, and fully serve the purpose for which they are annexed—to give certain indications of the nature of disease, and the readiest means of treatment."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"The above is a volume of cyclopædic proportions, written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to 'man and horse.'"—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Home News*.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 27	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 22
Madras	24	Bombay	July 7
Agra	30	Ceylon	June 28
China (Hong-Kong)	June 7.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE venerable adage which informs us that haste is not synonymous with speed has received a fresh illustration in the case of the Calcutta Mail of the 19th of June, which was telegraphed as having arrived at Aden three days before it was due. Notwithstanding, however, this auspicious start, it has reached London only this day, in company with the Bombay Mail of the 7th of July. The news thus tardily received is so little interesting that the delay will not prove of any public importance, however seriously it may have affected private individuals.

The absence, through ill-health, of so many members of the Legislative Council, had prevented the passing of the Income-tax Bill, but on the 28th of June all the principal clauses were agreed to, and scarcely anything remained to be done except to arrange some questions of detail as to the best mode of collecting the tax. The only point, indeed, which led to any difference of opinion related to the imposition of one per cent. for the purpose of public works. Mr. Sconce was opposed to the additional charge on the wealth of the country, at a time when

so much distress was prevalent, and at the same time expressed his belief that the deficit would prove to be greater than Mr. Wilson anticipated by at least one million sterling. The Government party, however, successfully argued that it was only by developing the resources of the country that it could ever be possible to extinguish the tax entirely.

On another subject there appears to have arisen an unusually animated discussion. The Arms Act, as originally proposed, rendered liable to a fine of 100 rupees any man who carried arms without a license. To this it was objected by the two learned members of the Council, Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Mordaunt Wells, that it was an insult to Europeans to require them to take out a license to carry arms, which were, in fact, indispensable in the present state of the country. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson and Sir Bartle Frere contended that all class legislation was impolitic, and that the laws must be equally applicable to all ranks and races—the latter even going so far as to assert that it was in the case of Europeans that the Act was most necessary, by reason of their violence, and ill-treatment of the natives. Finally, it was agreed that any person carrying arms without a license might be detained and examined by any magistrate or police officer, should there be any reason to suspect his motives. But after this amendment was adopted it was suddenly discovered that it reduced the Bill to a nullity, for if only those who were dangerous characters were required to take out a license the great mass of the people would have no occasion to apply for one. The new clause was therefore cancelled, and the Bill virtually abandoned.

Sir James Outram had returned to Calcutta, but so little improved in health that it was expected he would be compelled to proceed immediately to Europe. The fate of his colleague, Mr. Le Geyt, the Bombay member of Council, will probably act as a warning to the gallant general not to put off his departure too long, for that gentleman died at sea on his way to Galle.

Sir Charles Trevelyan left Madras on the 24th of June, after receiving farewell addresses from all classes of the community. Mr. Morehead, senior member of Council, was to act as head of the Government until the arrival of Sir Henry Ward from Ceylon.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were at Singapore on the 13th of June. The news from China is only so far interesting that it presents the Allies in the anomalous position of supporters of that Imperial Government against which they have commenced hostile demonstrations. The city of Shanghai being threatened by the insurgents, troops had been landed from the English and French ships for the protection of the place.

We have been requested to state that military pay will be issued on Monday, August 13th, and following days, at the India Office.

CHINA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The *Massilia*, with the heavy portion of the mails and a part of the passengers, was to leave Malta at 4 P.M. on the 31st July, and may therefore be expected at Southampton about the 9th inst.

The remainder of the passengers may be looked for at Southampton by the *Pera* about the 10th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Nepaul*, with the mails of the 20th and 26th of June, reached Aden, en route to Mauritius, on the 12th of July.

The *Nemesis*, with the mails of the 4th and 11th of June, reached Ceylon on the 5th of July.

The *Ceylon* (from Southampton the 20th) arrived at Malta on the 29th of July.

The *Valetta* (from Marseilles the 28th) left Malta on the 31st of July at 1 A.M. for Alexandria.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Evelyn Leslie, H.M.'s service, at Calcutta, June 18.

BENGAL.—Capt. E. Willoughby, Bengal art., at Brighton, aged 29, July 27; Lieut. James W. Wylie, Bengal horse art., at Muttra, aged 20, June 17; Dr. Moline, sen. surg., 54th foot, suddenly, of cholera, at Cawnpore, June.

MADRAS.—Lieut. James Campbell, H.M.'s Madras engineers, at Salt-hill, near Windsor, aged 28, July 25; Ens. C. C. G. Murray (doing duty 43rd Madras L.I.), at Madras, June 18; Maj. F. Vardon, 25th Madras N.I., at Mercara, about June 27; Capt. W. Dent, 22nd M.N.I., at sea, on the *St. Nemesis*, June 5.

BOMBAY.—Maj. B. K. Finimore, Bombay art., of cholera, at Mazagon, aged 35, June 24; Col. J. Cooper, 7th Bombay N.I., at Bath, aged 59, July 31.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Harper, Mr. Castella, Mr. Watson, Mons. and Madame Lanzerotte and two children Mr. Giamwell, Mr. Hickman. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Titwell, Mr. Preston, Mr. Ainslie, Mr. Harper, Lieut. de Cretto, Mr. A. Vaux, Mr. Gulchrist. From MADRAS.—Major Bell, Major-Gen. and Mrs. Wahab, Miss Wahab, Rev. C. Parzatta, Capt. Leffloch, Ens. Brace. From CEYLON.—Mr. Armitage. From MALTA.—Mr. Perdu, Lieut. Granville, G. P. Granville, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Brown, Capt. Gosset. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. de Ryschkan, Mr. Acton, Mr. Miller, Mr. Reilly, Mr. E. Cesterley. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Winchester, Mr. Brousse, Mr. Booth, Lieut. Bruce, Major Morrison.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Massilia*, Aug. 9.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Hill, Mrs. Watson and child. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Alldayce and five children. Mr. Tilgson, Pay serg. Stott. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. Holt, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. C. White, Mr. J. Henly. From GALLE.—Mr. Temple. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. Hinkman, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. J. Drumes. From CEYLON.—Mr. Wright. From MALTA.—Lieut. McKenzie, Mr. Talbot, Lieut. West.

Per Str. *Pera*, Aug. 10.—From BOMBAY: Mr. Partridge, Mr. Thornhill, Mrs. Seymour and infant. Mr. Whittle, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Lieut. Murray and child, Mr. Wickenden, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Nimmo, Lieut. Massey, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. A. Crawford. From CALCUTTA.—Major Morrison, Col. Jameson, Lieut. and Mrs. Carew, Mr. W. G. Clarke, Maj. and Mrs. Rathay and two children, Capt. Sanders, Mr. Black, Mr. French, Lieut. Buchanan, Mr. Temple, Mrs. Moncreif and two children, Mr. H. Jervis. From MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baker and six children, Mrs. Haley and child, Lieut. Harris, Mr. H. Mathew, Ens. Robley, Capt. Verstruer, Col. and Mrs. Haines and three children, Dr. J. Macdonald, Hon. Sir C. Trevelyan, Lady and Miss Trevelyan, Mr. Carmichael and three children. From MALTA.—Dr. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Williams and one child, Mrs. Graves and son, Miss Graves. From GALLE.—Mr. Quinn, Capt. Inglis. From HONG KONG.—Maj. and Mrs. Gowing, Lieut. Massey, Mr. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Bickel and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and infant, Mr. Brown, Mr. Pezara. From ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Muckson. From ADELAIDE.—Capt. and Mrs. Atkins. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. George, Mr. Shaw.

BENGAL.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON.

The first of Oriental scholars cannot be allowed to pass away without a brief tribute to his genius in the land where he laid the foundation of a brilliant scholarship which couples his name with that of Sir William Jones. At the age of 75, he died in London on the 8th of May, after an operation for calculus. Max Muller, who will probably succeed to the place he has left vacant at the head of Orientalists and philologists and to the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit, which he has so worthily held since its institution, was with the dying scholar almost to the last. Till the near approach of death his eye was not dimmed nor his intellectual strength abated. His was the satisfaction of knowing that he had accomplished the last great work of his life, the translation of the Rig Veda. He left it ready for the press, with the notes only wanting. He had feared being anticipated by death if he delayed until Muller's printed text appeared, and finished his translation from the MSS. The next number of the *Edinburgh Review* will probably contain a paper which he contributed on Vedic Literature. To it will attach a melancholy interest. The great scholars who have sat at his feet, and the students whom he trained to love while they revered him in Oxford, do not regret his departure more than the old Pundits of Calcutta, who retain the most vivid impression of his gigantic attainments in their special lore.

To the Medical service belongs the honour of having introduced Wilson to India and to Oriental pursuits. Like Leyden and Sprenger and others who might be mentioned, the liberality of the Indian Government put him in a position congenial to his tastes. For twenty-three years he was Secretary to the Bengal Asiatic Society, and with him and James Prinsep its old glories passed away. When he left India in 1832 to fill the new chair of Sanscrit in Oxford, just founded by Colonel Boden, Dr. Mill and Sir Edward Ryan, on the part of the Society, presented him with an address which records in the language of deserved eulogy his great merits as a scholar and his inestimable services to the cause of Oriental literature. Their language is now that of all who mourn his death;—"none after Sir William Jones, if even he is to be excepted, have stronger claims on our grateful recollection." It was then that they requested him to allow his bust to be taken by the most eminent sculptor in England. That bust adorns the Society's hall. It is now invested with a sacred interest. It is not our desire at present to record the services or to give a list of the works of Wilson. The latter would fill one of our pages. But from his first publication in 1809, a translation of Calidasa's Cloud Messenger; his Sanscrit Dictionary, of which the first edition appeared in 1819; his "Hindu Drama," which has reached a second edition; and his Sanscrit Grammar, which appeared in 1841, to the greatest of the benefits he has conferred on English literature—a complete translation of the Rig Veda, the oldest uninspired book on earth, Horace Hayman Wilson's career has been without a parallel in the history of Oriental philology. To him and to Sir William Jones, followed by Colebrooke at a distance, does Europe owe all the materials it possesses for the study of the Hindoos. In green old age, with his work accomplished and his renown at its height, amid the regrets of the learned of Europe, and the reverence of the Pundits of Bengal, the Prince of Orientalists has resigned his sceptre to another.—*Friend of India.*

ACADEMIC BARBARISM.

All our efforts to save the universities of India from the contempt which they court have thus far proved in vain. They are not yet so

popular with thinking men, nor have Europeans, as a whole, yet taken such an interest in the education of the natives as to accord to them that support which as the infant abodes of learning and the future nurseries of men they deserve. In India Europeans are too busy to ask if there is any necessity for universities, or, satisfied with a superficial inquiry, they come to the conclusion that they are not wanted because Bombay has nothing better than a dame's school. In India we live too much in the present, and are too liable since 1857 to dwell on the uncertainty of the tenure of our power to legislate for a future which we hold by so slight a tie. Paris and Padua, Oxford and Cambridge, once taught the trivium and quadrivium to savage Franks and shoeless Celts. Men did not despair of them, and it is because we, with our eye on a future that must come, would not despair of our Indian universities, that we ask the Legislative Council to save them from the immolation they are so anxious to prepare for themselves.

The Government of Bengal wants respectable pleaders for its courts, but without the trouble of examining candidates. The Calcutta University is prepared to send out bachelors of laws, who are also bachelors of arts, to raise the native bar in intelligence, honesty, and gentlemanliness. It has already sent out some, of whom the Advocate-general said he would welcome them to the Supreme Court. But, the Sudder says, we want men of an inferior stamp who have not been forced to prove their literary and legal attainments by gaining such honours as B.A. and B.L., men who shall be cleverer rogues, but as ignorant barbarians as the mook-tars who now infest our courts. We are not content to take them as we have hitherto done with a recommendation from their college, we want them to plead before us in all the plenitude of the unknown honour of licentiate of laws. We know that such a degree was never heard of, except as the title of an Italian law professor in the middle ages, but we ask the University to confer it on schoolboys whose education has just been sufficient to sharpen their corrupt acuteness. Men like the Advocate-general are deluded by this; scholars such as those who constitute the faculty of arts yield because it is a purely professional question, and Sir Bartle Frere, with the blandest suppression of the facts, introduces a Bill into Council to force the Indian Universities to grant this and similar barbarous degrees. "The number of degrees they are now permitted to confer is limited." Was Sir Bartle ever at a British University? No more limited, with the exception of divinity and science, than those of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Oxford. "To confer such degrees would be an undoubted good, and so to give an assistance which they only can afford to education in the state in which it is now in the presidency towns." Are universities to lower themselves to Indian schools, or Indian schools to be gradually raised to the level of universities? "He needed not now to argue the reasonableness of the proposition now made." We trust he will when the Bill is read a second time. He has once before done evil, in the case of the Shrines Bill, by fancying he needed not to argue.

The Government want a guarantee for the very small modicum of legal knowledge requisite to empower pleaders to practice in their lower courts. By all means let the universities examine candidates and grant a certificate of having passed. This will satisfy the Government, and it will not flatter the vanity of half-educated, half-honest, attorneys' clerks. But true to their own functions, proud of their own dignity, jealous of their own honour, ambitious of their own success, let them refuse to grant degrees unknown to literature, for professional attainments on a par with those of the quack. We beseech the Legislative Council to save the universities of India from the fruit of their own folly. We invite Sir Bartle Frere

to argue. We assure him there is need for it.—*Friend of India.*

THE SUPREME COURTS—DO THEY NEED REFORM?

Sir Charles Wood's Bill for the Amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts will revive a subject that was much discussed rather more than three years ago. Since the beginning of 1857 nothing has been said of that change in the constitution of the Indian Courts of Law which proved part of the general design of the codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, framed by the Indian Law Commissioners. In January of that year, the present Chief Justice, when introducing his Bills for the codes, said, so much of the changes proposed in the report of the Commissioners as related to the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, could not be carried out. Either on account of the effect of certain Acts of Parliament which were thought by some to place the Supreme Court beyond the reach of the Legislative Council, or with reference to the views of the Court of Directors, he declined to introduce what was the first and most important object contemplated by the Commissioners. The question of amalgamation, moreover, was looked on as so identified with the subjection of Europeans to heathen Courts that 1857 was not a time to press it. Nor, we believe is there any fear, if the Europeans are only true to themselves, that the Black Act in any shape will ever be revived. We trust to see the political difficulty of the spread of uneducated Europeans over the Mofussil met by Circuit Courts as in England.

But there can be no doubt as to the expediency of amalgamating the courts, if that amalgamation is properly carried out. On general principles there must be an advantage in a uniform administration of the law, and in the present state of things, with two courts of law in each presidency, there is a waste of power and resources. It must not be forgotten that the greater part of the business of the Supreme Courts is between native and native, not between Europeans, or European and native. And it is with reference to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts over the native inhabitants of the presidency towns that an unanswerable argument in favour of the amalgamation is raised. As far as the interests of the natives are concerned, impediments to justice constantly arise from the want of local jurisdiction within Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in those Courts to which the country at large is subject; and on the other hand, the limited nature of the authority exercised by the Supreme Courts occasions much difficulty. If it were desired that points to illustrate "the Conflict of Laws" should be discovered as frequently as possible, the present state of things ought by all means to be maintained, but that is hardly the object of legislation; and however interesting to the lawyer it may be, it is not conducive to the ends of justice that the Supreme Court should be able to entertain a suit against a person who sleeps a night or two in Calcutta, and should have power to appoint a receiver over his land in the 24-Pergunnahs, without having the power to grant an injunction to restrain other persons, or the local courts from interfering with the same property. It has not been altogether seemly that the same Court should have extended its jurisdiction, as it has done, by constructions put upon plain words, very much against their ordinary meaning; that one set of judges should give effect to contracts made by an inhabitant of India with a British subject, to the effect that the inhabitant of India will be amenable, in a particular matter, to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, although the British subject may have no interest in the matter with reference to which the contract is made; and that another set of judges, not so desirous to extend their jurisdiction as the others, should do exactly the reverse. There must, at the same time, be a mistake somewhere, when we find it to be the case that although the Supreme

Court administers the law of the defendant in causes in which Hindoos and Mahomedans are parties, in reference to "contract, marriage, and inheritance," yet, in many cases, the contending parties are dealt with in a manner very different from that in which they would be treated in the Zillah courts, and in the Sudder. The latter courts would be guided in many cases by principles wholly different from those which would direct the Supreme Courts, although the facts might be the same; so that the rights of her Majesty's Hindoo subjects may be varied in a great degree by their living on the one side or the other of the Circular Road, or Tolly's Nullah.

Setting aside the question as to the criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, it is not easy to know what is the real opinion of the public as to the Supreme Court. It is not sufficient to recognise in that Court the just administration of the criminal law at Sessions. Some persons do no more than that, and fall into a mistake something analogous to that of Mr. Weller, who thought that the Old Bailey was the most important court of judicature in England. The Court must be considered with reference to all its branches of jurisdiction, and especially in regard to its administration of the law between native and native. Many persons exalt it as the very shield of their rights, and it may be admitted that, in their origin, the courts established by Royal Charter were intended to check abuses likely to arise under the government of the Trading Company. But for that purpose they are no longer required, even if they ever answered it, for if such abuses existed under the present administration, a local court of law would not be their proper remedy. Those, too, who have been loudest in praising these courts have ever been those most interested in their preservation. The unqualified approval of the Supreme Court which the barristers and attorneys have given it is very much like the opinion of the silversmiths of Ephesus on the merits of Diana of the Ephesians.

It cannot be denied that the present procedure of the Supreme Court is ill-adapted to this country. The distinctions between the Common Law Courts, Equity Courts, Admiralty Courts, and Ecclesiastical Courts,—the last now too antiquated for the conservative home in which they were bred, are most unsuited to India. If any instance were wanting, if proofs were not daily occurring, of the abuses arising from the clinging to old forms, we might take a lesson from the forgery of Sibkissen Bannerjee. In that case the parties who succeeded in getting the will set aside were nearly four years in accomplishing their work. Probate had been granted on that most worthless kind of evidence, an affidavit, and to obtain the recall of that probate by means of caveats, libels, responsive allegations, and all the paraphernalia of the ecclesiastical procedure, was a task of no little difficulty. In that court where some of the most important questions that arise about property are decided—the validity of wills, and the right to administration—the old Doctors' Commons' forms of procedure are adhered to. They have borne the change of climate pretty well, and yield fees bearing a fair proportion to those which enriched the Proctors; and as they have been abolished in England, perhaps there is all the more reason for preserving these interesting relics in India. The machinery of English law, which all know to be rather the growth of historical events than a scientific system, has continued unreformed in the Supreme Court, and the obstructions which in England have been swept away by the Common Law Procedure Acts still beset the approaches to justice in India. If we except the reform in the law of evidence in 1855, and a few changes in the system of pleading introduced by Sir Lawrence Peel, no change of late has been introduced. Fictions are now unknown in the Courts at Westminster, but John Doe and Richard Roe still drag on their mysterious and expensive lives in the Supreme Courts. The courts as Courts of Equity will still do the

very opposite of that which they would be forced to do as Courts of Law. In the latter character they will nonsuit a plaintiff when his case is such that if appealed to as Courts of Equity they would accede immediately to his request, perhaps even taking care of his property longer than he might consider necessary. In fact, the rules and practice of the Supreme Courts on all their sides contrast most unfavourably with the simple and scientific procedure under Act VIII. of 1859,—the Civil Procedure Code, and some kind of reform is at once required.—*Friend of India.*

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY.

Twenty years ago the fertile genius of Rowland Macdonald Stephenson conceived the gigantic project of connecting the farthest extremities of Asia with those of Europe by a colossal railway. As he watched the progress of steam communication with the East, as he traced the success of the monster of wealthy monopolies, the P. and O. Company, as he saw the iron path creeping up the valley of the Ganges, extending North-east and South-east from Bombay, and stretching South-west from Madras, his scheme assumed more definite proportions. Confining his intentions for the time to the great break between the farthest terminus of the Indian railways in Scinde and the outpost of the European lines at Belgrade, in 1850 he made definite proposals to the Governments of Europe for the construction of a great national highway from Scinde through Beloochistan, Persia, and Anatolia to Constantinople, or, if necessary, to Belgrade. In the first instance, the eastern terminus was to be Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf. A traveller might thus journey by rail from Calcutta to Aberdeen, changing carriages only twice, at the Dardanelles and the Straits of Dover. The whole was to be under the protectorate of the European Powers. These Powers, with the exception of Russia, promised their cordial co-operation, and the Governor-general, who gave India both railways and telegraphs, expressed his readiness to afford all proper assistance. There seemed to be a prospect of the citizen of Calcutta reaching London in nine days. The fever-stricken official in Scinde already anticipated the time when a week would place him amid the health-giving breezes of an English summer. But the Indian rebellion, followed by a general excitement among the Mahomedan population of Asia, and afterwards by political troubles in Europe, has, with other causes, suspended the great project for girdling the eastern hemisphere with an iron way. The scheme is not abandoned. That railways were at all possible, seemed less likely half a century ago than that a quarter of a century hence the Viceroy of India will journey from London to Calcutta by a special train in six days.

If, meanwhile, a literal highway for the nations of the East and West must be postponed, why should not a highway of intelligence be constructed? If Puck is not yet strong enough to put a girdle of iron round the earth, why should he not erect a girdle of electric wire? If capitalists shrink from a railway, 1,300 miles in extent, through the lands of fanatic Moslem and treacherous Beloochees, there is nothing to terrify them in the cost and the risk of telegraphic posts and wires. Accordingly, a line of telegraph from Constantinople to Bussorah has engaged the attention of scientific men and speculators for some time back. With the guarantee as to protection of the Porte and the Shah, the line would be more secure in the valley of the Euphrates than in that of the Ganges. By laying down a marine cable for the short distances between Bussorah and Bushire, where our Resident is stationed, thence to Bahrein, the great pearl island, thence by the promontory of Ras El-Jebel to Muscat, and thence to join the Aden and Kurrachee cable, India would have an overland line in which the uncertainties of marine telegraphy are reduced to a minimum. A slight payment of black mail to the tribes of Beloochistan would allow of a second line

by land alone, connecting the merchants of Bombay and Kurrachee with their numerous correspondents at Bushire and Bussorah. That either one or both of these lines is absolutely necessary is evident from the comparative uselessness of the Red Sea Telegraph hitherto. Experience has thus far proved that no electric line can be trusted which passes for any distance through water. Where distances are short, as from Malta to the various ports of Europe, the uncertainty is not so great, but even then it is annoying. The science of marine telegraphy is yet in its infancy. The plan proposed would give three lines to Europe. 1. By the Red Sea, as at present. 2. From the frontier post of Scinde through Beloochistan to Bushire, Bussorah and Constantinople entirely by land except at the Dardanelles. 3. From Kurrachee by the present cable to Ras-El-Had, the south east promontory of Arabia, thence by Muscat, Ras-El-Jebel, Bahrein, and Bushire to Bussorah and Constantinople. With three lines, we might certainly depend on one being always open.

While English speculators refuse to move without an official guarantee, a French company has offered to the Porte and to the Shah to lay down a line to Bussorah, and to connect with it Teheran and the leading towns of Persia. Whether it be a dispute among the Lebanon tribes, a Suez canal, a rebellion in Abyssinia, a rising in Zanzibar, or a telegraph through Persia, France has her eyes open in the East. She is less active and more vain-glorious only than Russia. Like the Anglo-Saxon, Russia works without talking. Like the Irishman, France talks without working energetically. Sir Henry Rawlinson, our Persian Ambassador, consulted by the Shah, has referred the matter to the authorities in England. If one post is put in the ground by the new company French influence will become as paramount in Persia as it is in Egypt. Treaty or not, there is a singular accord at present between Russia and France. They would spoil the East and divide it between them. It is not likely that the English Government will offer a more effectual opposition to a French telegraph in Persia than to a French Council in Egypt. But whatever may be the political result, the commercial advantage is evident. A telegraph whose terminus will be at the head of the Persian Gulf will soon be made from Constantinople. It must be connected with the Indian lines.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GORRUCKPORE.—The intelligence which we (*Englishman*) published some time ago of a band of rebels approaching the frontier of Goruckpore from the Terai Jungle, and marching apparently to the eastward, having drawn the attention of Government to the subject, inquiries were instituted, and the officer commanding at Goruckpore reported to the following effect:—A native spy sent out to the place where the rebels were said to be, on his return stated that a band of some 600 or 700 men, armed with muskets, mostly bearing the Government marks, were in the jungle to the eastward at Sooryia Soota, on the banks of the Sootan Nulla, east of the Ban Gunga. They said they were king's troops, and were under the command of Zorawur Lohar; they had no accoutrements and could not have had much ammunition. There were some Sowars armed with swords and pistols. It was also said they had a European prisoner with them. The Governor-general, dissatisfied with this report, desired that further inquiries should be made regarding that band of men, and an European was sent out to reconnoitre. He reported that no band of men now were to be found in that part of the jungle, but the Koormee Zemindar stated that some twenty horsemen and some foot had come from the westward to make arrangements for the provisioning of 700 or 800 men, but they fled after remaining two or three days.

NORTHERN KRISHNAGHUR, June 7.—The indigo, and, indeed, paddy sowings, are all completed throughout the district, and preparations are being commenced for manufacturing, that is, i

there is to be any, for cattle trespass is now the order of the day. This is a constant complaint, but the magistrate has thought light of it, and only given the owners of the cattle a month's confinement in jail and a trifling fine; the consequence is, the nuisance continues: had he given them three or four months in the first few cases, fear would have been instilled into the minds of the ryots, and our plant might have had a chance. As many as three or four cases of trespass have occurred in one village, and still herds of cattle are daily to be found grazing at large, or perhaps in charge of a "rakhal" three feet high.

UMRITSUR, June 18.—All the taxes that have been imposed in the Punjab—whether trade or licence—are to close on the 31st October, 1860. This is a pre-arranged matter. By the time these taxes close the Income-tax will come into full play—to try the patience of the public after this experiment. The people are supposed to become quite accustomed to the imposition. The Punjabees do not possess a clear idea of the magnitude of the tax which they are to suffer. The Punjab may follow in the wake of the other presidencies in a revolt, but will never take the lead. No other presidency, I think, has to deal with a more savage race of people than those who live in the hills to the N.W. of the Punjab. They are wild and impatient of rule. Physical force represses their immunity, only to break forth at the next occasion, be it ever so trivial. No moral force acts upon their moral consciousness. It is downright thrashing that gains a temporary submission. Their example is not likely to be followed by the people of the plains. Great reductions have been made in the assessments of the Punjab. Many have the sense to appreciate the boon. Agriculturists had been exempted from all taxation save what they paid in *tributum*. But where an agriculturist follows also a trade, he is taxable only for the amount he trades in. Hitherto the difficulties of paying the Government demands have daily yielded to these reductions. The Wilsonian folly, however, promises early to multiply them. The Income-tax, will, no doubt, be felt by the majority. The well-to-do will not much care about it. The fiat must be obeyed—and it will be obeyed. The merchant will add the loss to his prices, and while he gains the customers suffer doubly, namely, by the tax they have themselves to pay, and the enhanced rates fixed on goods. The measure is a very unpopular one.—*Bombay Times*.

JESSORE, June 2.—In the Jessore, Pubnah and Furreedpoor districts we have been getting heavy rain with north-westers almost every day since the 23rd ult., which has touched up the taller October plant, especially that from up-country seed on sandy soils, and the younger spring plant, the stems of which have not yet hardened; the seedy looking October, which was doubtful, has gained by these rains, and is beginning to look up. The manufacturing coolies, generally obtained through the Paikadanga sirdars from the South, are asking five rupees as an advance, and for their accounts to be settled at the same sum per mensem, this is rather salt against the two rupees advance, and their pay of former days, yet, notwithstanding what the German Jew may scurrilously say to the contrary, we would willingly yield with the times, and give what they ask, but we have no surety whatever, for their coming when required, or at all. Last year I advanced Rs. 2,900 for 675 men, and got only 410, including boys, although I believe I am thought well of by these coolies, who know every planter as a shoemaker knows his last, for I pay them from the day they leave their homes till the day they return to them, and feed them every Sunday (that that day may remain more strongly fixed than the others on their memories) with fish. By the non-appearance of the remaining men I could not work my full complement of vats, and, as a consequence, lost a very considerable portion of my crop from not being able to work it off before and after the gale in July last.

THE INDIGO DISTRICTS.—The following is from a correspondent (of the *Englishman*) on the Ganges, May 25:—Near Khoolnea the indigo is nil, the late Mr. Rainey's factories having shut up with-

out the assistance of an Eden or a Herschell. On the Attaro Banka, Rashmonee Dossee's plant looked well, and on the western bank of the Muddamutty this said lady's and the Paikadanga concern's indigo was good, but that on the right or eastern bank of Nakanda was poor comparatively. Further up, and till we anchored in the Burrasya, the plant improved as we went along. In the evening we experienced a shower of rain, which was evidently the end of a storm which had raged to the northward. On the following day our eyes were feasted with the fine plant of the Meerunge, Muddanderry, Babookalee, and Ramnaghur concerns, which lie on either bank of the Burrasya. At Doirampoora a jolly looking and sleek native pilot came on board, and reported the rivers to have risen 30 inches, in which he was most likely correct, as the current was strong and the water muddy. We then proceeded up the Goral, where the plant belonging to the Baleacandy, Neschindepoo, Sericole, and Hazlabut concerns is also very fine, thick, and fresh, but not so tall as that we had left behind us. When passing Roxacandy we met a severe north-wester, with an abundance of rain, which must have made the planter's "heart to leap." The Lucknow with her flat steamed for two hours through it most gallantly, and anchored off the Coal Ghat at Commercially at dusk. Here we learnt that the Dobracole concern had commenced its manufactures, and that Syllada was to open vats on the following day, and also that many concerns in the Pubnah district, together with those of the Watsons on the Ganges, would be at work by the 3rd or 4th proximo, which is much earlier than usual. Amongst other "gup" we heard that letters were going from village to village stating that "the great temple is to be destroyed," meaning Juggernauth, I suppose, which has been started by the bigoted Musulmans, no doubt to excite the Hindoos, without whom they know they cannot succeed in a general and effective rise. Should this be true, the Lieutenant-governor will find more to do than to put a Sconce as an extinguisher upon the planters; yet I, who was once a planter, must say I think that if nearly or quite double the amount were paid for a bundle of good plant of fair measurement than what is now paid to the ryots, i.e. three instead of six bundles the rupee, only a preventive law would be temporarily required to keep the ryots unexcited, which they evidently now are not, and the planters, whether Europeans or natives, from walking into each other's premises—when all would settle down of itself. Nevertheless, a thorough reform in the police, as also in the laws of the country, is necessary to help the planters to keep down their expenses, for out of the five rupees a beegah generally allowed per estimates for outlay, eight to twelve annas go in law, which term includes the cost of a lattu or expedition-money to the judge's omrah—bribery, the vulgar call it.

AGRA, June 20.—A scorching wind, accompanied with the most stifling dust storms we have experienced this season, has been unrelentingly raging for several days, and is now at its height. The heat is intense, and the mortality amongst the troops consequently considerable. Within six days the troops of Royal Artillery stationed here have buried that number of men, and the Rifle Brigade four. It is probable that had a medical officer been on duty with the detachment at the fort the life of a valuable non-commissioned officer who perished from apoplexy on Monday might have been spared. He formed one of the relief who were marched to the fort, in arms and accoutrements, and soon after arrival, whilst taking over the duties from the sergeant going off, he complained of illness, and showed every symptom of approaching apoplexy. The apothecary in medical charge of the fort was sent for immediately, who, after administering two pills, ordered him to be taken back to head-quarters in a dhoolie! As might have been expected, the exposure to the hot wind and the long trip in the dhoolie proved fatal. This episode brings to mind a story current amongst soldiers. During

an epidemic, the hospital orderlies, who used to indulge freely in spirits to guard against contagion, went round the wards before turning in for the night, to examine the patients, and, finding one apparently dead, were carrying him down to the "dead house," when the supposed corpse found strength to cry out, "I am not dead." "Oh! never mind, old fellow," was the consoling reply, "you'll be dead enough by the time you get there." A similar reflection might have occurred to the apothecary, when he ordered a man in the throes of apoplexy to be carried a mile and a half in a dhoolie.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The agent to the Governor-general in Central India has recommended that out of the sum of Rs. 3,32,000 collected from the independent Princes of Rajpootana for the preservation of the peace in Malwa, Rs. 1,000 a month be devoted to putting down the plunderers and marauders who have become troublesome since the rebellion. The Governor-general has approved the proposition for one year, after which it will be subject to revision.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE INCOME-TAX BILL.—TO THE HON. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We, the undersigned, the members of the select committee appointed to consider the Bill "for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices," have the honour to report that we have made extensive alterations in the Bill as it was read a second time. Our object has been to simplify its provisions as much as possible, and to adopt the machinery for the assessment and collection of the tax, to the revenue executive system now existing, and to the peculiar circumstances of this country. Power has been given to the Governor-general in Council to postpone the operation of the Bill in such parts of India as he may think proper. This is particularly necessary in the Punjab and Oude, where certain other duties, for which the Income-tax under this Bill will be the substitute, must, under existing arrangements of the Government, remain in force for a year from the date of their imposition. We have been assisted by communications from the Government of the Punjab and from the Madras Board of Revenue, and the demi-official communications received from the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, and from Mr. Muir. The petitions presented against the Bill have also received our attention.—(Signed) James Wilson, H. B. Harington, H. Forbes, A. Sconce.

GOVERNMENT DOCK AT KIDDERPORE.—The *Hurkaru* understands that in consequence of the heavy expenses recently incurred in repairing several Government vessels in private docks, the Government of India has in contemplation the excavation of a large dock in the vicinity of the old one at Kidderpore, so as to accommodate a vessel of 2,000 tons. The Government intends to purchase shortly the blocks of ground belonging to private individuals contiguous to the old dockyard for the purpose.

A NICE QUESTION.—From the Punjab we hear that the Ranees of Syree wishes to give her estate to Captain Pengree, of the Invalid establishment; the authorities have raised the question whether she has the power of doing so.

THE BAIZA-BAAE, formerly of Gwalior, has a large sum of money invested in Government securities, the interest of which has not been paid since the rebellion. The Governor-general has now authorised its payment.

PRINCE FEROZE SHAH.—It is stated by the *Madras Times* and *Spectator* that Feroze Shah, one of the Delhi Shahzadahs, and the colleague of Tantia Toppe during his declining fortunes, has managed to elude all his pursuers and to reach a haven of temporary safety. He arrived at Candahar in March last, and after a short sojourn there, proceeded on to Persia, whence it is probable he will go to Mecca.

MR. MCGOWAN, the postmaster of Lahore, has been selected by the Director-general of the postal department to succeed Mr. Garrett, the postmaster of Calcutta, who is to proceed to Bombay.

VICEREGAL MUNIFICENCE.—The Governor-general has given a handsome barouche and harness to Raja Mun Sing, of Oude, as a special mark of favour.

GOOD NEWS FOR CIVILIANS.—The Governor-general has decided that officers in civil employment, who were compelled to leave their stations on the breaking out of the mutiny, are to receive their salaries in full, without deduction, from the time they were driven away.

DACCA.—Letters from Dacca say that manufacturing is going on, but the produce is very bad, averaging between 6 and 10 seers a vat. It ought to be double this. In some places the heat and drought is complained of. In others the plant looks well, and is growing since the showers they have lately had. The rivers still keep so low that at some factories there is difficulty in getting water to manufacture with.

THE INDIGO COMMISSION.—A meeting of the Indigo Planters' Association was held on the 14th June, at which it was resolved to request the Commission to publish contradictions of the false evidence given by ryots and others, in order to prevent false impressions getting abroad, and to address all the London newspapers, begging them to suspend their opinion on the evidence till such contradictions are published. It was also resolved to memorialise the Supreme Government against the conduct of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal ever since the passing of Act XI. of 1860.

"WHITE TRASH."—The North-West Gazette relates an instance of the indifference of the Government to the wants and comforts of the families of our European soldiers. Three European women, belonging to H.M.'s 48th Regiment, proceeded to join their husbands, who were out on detachment duty at Humeerpore. With the usual consideration of the Government, they were accommodated with an ekka, without any side purdahs, exposed to the effects of the sun, and receiving considerable joltings on execrable roads. The consequence was, that on their arrival at Humeerpore, one died, and the two others are so dangerously ill that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. Could not Government have provided these women with a more comfortable conveyance, and so arranged it that they should travel by night instead of day?

GWALIOR, 20th June.—The hand of justice, though somewhat tardy, has at length descended upon the heads of four men, who stained their hands with the blood of their officers on the 14th June, 1857. The troops of the garrison were paraded this morning to witness their execution. The batteries of the Royal and Bengal Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Lowry, and Captain DeTessier respectively, together with her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Rich, took up their position on the right of the line. The 23rd Punjab Infantry, under Captain Bloomfield, and 1st Gwalior Infantry, under Major McPherson, V.C., were on the left. The Mahratta Horse and Camel Corps (dismounted) occupied the sides of the square. The prisoners, under a strong guard of her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry, were marched round, heavily chained. The careless indifference which they exhibited on this occasion would lead one naturally to suppose that they were going to a wedding instead of their long home. One ruffian, in particular, whose head gear was yellow pugree, addressed the crowd, calling himself a martyr to his religion. The crimes brought home against them were the cold blooded butcheries of Major Sherrieff, Captain A. Hawkins, Dr. Kirk, and a pay havildar of the late Gwalior Contingent.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SHIPWRECK AT THE SANDHEADS.—The British ship *Jeremiah Garnett*, Captain Storks, of 408 tons, bound to Mauritius, was lost in the vicinity of the Sandheads as she was proceeding out to sea. She cleared out on the 26th ultimo with a cargo consisting of 5,599 bags rice, 850 bags gram, 100 bags dholl, 1,293 bags oats, and cases hogs' lard. She was consigned to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., and chartered for Mauritius, if we mistake not, by Hajee Saffur Moosah of Amratollah. All hands saved.

CAWNPORE.—The subscriptions to the Cawnpore Memorial Church amount now to Rs. 40,049.

TEA PLANTATIONS.—The Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces has fixed the upset price on some of the Government tea plantations. The plantation of Pooree, in East Gurhwal, consisting of 185 acres, 114 of which are planted with tea, is valued at one lac of rupees. Bhurtpoor, in Kumaon, consisting of 31 acres of land planted, and three hundred acres of waste land, at Rs. 20,000. The plantations and factories at Kangra are valued at three lacs of rupees.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. Perigny, Sardit, Bourbon; Florence Nightingale, Mossof, Liverpool; City of Delhi, Muir, Glasgow; Str. Gov. Higginson, McMillan, Madras; Ocean King, Short, Coringa.—12. Thomas Blythe, Mills, Liverpool.—13. Gertrude, Hallet, Mauritius.—18. Rowena, Wilson, Hong Kong; Deva, Butler, Port Blair.—19. Desilles, Ginxule, Pondicherry; John Buchanan, Amca, Penang and Pedar Coast; Vanguard, Connell, Liverpool; F. C. Clarke, Edgar, Liverpool; Str. Hindostan, Stewart, Madras.—20. Immaculee, conception, Morean, Mauritius; Ellen Stuart, Loones, Liverpool.—21. Jane Leech, Donnah, London; Lafayette, Jones, Mauritius; Augusta, Parrand, Reunion; Ocean Rover, Briard, Mauritius.—22. Mayaram Dayaram, Braily, Mauritius.—23. City of Mobill, Jeffrey, Liverpool; Gloriana, Stewart, Calcutta.—25. Anne Whyte, Kersey, Cape of Good Hope; Rising Sun, Smith, Akyab; City of London, Harlie, Glasgow; Constance, Equin, Melbourne; Pius IX., Jacy, Cardiff; str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein; Paul Auguste, Messinich, Galle.—26. Birman, Labey, Mauritius; Empress, Lecian, Liverpool; Beverley, Chate, Melbourne; Benvenue, Browne, Kurrachee.—27. Str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez; Henry Reed, Matherson, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Carnegie, Mrs. Behrends, Ens. Larcum, Capt. and Mrs. Fooks, Mr. Malling, Lieuts. Wallace, McNaughten, and Daniel, Mr. J. R. Greenwood, Rev. A. B. Spry, Capt. Clifford, Messrs. J. Lindsay, A. Davidson, J. Shaw. From MARSEILLES.—Lieuts. Browne and Raynsford, Capt. and Mrs. Ward. From SINGAPORE.—Sir James Outram. From MADRAS.—Messrs. Payne, Littleale, and Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham, Capt. Broughton, Capt. H. M. Boddam. Per Henry Reed.—Rev. C. Mitchell. Per Gloriana.—Maj. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Cornwall, Lieuts. Morgan, David, and Fufford. Per str. Hindostan.—From MADRAS.—Maj. D. Brown, Capt. W. C. Plout. Per John Buchanan.—Mr. M. M. Thompson. Per Jane Leech.—Mr. Green, H.M.'s 89th regt., Mrs. Pascall, Mrs. Donwood. Per Deva.—Messrs. Green, Madge, Fox. Per str. Baltic.—Capt. Shuttleworth, 68th N.I., Lieut. W. D. Shearman, 11th N.I., Capt. Maxwell, J. G. Schully, Esq. Per Anne Whyte.—Mr. Cullen. Per City of London.—Mrs. Kinock, Miss Langhurst, Miss Kinock. Per Gertrude.—C. M. Rollins, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

June 1. Harold, Wise, Liverpool; B N Jarvis, Motley, Bimbi Conda and Musalpatam; Day Dream, Cochrane, Singapore; H.M. str. Daulhousie, Hopkins, Vizag, Coconada and Madras.—2. Ravenscraig, Barron, Mauritius; Minerve, Pinard, Marseilles via Pooree; Emma, Caillet; Amelia, Ghigliariff, Mauritius; Isabella Hercu, Turner, London.—3. H.M.I.N. str. Prince Arthur Twynam, Port Blair, Sing and Hong Kong; Imperial, Sampson, Hong Kong.—5. Str. Caudia, Gurling, Suez; str. Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon and Maulmein; John Knox, Munro, Cape of Good Hope.—6. Jeremiah Garnett, Storks, Mauritius.—7. Seargo, Howes, Boston; Anne Amelia, Lequitte, Bourbon; Helen Mar, Westoa, Boston; Mary Ann, Remonds, Boston; Impulse, Leavitt, Liverpool.—8. Martha, Lane, Boston.—10. Lucretia, Harding, New York; Octavins, Pike, New York; Robert Pulsford, Howson, Liverpool; Fort George, Dobson, Hong Kong and Singapore; Clemence Leonie, Biclet, Bourbon; Victoria Reed, Prible, Philadelphia.—11. Gloriana, Stewart, London, via St. Helena; Devonshire, Taylor, Mauritius; Ferozpoore, Watson, London; Hannah Nicholson, Rooke, Melbourne.—13. St. Bernard, Brown, Mauritius; City of Pekin, Craig, London; Union, Small, Philadelphia.—19. P. and O. str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simlah, for MADRAS.—Mr. Brut, jun., Capt. Jackson, Mr. E. Boule, Mme. DeFaren and children. For SUEZ.—Mr. Acton, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. Oesterley, Maj. R. Morrison, Mr. J. W. Shawe, Mrs. Reilly. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. Precton, Mr. W. Hinslie, Mr. Harper, Mr. A. H. Vaux, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sitwell, Lieut. DeCotto. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Jameson, Lieut. and Mrs. Carew, Mr. W. G. Clark, Maj. and Mrs. Ratray and family, Capt. Saunders.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 6, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	3 1 to 3 4	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	16 12 to 16 8	
Dit o. 5 do.....	3 0 to 3 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....	19 0 to 18 0 4	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.....	3 8 to 3 10	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.....	2 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	1 11 1/2 to 2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	1 11 1/2 to 2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	1 11 1/2 to 2 0

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 88
5 1/2 ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 95
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	At Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each 6000	to 6025
Agra Bank.....	500	650 to 655
Delhi Bank.....	500	Nominal.
India General Steam.....	1000	1550 to 1560
Ganges Company.....	500	600 to 625
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	1750 to 1775
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	1000	570 to 600
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70	Nominal.
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	415	500 to 525
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	550
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10	par.
Assam Company.....	200	850 to 390
East-India Railway Company.....	£20	222
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	60	par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 5
Doubloons.....		32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs.....		15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....		21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs.....		15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia).....		14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100.....		106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.....		222 8 to 223 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 10s. to £5.
To Liverpool, £3 2s. 6d.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, June 18).—During the last few days a better feeling prevailed in our market, with a steady demand, and in many instances higher prices have been obtained. In *Piece Goods* the transactions have been moderate; the buyers showed a good inclination, but the prices established being still much under the actual cost did not encourage sellers to progress freely in their sales. The accounts from almost all the up-country markets have been rather unsatisfactory, and consequently the further advance of prices is somewhat checked. However, it is expected that the position of the market will be soon ameliorated. *Furns*.—In the beginning of the fortnight the transactions have been large, at rather lower rates. The transactions for a few days were very good, but lately the brisk demand has subsided a little, and therefore buyers are now rather more cautious in their purchases. *Metals* have improved a little in demand and in prices. We quote sheathing copper at 112 to 45 per md.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, June 18).—There has been no animation in any branch of export trade, and business continues to be done only in fulfilment of open orders from home. In *Rau Silk* there have been slight symptoms of revival, but prices still keep up, and are above home rates. In *Silk Piece Goods* there has been but a small demand from one or two buyers. In *Nagar* a small business in progress. *Saltpetre* in better demand, at advanced prices.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR F. VARDON.—We (*Bangalore Herald*) very much regret having to announce to our readers the death at Mercara, from dysentery, of an excellent and most deservedly popular officer, Major Frank Vardon, of the 25th Regt. N. I.—a man devoutly religious, an accomplished and highly gifted scholar, a zealous, able soldier, and an indefatigable sportsman. Never was an officer more universally esteemed. His sporting adventures and experiences in the hey-day of youth were given to the public in the (now defunct or moribund) "Sporting Review," under the well-known *nom de guerre* of *Verderer*—and his more recent contributions to a daily contemporary were a fund of amusement to his readers, and, we believe, attracted the attention of the authorities to the nuisances and abuses which formed so frequently the subjects of his lively sallies. Who can forget "*Shirkapettah*?" who can forget Frank Vardon? He was the friend and companion of the celebrated African explorer Dr. Livingstone, had travelled much, and endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his society.

SIR GEORGE WHITLOCK has been offered and has accepted the command of the Northern Division, in succession to General Tulloch, who vacates in a few months.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The *Madras Times* says the old fortifications of Trichinopoly are to be converted into a circular road. The Rock of Trichinopoly has often been compared to Edinburgh Castle, just as Chunar Fort is thought to be like Stirling Castle in its position. The demolition of the works was ordered in 1845, and has been partly carried out. The walls consisted of solid masonry, double in some parts, of great thickness, and from 20 to 30 feet in height. They have a circuit of more than two miles. The fort was taken by the Mahrattas in 1741, and from them by the Nizam two years after. Clive assisted in its defence against the French in 1751, and forced M. Law to surrender. The French, after numerous efforts, never succeeded in taking it.

HYDRABAD, May 25.—The Resident, Colonel Davidson, has been instructed by Government to call upon the Nizam's Government to make good the losses, estimated at a hundred and twenty-seven thousand rupees, sustained by its subjects, by the plunder of Nelungee, a village of the assigned districts. The reason for demanding compensation from the Nizam, which, if it be restricted to that alone which is now asked for, is lenient in the last degree, is, that two officers of some note in the State harboured and abetted the plundering Rohillas. It is due in justice to the minister that I should say these officers were not subordinate to him, were not under his control, and were altogether beyond the reach of his influence. I understand that the Nizam's Government will be required to make good the plunder of Juggyalpet, a mart of some consideration near Masulipatam, when proper accounts shall have been received from that place of the amount of loss. These measures are not retributive, but they will do much good by showing that, if they cannot arrest misconduct in the servants of the Government, the measure of their punishment will necessarily become progressive. Roopa, the Bunjara, who commanded, and personally assisted at the murder of thirty-nine persons, has been decapitated. Two others concerned with him, who were alike sentenced to death, have purchased from the heirs of the murdered persons their exemption from punishment. So much for Mahomedan law. The Moulvies must have exercised considerable ingenuity to discover the parties, who, as heirs to the thirty-nine murdered persons, had the right to condone.—*Englishman*.

DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—Sir Charles Trevelyan quitted these shores yesterday morning, June 24th, carrying with him the regrets and good wishes of every section of the community of this Presidency. The embarkation took place opposite to the Custom House, and was attended with as little "pomp and circumstance" as was consistent with the occasion and the position of the departing Governor. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Trevelyan and his daughter, and escorted by the body guard, arrived on the beach at a quarter past six o'clock, and was received with presented arms by a guard of honour, composed of a full company of H.M.'s 43rd Regiment, which was drawn up in line facing the spot fixed for the embarkation. The garrison band was in attendance, and struck up the usual air as his Excellency alighted from his carriage, and was met by his friends, who had assembled in large numbers to bid him farewell. Among those present were his Honour the Governor and the Misses Morehead, the Commander-in-chief and Staff, Sir Adam and Lady Bittleston, the Honourable Mr. Maltby, and many others of the leading members of Madras society. Sir Charles conversed freely with those around him for a few minutes, and then having wished them all a hearty and cordial good-bye, he entered the port boat under a salute of seventeen guns from the garrison. The master attendant went with his Excellency and the ladies in the boat. A very high surf was running at the time, but under the skilful management of the boatmen, the little craft cleared the breakers without difficulty and was speedily alongside the steamer. The *Simla* manned her yards as the port boat neared the vessels. Many Mahomedan

and Hindu gentlemen were present at the embarkation, and a large crowd of people thronged the beach to witness his Excellency's departure. Only one feeling prevailed among all classes on the spot—that of sincere regret at the great loss Madras has sustained in the severance of his Excellency's connection with this Presidency and its affairs. There was hardly a dry eye on the beach when his Excellency was leaving it, and on all sides was heard the remark proceeding from the people—"a good man is leaving us."—*Indian Statesman*.

RANGADA ROW, Deputy Collector, has been appointed by Government to the special duty of settling the price of the land required by the Irrigation Company in Kurnool, and by the North West Railway Company in North Arcot, and of making over the land to the officers of these companies. Rangada Row is first to proceed to Kurnool, and thence to North Arcot.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 7. Alex. Baring, Nimmerley, Moulmein.—8. P and O. Co.'s str. Candia, Calcutta.—9. Elizabeth Ann, Parsons, Coconada; Frances, Durford, Freemouth; Sir Robert Seppings, Clarke, Rangoon.—12. Briton, Byford, Colombo; Mahratta, Hickman, Mauritius; Marion, Fleming, Colombo; Mermaid, Buck, Mauritius.—13. Hammet, Deverege, Pondicherry.—15. Edmundsbury, Plant, Nagore.—17. Amelia, Barton, Vizagapatam.—20. Carrie Mulzie, Blackburn, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia.—From CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Raphael, N. Argenti, Alexander, Blunt, Capt. Harford, Lieut. Reyne, Capt. and Mrs. Sidebottom, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and two children, Miss Clippiam, Capt. Callum, Maj. Salt, John Irving, Capt. Kendall.
Per Elizabeth.—Capt. J. Flamery, W. Cook, Esq.
Per Briton.—W. Johnson.
Per Mermaid.—C. Simpson, Esq., Apoth. Bond.
Per Edmundsbury.—H. Kebbly, Esq.
Per Amelia.—Mrs. Barton.

DEPARTURES.

June 7. Megna, Sutton, Calcuttaph via Coconada; Louisa, Dixon, Calcuttaph and London; Blanch, Case, Mauritius via Coringa.—8. Mazatlan, Nicholls, Moulmein.—9. Hotspur, Thompson, Mauritius via Coconada; Mary Harrison, Nightingale, Mauritius; M.M.'s ship Seostis, Smoilt, Rangoon.—12. Gallant Neil, Bews, No there ports; New Era, Rhind, London via Coconada and Bampton; Angela Burdett Cutts, Wilson, Calcutta via Coconada.—13. Water Lily, Bott, London; Moulvi, Nicholson, Gopalpore; Hammet, Deverege, Masulipatam.—15. St. Hindostan, Stewart, Calcutta.—16. Briton, Byford, Calcutta.—17. Str. Dallonsie, Hopkins, I.N. Colombo; Marion, Fleming, Gopalpore.—19. Grassmere, Timmins, Liverpool; Cornwallis, Meeath, London.—20. Anglo Indian, Briggs, London via Cuddalore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Mary Harrison.—Col. Nightingale, and Mr. A. Nicolas.
Per Seostis.—Capt. Blood, Asst. Apoth. C. Jordan, and Lieut. Hallhead.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia, for GALLE.—Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy. For MALTA.—Miss Sabine. For MARSEILLES.—R. P. Harrison, Esq., W. H. Rose, Esq., Mons. and Madame Boudin, Madame D. Rode, Miss F. de Fondclair, and child of Mrs. Moracs. For SOUTHAMPTON.—J. Bird, Esq., Mr. Forster and two children, C. H. Livingston Esq., Mrs. Taylor and child, John Vans Agnew, Esq., Mrs. Vans Agnew, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Williams, one child of Mr. McDonnell's, Dr. J. T. Williams.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 22, 1860.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 1/2
Credit, to 6 months' ... 2 0 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 1 11 1/2
" " " 3 do. ... 1 11 1/2
" " " 1 do. ... 1 11 1/2
" " " Sight ... 1 11 1/2
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none
Bank of England Post Bills ... none
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal
Ceylon do. ... none
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 1/2 pm.
Do. on Bombay ... 1/2 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 4 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 1 1/2 dis.
4 per cent. ... 1832-33 ... 15 dis.
" ... 1835-36 ... 15 dis.
" ... 1842-43 ... 15 dis.
" ... 1854-55 ... 15 dis.
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds ... 1/2 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ... 12 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-7

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 98 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ... 80 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do. ... 98 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca ... 80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 80 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. ... 98 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 98 per ct.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 22, to 23. 10s.

BOMBAY.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

During the last few years Bombay has earned for itself the title of the commercial capital of India. The condensed report of the Commissioner of Customs for the last official year bears testimony to the fact of our marching on a career of commercial prosperity. According to the new theory of commerce, increase in imports is a sign of the general welfare of the community. During the year 1859-60 the imports, exclusive of those of Seinde, have increased in value by nearly a million and a-half sterling over those of the preceding year, having reached little short of twenty millions. This increase is more remarkable that it has taken place notwithstanding the enhanced rates of duty. In respect to countries trading with Bombay there has been an increase in the trade, chiefly from the United Kingdom. How much of this has arisen from the importation of railway materials we are not informed, but we are inclined to think that a good portion of it is due to the increased demand for inferior kinds of piece goods. The agricultural prosperity in the Mofussil, and the rise in the wages of day-labourers, mostly of those in railway employ, have contributed to this desirable effect. The primitive *lungotee* is slowly being displaced by the more decent *dhotee*. Turkey red cholies and indigo dyed sarees have found purchasers even among the women of the Mahar and the Mang; and yet it is known that nearly half of the cloth worn by the population is produced from country looms, hence the success of the spinning factories that are established in the island.

Of the total value of export trade we find no returns. The commissioner regrets to state that there has been a great falling off in that line, the decrease in the revenue amounting to a lac of rupees. The total duty paid on imports and exports, with miscellaneous items, amount to Rs. 1,06,97,740. In respect to excise on salt there has been an increase of nearly Rs. 9 1/2 lacs, and on opium, an increase of 9 lacs also. With duty on salt and opium the custom revenue for the past year of Bombay stands at nearly three millions sterling, thus:—

Customs ...	1,02,08,955
Frontier Duties ...	1,84,607
Land Customs ...	49,521
Port Dues ...	1,41,197
Straits Lights ...	4,098
Ganja Licence Fees ...	3,641
Anchorage Fees ...	740
Registry Fees ...	9,095
Warehouse Rent ...	14,424
Crane Collections ...	2,500
Tobacco Licence Fees ...	300
Hard Fees ...	9,581
Measuring Fees ...	6,106
Pilotage Fees ...	45,457
Transporting Fees ...	8,835
Pilot Attendance Fees ...	650
Miscellaneous Items ...	7,322
Salt Excise ...	34,70,286
Ground Rent, &c. ...	1,19,814
Opium Pass Fees ...	1,53,62,700
Interest on Hoondies ...	24,899
Total Rupees ...	2,96,74,939

Mr. Commissioner Spooner is very anxious to see this "stupendous amount of revenue" duly credited and accounted for. We also share, to some extent, his anxiety; for in these hard times

Calcutta officials are not very particular about the trade of a million or so.

We had a mind to compare the trade of Bengal with that of Bombay, seeing certain custom-house memoranda published in the Bengal journals. On perusing them we were almost confounded, and we trembled that Bombay was about to lose for ever its commercial superiority over Calcutta. If we accept the Bengal returns (for we cannot question their correctness under the regime of Mr. Wilson), Calcutta appears to have made a desperate attempt to overtake Bombay. During the last year the trade on the other side of India has increased by 66 per cent. over what it had been during the year 1858-59. The exports have doubled, and the imports increased by three millions and a-half. Lest we be charged with gross misrepresentation we quote the magical figures.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Total value of all goods imported ...	Rs. 9,04,00,000	22,60,64,000
Total value of all goods exported ...	Rs. 6,56,02,000	13,11,35,000
Total Rs. ...	15,60,02,000	25,71,99,000

Unfortunately, the tonnage is stated to have been considerably diminished; the inwards by 99,143, and the outwards by 88,843. Thus we are led to the irresistible conclusion that the goods imported and exported must have been more costly and of superior quality than those of the preceding year! We congratulate the people of Calcutta on their refinement and taste. In sober earnest we regard the Bengal Custom-house memoranda as a type of the wretched system of accounts prevalent in that presidency. Mr. Wilson might do well in asking loan of Mr. Spooner from the Bombay Government, to teach Calcutta officials how to work correctly in addition and subtraction.

Ten years hence what may be our customs revenue we dare not say. When our railways will have reached Ratlam or Indore in one direction and Nagpore in the other, when science will have a few of its triumphs in completely piercing our formidable ghats and bridging our treacherous rivers, the Western Presidency of India will begin a brilliant career without being disturbed by an income-tax and annoyed with the imaginary fear of a prospective deficit.—*Rast Goftar*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY has declared a dividend for the half year ending 30th June of Rs. 55 per share, being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum.

DR. WINCHESTER has obtained a medical certificate to proceed to England for fifteen months, with the intention of eventually resigning the service. The appointment of Medical Store-keeper at the Presidency will, on Dr. Winchester's departure, become vacant, and is understood to be reserved for Dr. Giraud, officiating surgeon to the Governor, when relieved of his present onerous duties by Dr. Peele, expected shortly from England. Dr. Haines, acting Professor of Chemistry, is, we believe, to succeed to Dr. Giraud's chair in the Grant College.

INDORE, June 27.—During the last ten days we have been favoured with several copious showers, which have reduced the temperature considerably, and clothed the surrounding country in a mantle of green. You have doubtless heard of a rising on the part of the Bheels in the Satpooree range of hills. Troops have been despatched from Mhow, and several companies of the Bheel corps from Dhar, to look after them, but I have not heard of their having had a brush with the enemy as yet. The leader of the present *bund* is said to be Bheema Naik, who has been outlawed during the last eighteen months. Another famous Bheel robber, named Kojah Naik, came in about the latter end of 1848, and entered into an agreement to be on his good behaviour, and to restrain his followers from picking and stealing, on condition that Government paid him annually a certain sum, and I believe he has remained true to his engagement ever since. Bheema Naik

either would not accept the like terms, or he was not considered worthy of the same, and, as I have observed, has kept himself out of the way ever since. Kojah Naik did offer to bring him in dead or alive if suitably rewarded, but for some cause or other failed to do so. From what I can learn these people are generally driven to commit acts of violence through sheer distress, and it is only when starvation stares them in the face that they take to the road and levy a kind of black mail from traders and others. The Bheels are not a foe to be despised at any time, and in the depths of their native jungles have often proved awkward customers to deal with. They make first rate irregular infantry, and if Government were only to study its own interest, it would gradually do away with many of the Native Regular Corps, and replace them with irregulars, armed with rifles instead of the useless weapon at present in use. In most of these local corps a portion of the *old* *leaven* is introduced; doubtless a little being considered necessary to impart an *esprit de corps* to the wild and uncouth levies of which they are principally composed. Jack Pandey is not above standing shoulder to shoulder even with a Bheel, when it is a case of "pate ka wasta," though at the same time there is no question about his being more soldier-like in appearance and bearing than the undersized Bheel; but when it comes to fighting, I would back the Bheel to show more pluck than his high caste comrade, and when properly broken in and drilled, become as well behaved as any other class of men. I was much amused at a complaint by a Pandey Jemadar in one of these corps. "Only imagine, sir," he observed, "what my feelings must be, when my immediate superior is a flesh-devouring, grog-drinking, tobacco smoking and opium-eating Bheel; the very idea is dreadful, but I bear with it out of the love I have for the Sircar."—That dreadful scourge, the cholera, has been committing great havoc in the surrounding towns and villages; at Oojein the natives say as many as two hundred cases prove fatal daily, and as many as fifty or sixty cases are said to have occurred in the city, but I am happy to say the late rain has done much to abate its virulence.—*Bombay Times*.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE BHEELS. — We (*Bombay Gazette*) regret to learn that Kajee Sing, the Bheel Chief who was in arms against the British Government in 1857-58, but who was permitted to avail himself of the amnesty, has again broken out. After quietly "looting" twelve camel loads of treasure, which was on its way to Indore, amounting to two lacs and sixty thousand rupees, a week ago, he went off to join the Bund under Bheema Naik, who has been looting one or two villages lately. The above sum, together with some eight or ten lacs he has in his possession, will undoubtedly enable him to entertain any number of followers, unless the lesson taught them by Colonel, then Major, Evans, of the 9th Regt. N.I., should make them think better of it. Kajee Sing was the insurgent chief who, with his followers, attacked the siege train, on its way up to Indore and up country, this side of Sindwa, and subsequently looted some ten to twelve lacs of treasure proceeding on the same high road. Two companies of H. M.'s 26th Regt. N.I., under that indefatigable officer, Captain Boudich, left Dhoolia for Seerpoor, at which place both Captains Atkins and Probyn are, with some 150 men of the Bheel Corps, by bullock trains on the 18th June. It will, of course, be impossible to do anything in the way of attacking the Bund, the rains having set in, so the authorities will simply have to content themselves with strengthening the frontier outposts. No operations can commence before February at the earliest, and then a force will have to be sent against these miserable Bheels. Government could not place the command of it in better hands than those of Colonel Evans, who with his regiment (9th N.I.) was all over the Satpoora Hills in 1858, and taught the enemy, in February of that year, that their strongest fastnesses are not impregnable to British troops. The 9th Regt. N.I. are at Mhow, and could easily be made available

for the purpose of completing the force, which will have to chastise Kajee Sing after the rains, and we trust that in this matter we shall have the right man in the right place. The worthy collector of the district, Mr. Grant, is at Seerpoor, for which place he started immediately on receiving the intelligence of Kajee Sing having again placed himself at the head of a "Bund." The troops now in Candeish would not suffice to form the force which will be required for the Satpoora Hills during the ensuing hot weather.

KURRACHEE, June 21.—The ship *Stamboul* from London bound to Kurrachee, was wrecked last night, six miles westward of Maunra Point.

THE MONSOON.—The total fall of rain at Bombay, up to July the 5th, inclusive, is as follows:—At Pyculla, 34 in. 59 cts.; in the Fort, 29 in. 96 cts.; and at Colaba, 25 in. 57 cts.

THE HON. SIR J. ARNOULD, Puisne Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

INAM COMMISSION.—The *Summachar* states that Sir George Clerk has instituted inquiries into the working of the Inam Commission, and asked the Commissioner for Alienations for a report detailing the expenditure of the establishment from 1842 to 1859.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK of India, though still of opinion that it would be greatly for the interests of the shareholders to increase the paid-up capital of the bank, have determined to abandon the idea for the present, in consequence of the very numerous objections to the measure which have been urged upon them by a large majority of the proprietors.

SPINNING AND WEAVING FACTORIES.—We have already noticed the projects which have taken rise for the organisation of two cotton spinning and weaving factories in the town. The promoters of one company, the "Mercantile Spinning and Weaving Company," are our enterprising native merchants, Messrs. Byramjee Jejeebhoy and Cursetjee Nesserwanjee Cama; of the other, the "Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill," is Mr. John Tanner, merchant. We now learn that besides these, arrangements are in progress to establish four more factories. One of these, the private property of two Parsee merchants, Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Pitty and Merwanjee Framjee Panday, is already in course of building at Tardeo. Another is to be established by Mr. Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia, in partnership with about half a dozen merchants, and we hear the site selected is at Coorla. The two other mills are severally projected by Mr. Munguldass Nathooobhoy and Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee Cola.

CAPTAIN MACDONALD, H.M.'s Indian Navy, has been appointed to succeed Captain Daniell as Superintendent of the Indus flotilla.

AN UNPLEASANT BEDFELLOW.—The *Thanadar* of Chackra reports that on the night of the 29th of May the wife of Dhura, aged twenty-eight, was sleeping in her hut at the village of Khodanee; during the night she awoke and complained of feeling cold, and partially blind. On a light being brought, a snake of the Peehun class was found and killed; soon after the woman became speechless, and at sunrise she died. The lieutenant of police reports with reference to this class of snake that the natives state that it fixes itself near the mouth of sleeping people, and that either by their inhaling its breath or unconsciously imbibing some poisonous liquid deposited on the lips, become its victim; total blindness and death at the next sunrise is the general result, but the native remedy is to hold the person up by the heels with the head down, for a second or two, then to induce vomiting by a surfeit of cow's milk, and a total exclusion of light. If the patient gets past the third morning she is considered safe, but cases of cure are rare, which is not altogether to be wondered at, when the means are considered. The lieutenant of police, by the direction of the Captain of Scinde police, has sent out to endeavour to procure a specimen of the snake, which will be forwarded to Kurrachee should a satisfactory specimen be obtained.—*Sindian*.

MAJOR BACON, the present Fort Adjutant, and acting Town Major, is to be the new Brigade Major at Bombay, under the late General Order abolishing the two former appointments.

DISBANDMENT OF THE 3RD BELOOCH REGIMENT.—We understand that orders for the disbandment of the 3rd Belooch Regiment has been received at Kurrachee, and that measures have been already taken to carry it into effect.

THE "AJDAHA."—Epidemic cholera, in its worst form, broke out on board H.M.I.N. receiving ship *Ajdaha* on Friday week, and on Saturday no less than thirty-six persons on board were attacked with it. An examination of the vessel was made, when it was found that no proper ventilation for the noxious gases arising from the hold existed. It was determined, however, that her moorings should be changed to near Butcher's Island.

H. M. S. "PUNJAB" anchored within the outer light after midnight on 24th June. Brigadier Coghlan, the Rev. Mr. Badger, and Dr. Welsh, of the Muscat-Zanzibar Commission, returned in her. The *Punjab* left Bombay on the 31st May, and during her absence has experienced very fine weather. She reached Hallania on the morning of the 7th June, and remained there two days landing the supplies which she took up for the telegraphic staff on the island. The latter, though not quite so badly off as had been represented, were by no means enviably circumstanced, with a long monsoon before them, during which they could hardly look for aid through the ordinary channels. They were reduced to one barrel of biscuit and a quarter of a barrel of salt pork. True, they might have lived on as do the few natives on the island, feeding on fresh and salt fish; but it is to be presumed that they hardly bargained for such fare with the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company. The arrival of the *Punjab* was quite a godsend to the poor fellows, and we have no doubt that they heartily enjoyed a glass of beer after having been so long deprived of that luxury. Mr. Nicholls, the superintendent, left the island in the *Constance*, on the 14th of April, and Mr. Crocker had assumed charge in his place. There were two other assistants, but one, Mr. Simmons, who was suffering from fever, has been brought to Bombay in the *Punjab*, also two Hindoo carpenters, who were so ill that they were obliged to be carried on board. It was not known at Hallania where the defect in the cable between that island and Aden existed. It was presumed to be about two hundred miles from the latter place, near the spot where the Kurrachee cable was joined to the piece which had been laid from Aden the year before. The local Superintendent is interdicted from making tests to ascertain such defects; but we understand that Mr. Long, the chief Superintendent of the line, reached Hallania in the *Constance* on the 14th of June, with another supply of provisions from Aden, and, as he has not succeeded in repairing the break, it is to be feared that the line will have to be underrun before it is brought again into working order. The news of the arrival of the *Constance* at Hallania reached Muscat the same day, and three days after it was announced that the line between Muscat and Kurrachee had gone wrong. The *Constance* left on her return to Aden on the 16th. After leaving Hallania, the *Punjab* touched at Jibli to land a packet of letters for our four unfortunate countrymen, who are the only inhabitants of the Guano island. The sea ran high at the time, with a heavy swell breaking on the shore; but a brave Seedeer plunged into the surf from the boat, and succeeded in landing a line, whereby the packet was safely delivered to the expectant three-fourths of the population, who had come down to the beach to welcome the unexpected visitors. The *Punjab* reached Muscat on the morning of the 12th, and found there her Majesty's Indian navy ships *Elphinstone* and *Mahi*. The former left for Bushire on the 14th, and the latter for Bassadore, the Pearl Banks, and Bushire, three days after. The Muscat commission was received with due honour by the Imaum, and the usual interchange of civilities took place between the *Punjab* and the

authorities on shore. Syed Thoweynee was about to despatch one of his vessels of war, with his son and vizier on board, to Bunder Abbas, in order to settle some dispute which had arisen between the Imaum's governor at that place and another who is at Minau. The Imaum was also about to take a trip to Soor in his ship the *Rahmany*. Both were expected to leave two or three days after the departure of the *Punjab* from Muscat. The heat of Muscat is described as being fearful, the thermometer ranging from 107 degrees to 115 degrees in the shade. We understand that Brigadier Coghlan has suffered a good deal in health during this trip; but we have no doubt that he and the gentlemen associated with him have succeeded in obtaining information which will facilitate the solution of the difficulties that have arisen between the rulers of Zanzibar and Muscat. Mr. Rassam was duly installed as Acting British Agent with the Imaum,—an appointment which seemed highly gratifying to his Highness. It is sincerely to be hoped that, when the objects of the commission are attained, the Government of India will lose no time in making its award. The state of uncertainty in which the two States have been kept for the last fifteen months is working much mischief among the tribes of Oman, and numberless intrigues are reported to be in active operation, which, if successful, will ultimately produce disorder over the country, and destroy the peace of the maritime tribes in the Persian Gulf. The *Punjab* left Muscat on the morning of the 20th, and spoke the *Tigris* off the harbour coming from Kurrachee. We understand that the *Tigris* had been sent from the Gulf to convey the intelligence that the Sultan of Bahrein had made over that island to the Persians, and with his people had acknowledged the sovereignty of the Shah. It appears that this fact first became known to the British authorities on the occasion of Captain Jones's late visit to the island. The resident, it would seem, expected the usual visit from the chief; but that being omitted, he sent to inquire the reason, and was told that if he wished to hold any communication with Bahrein he must do so henceforth through the Persian authorities. The latest intelligence at Muscat was to the effect that the Persians were preparing to send a battery of artillery and two regiments of infantry to garrison the island. The news brought by the *Punjab* leads us to hope that there is no truth in the reported loss of the *Elphinstone*; that vessel left Muscat on the 17th, when the telegraph between Muscat and Kurrachee was suspended. The *Punjab* left Muscat on the 20th, and no such intelligence had been received there, so that unless communication between Muscat and Kurrachee has been restored since the latter date no authentic accounts later than those brought by the *Punjab* can have reached Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette*.

KURRACHEE TIMBER TRADE.—The ship *Glenburn*, which recently arrived here from Melbourne, has brought on a full cargo of Australian timber for this port. This is the first importation of the kind from the colonies. A specimen of the timber has been shown to us, and we must say that the quality of the wood is exceedingly well adapted to railway works and other purposes where durability is an object essentially to be attained. The *Chinsura* will, in a few months hence, bring up another cargo, and we shall, no doubt, eventually have a permanent timber trade established between Kurrachee and Australia. With the extensive supplies pouring in from Rangoon and the colonies, the price of timber here will, it is to be inferred, undergo material reductions. The effect this will have on the stupendous works now being carried out by the Sind and Punjab Railway Companies cannot, as matter of course, be otherwise than beneficial in the extreme, in a pecuniary point of view. India, of itself, however, is well able to supply all our wants in the timber line. We received a letter the other day from a mercantile gentleman at Sedasheghur on the coast of Canara; he informs us that periodical Government sales of jungle and teak timber take place there and at the adjacent stations, and the quantities thus disposed of are something enor-

mous; the prices realised at the last sale averaged from Rs. 4 to 5½ per measurement candy for the former description, and Rs. 14 to 18 for the latter, of all sizes. Sawyers and carpenters are plentiful at Sedasheghur, and labour consequently is cheap. Tonnage, however, must be secured either here or at Bombay, as none is procurable at Sedasheghur. Our correspondent a short time since forwarded to this port 14,000 Melbourne oak sleepers, for the Sind Railway Company, and they fetched, we believe, Rs. 4 2-16ths each. The G. I. P. Railway Company indent very freely on the timber resources of Malabar for their supplies, qualities of the various descriptions of wood obtained there being found to be exceedingly well adapted to railway works. The importation, however, of Australian timber into Kurrachee opens a new era in the commerce of the port, and we hope the trade thus established will eventually unfold to our merchants a new sphere for operations.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee)*.

POONA is to be made forthwith the seat of Government, and the open space of ground between the Commander-in-Chief's quarters and the Sappers' lines, and towards the Bund, has been fixed upon for the site of the new Government offices. A better place could not, we think, have been chosen for this purpose anywhere near Poona. His Excellency Sir George Clerk has been busily occupied in inspecting the whole of the vacant ground from the Sungum towards Gorporee, and it is said that a site has also been selected on which to build a suitable residence for the Governor, the one at Dapoorie having been condemned by a committee, and notices have been served on the owners of the ground in question, that as the same is immediately required for public purposes, they will not be permitted to sell, or otherwise dispose of it to any private individuals.

MR. FAIRBAIRN'S DOCK SCHEME.—Sir George Clerk has expressed himself very favourably of the scheme for reclaiming Back Bay, in order to construct wet docks and obtain ground for building sites; and that, so far as his powers go, he is anxious to give every encouragement to the company which has been formed to carry out Mr. Fairbairn's admirable project.

HINDOO MAHARAJAS.—The Hindoo prejudices against female education seem to be fast melting away, for an instance has occurred of the advocacy of the cause of enlightenment of the fair sex of the Hindoos by their spiritual guides, the Maharajahs, who hitherto had acted as the stern opponents of the reformation, and used their ill-gotten and undeserved authority to throw obstacles in the progress of the Hindoo girls' schools. The *Banner* states that Juddooljee Maharaj, who has recently arrived from Surat, distributed prizes on Saturday evening, June 30, to the pupils of the Munguldass Nathooobhai girls' school. The recognition of these schools by these self-called "Gods" of the Hindoos, will doubtless work a marvellous influence on the minds of the illiterate and bigoted, who would not venture to step beyond the circle prescribed by the Maharajas.

THE "SQUANTUM."—The amount subscribed for the captain and crew of the wrecked ship *Squantum* has been disposed of as follows:—To Captain Millar, Mrs. Millar, and son, Rs. 1,000; to chief mate, 200; to second mate, 100; to sailmaker, 50; and to each of the crew, 40. Captain Gillett, in addition to the above, presents the son of Captain Millar, who so bravely swam on shore, although three of the crew had already been lost in the attempt, with a gold watch and chain and Rs. 50.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. Marian, Cameron, Melbourne; str. Emeu, Dundas, Suez.—26. Bombay, McLeod, Greenock.—28. Roman Emperor, Dewar, Galle.—29. Emma, Underwood, Moulmein.—Humayoon Shaw, Nacoda, Jeddah.—30. Belle Alliance, Anderson, Aden; str. Northam, Brooks, Aden; Japan, Page, Mauritius.—July 1. Medway, Kennedy, Sydney.—2. Str. Madras, Browne, Hong Kong; Egeria, Pollock, Liverpool.—5. Hydaspes, Tod, London; Benjamin Senior, Foulard, Swansea.—6. Golden Age, Woodbine, Liverpool; str. China, Henry, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Adeline*, from Mauritius.—Mr. Durand.
 Per *H.M.'s str. Punjab*, from Muscat.—Brigadier Coghlan,
 Rev. G. Badger, Dr. Welsh.
 Per *Hydaspes*.—Joseph Dowman, Henry Dowman, Mrs.
 Dowman, Mary Dowman, Elizabeth Dowman, Lucy Dowman,
 Isabella Dowman.
 Per *P.O. Co.'s str. Emeu*.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Mr. G.
 E. Start, Capt. and Mrs. Renshaw, Mr. Hopkins, Capt. Mon-
 triou, Mr. A. K. Wood, Mr. A. Sangster, Mr. J. E. Leslie.
 From **MARSEILLES**.—Capt. Ternan, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Watson,
 Dr. Windore, Mr. Thoyts, Capt. Martin, Mr. Seed, Capt. Webb.
 From **ADEN**.—J. B. Morgan, I.N.

DEPARTURES.

June 23. *Xiphias*, Morris, Hong Kong; *Antelope*, Cole,
 Hong Kong.—25. *Prince of the Seas*, Brown, China.—26.
Caribbean, Winchester, China.—28. *Mornington*, Dyer, Lon-
 don; *Teresa*, Staats, Hong Kong; *Phoebe Dunbar*, Cow,
 China; *Bombay Castle*, str. Wadge, China; *Retribution*, str.
 Edgill, Trincomalee.—July 1. *White Jacket*, Flood, Liverpool,
 str. Singapore, Carling, China, &c.—3. *Templer*, Martin, Hong
 Kong; *Laurel*, Mistral, Marseilles; *Ille et Vilaine*, Claisman,
 Bordeaux.—4. *Euphemus*, Cattle, China; *Her Majesty*, Sey-
 mour, China; *T. W. Sears*, Drew, New York; *Marie Leonie*,
 Chalvin, Kurrachee; *Marquise*, Ducasse, Mauritius.—5. *Tor-
 nado*, Munford, China.—6. *Panic*, Campbell, Hong Kong;
Forfarshire, Richmond, Calcutta.—8. *P. and O. Co.'s str.*
Madras, Brown, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras*.—For **ADEN**.—Mrs. McMil-
 lan. For **SUEZ**.—Mr. R. Partridge, Mr. A. C. Thornhill, Mr.
 Kerahaw, Mr. Piperno. For **MALTA**.—Capt. Schomberg. For
Marseilles.—Dr. Winchester, Lieut. Bruce, Mr. Booth, Mr.
 Brouse. For **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Mrs. Seymour and infant, Mr.
 Whittle, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Lieut. Murray and son, Capt.
 Hill, Royal Art., Mr. Wickenden, Lieut. Nimmo, Lieut. Massey,
 Messrs. I. Brown, J. Brown, T. Taylor, and Woodings, Mrs.
 Cooper.
 Per *Antelope*.—Mrs. Cole and three children.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 7, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 percent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 85	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 86½	100 Sa.
4 " " "	1835-36 Rs. 85	100 Co.
4 " " "	1842-43 Rs. 85	100 do.
4 percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 85	100 do.
5 percent. Loan (New)	Rs. 98½	100 do.
5½ percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 44 prem.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	T. B. closed.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	70 per cent. ex d.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	15 per cent. pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	28½ prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	51 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	13½ per cent. pm.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 23,700 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 27,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	" 5,400
Cotton Spinning Com.	" 4,600 do.
Oriental Weaving and Spin- ning Com.	" 2,500 do.
Colaba L. Com.	" 10,000 do.
Bombay S. N. Com.	" 500 do.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 23½ prem. in England—Rs. 15 per share discount.	" Rs. 325
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 2½ per share—Rs. 7 do.	

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills.	
2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	100½
" " 30	99½
" " at sight	1½ per ct. pm.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99½ pm.
" " at sight	99½
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 233 per 100 dols

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-6-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 930
Republic Dollars	" 913
German Crowns	" 213½
Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 4
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 17-1-6.

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s. per ton.
 To Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £2. 7s. 6d. per ton.

IMPORTS (Bombay, July 7).—Cotton Manufactures.—Some
 little business has been transacted in Piece Goods on specula-
 tion, though there exists no real demand from up-country
 dealers. Notwithstanding the heavy stocks at market, holders
 are firm, and prices are consequently steady. *Grey Shirtings*
 have been sold to a fair extent, especially of the heavier makes,
 which are in better inquiry, and which have in some instances
 obtained a slight advance in price. *Grey Long Cloths* and
Grey Domestic are dull and without inquiry. *T. Cloths* are in
 steady inquiry at former rates. *Twills* or *Drills* are in low
 inquiry. *Grey Madapolams* are heavy of stock, and have de-
 clined in value. *Grey Printers* are in moderate demand, with
 a slight fall in price. *Cambries* have slightly improved in de-
 mand and value. *Muls* are difficult of sale. *Bleached Goods*
 maintain their former feature; they are in light request, and
 prices are unchanged. For *Glasgow Goods* there is little doing.
Lappets and *Dhoties* have met with few sales. *Yarns*.—A
 tolerably good demand prevails for both *Mule* and *Water*
Twist, but no important sales have taken place, as holders
 have remained firm in anticipation of better prices. Purchases
 could only be made at an advance of ¼ to ½ anna. Coloured
 and Turkey Red Yarns are in little request, and prices remain
 unaltered. *Metals*.—Copper of all kinds remains dull, and

prices of *Braziers*, *Sheathing*, and *Raised Bottoms* have fur-
 ther declined; stocks are in excess of requirements. *Iron* is
 firm and quiet; *British Bar*, square and round *Nail Rod*,
Sheet, and *Hoop*, maintain inquiry at former rates, but holders
 are too firm to be disposed to operate. *Swedish Bars* have ob-
 tained a slight advance in price. *Steel* is dull, and steady at
 former rates. *Spelter* is in large stock, and has suffered a de-
 cline in price. There have been no transactions in *Lead*. *Tin*
Plates and *Quicksilver* are without change.

EXPORTS (Bombay, July 7).—Cotton.—The market has con-
 tinued dull, owing to unfavourable advices from Europe and
 China, and the sales that have taken place are very trifling.
 There is but a very moderate stock at market, and no doubt, if
 future accounts from home and China prove favourable, holders
 will become firm and ask higher prices. *Wool*.—Stocks are
 very much reduced, and higher prices are now asked for the
 few parcels remaining on hand. *Oilseeds*.—Since the date of
 our last report the market has become quiet. *Linseed* has
 met with sales at a reduction of about two annas per cwt.
Rapeseed commands its former price, owing to scarcity of
 stocks; the new yellow kind is scarcer and higher. In *Teel*
 Seed there is nothing doing, and prices are merely nominal.
Niger Seed may be had in small quantities at former prices.
Poppy Seed and *Ground Nuts* are out of stock. *Hemp* is in
 brisk demand at advanced rates, owing to paucity of supplies.
Coffee.—Mocha is not to be had; *Malabar* is lightly held and
 commands higher prices. *Pepper*.—Inquiry exists at an ad-
 vance of Rs. 1 to 2. *Madder Root* may be had at a reduction
 of four annas. *Opium*.—Owing to unfavourable accounts
 from China, the demand has fallen off, and *Malwa* is now
 quoted at Rs. 1,415 per chest. The exports to China during
 the fortnight amount to 2,025 chests.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, June 7.—The London mail of the
 26th April has not yet arrived, but is hourly ex-
 pected. Most of the transports which had left for
 the north have had to put back to this port on
 account of adverse winds, and it is uncertain when
 they may again take their departure, as the south-
 east monsoon has scarcely yet set in. It is not
 likely that any general movement will take place
 until the arrival of the British and French Envoys
 Extraordinary, who are expected to arrive by the
 mail now due. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope
 still remain at Hong Kong, but are expected to
 leave in a very few days.

The rebels, who have been said to have been put
 down on so many occasions, only to make their
 appearance in some other quarter, however, have
 lately met with considerable success. At Shang-
 hai the panic amongst the native traders was
 very great, and trade has been seriously affected
 by the proceedings of the marauders. The na-
 tive authorities at Hangchow and Soochow have
 burned the suburbs of those cities, so as to ren-
 der them more easy of defence. Great misery
 prevailed amongst the people. The Imperial
 Government appears unable to protect its sub-
 jects; and those who have anything to lose were
 chartering foreign vessels to convey their families
 and valuables southwards. The British and
 French ministers had issued the following notifi-
 cation, which had produced a good effect in
 Shanghai:—

"The undersigned issues this special proclamation
 to tranquillise the minds of the people.

"Shanghai is a port open to foreign trade, and the
 native dealers residing therein have large transac-
 tions with the foreigners who resort to the place to
 carry on their business. Were it to become the
 scene of attack and of civil war, commerce would
 receive a severe blow, and the interests of those,
 whether foreign or native, who wish to pursue their
 peaceful avocations in quiet would suffer great loss.

"The undersigned will therefore call upon the
 commanders of her Majesty's naval and military
 authorities to take proper measures to prevent the
 inhabitants of Shanghai from being exposed to mas-
 sacre and pillage, and to lend their assistance to put
 down any insurrectionary movements among the ill-
 disposed, and to protect the city against any attack.
 "Shanghai, 26th May, 1860."

Troops had been landed from the men of war
 for the protection of the foreign settlement.
 For the protection of the city we believe the
 British are to occupy the Ningpo Joss-house, out-
 side the north-west angle of the city, and the
 French are stationed at Taukadoo, near the Ro-
 man Catholic Cathedral.

There is nothing of importance to report
 regarding Canton. The news of rebel suc-
 cesses or reverses are unusually meagre. Laou,
 the Governor-general, has sent some troops
 against the rebels. The new Governor of Can-
 ton, Ke-ling, who is Peh-kwei's successor, has
 declared his intention of not coming near the
 city, according to Chinese report. It is said he
 holds a special commission for suppressing re-

bellion, and that the Governor-general will
 transact the greater part of his civil duties for
 him, as he has hitherto done. The prefect and
 grain commissioner conveyed to him the other
 day his seals of office.

The tea market opened at Fuhchau for the new
 season's tea on the 31st May. High rates have
 been paid, and the leaf is said to be much infe-
 rior to last season's. A new Tartar general was
 expected, and the native authorities were making
 great preparations for his arrival.

At Chusan the troops were very healthy. Gen.
 Sir Robert Napier arrived there on the 12th of
 May, in her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, and left
 again for Shanghai on the 20th. The *Encounter*
 left for the Gulf of Pechelée with some marines
 on the 22nd ult.

The past fortnight has not been without its
 shipping casualties. The steamer *Remi*, under
 charter to the French Government, was totally
 lost on the 25th April on the Korea, in lat. 33 56
 N, long. 126 16 E. All the crew were saved ex-
 cept one Chinaman, who attempted to swim
 ashore. During the few days they were resident
 on the island they were treated kindly by the na-
 tives. Her Majesty's steam transport *Assistance*
 has also been lost on the other side of this island,
 at Deep Bay. She was freighted with stores, and
 had a large number of the coolie corps on board.
 We believe the officers proceed to the north to be
 tried by court-martial. The *Reine des Clippers*, a
 French chartered transport, has been burnt near
 Macao. She had 500 troops on board. She is
 beached on the Typa. The fire is said to have
 originated through the carelessness of a sailor
 who went with an open light to draw a cask of
 rum in the lower hold. Several of the long ex-
 pected arrivals from England have come into
 harbour during the past fortnight.—*Overland*
China Mail.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, June 26.—During the fortnight we
 have had weather resembling that which usually
 prevails in February more than that to which we
 have been accustomed in June. Whatever the
 result may be, in regard to the coming crop, of
 this unseasonably fine weather, there can be no
 doubt that it has facilitated the shipment of the
 present one. The addition to our exports in the
 fortnight amounts to 36,980 cwt., in the propor-
 tion of 34,303 plantation and 2,677 native. The
 great bulk of the coffee went as usual, to London,
 for which port five vessels sailed, taking 31,652
 cwt. of plantation coffee and 2,336 native. The
Ewald, which sailed for Melbourne, took away 2,651
 cwt. of plantation, and 341 native. The exports of
 plantation are now 394,375 against 340,418 to the
 corresponding period of last season, an excess of
 54,000 cwt. On the other hand, the exports of
 native are only 142,773 against 72,436, a falling
 off of 30,663; so that the total shipments to
 date—537,148 against 513,854, show an increase
 of 23,294. The exports of cinnamon, cocoanut
 oil, plumbago, coir, and ebony, are all large, and
 but for the drought which has affected the coffee
 crop, we should have no hesitation in saying, that
 Sir H. Ward leaves Ceylon in a state of the most
 hopeful prosperity. Within two days of the
 period at which this mail is carried from our
 shores, the able Governor who has ruled the
 destinies of Ceylon for the past five event-
 ful years will leave the scene of his wise
 and useful activity for a wider and perhaps a more
 important sphere. After the departure of Sir H.
 Ward, and until the arrival of his successor,
 Major-General Lockyer will act as Lieutenant-
 governor.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE, June 15.—Their Excellencies the
 Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros arrived here on
 the afternoon of the 13th, in the mail steamer
Pekin, and landed under salutes from the fort.
 They proceeded to China yesterday. H.M.I.N.
 steamer *Victoria* left this on the 5th, bound to

Acheen, having on board Captain Burn, secretary and aide-de-camp to the hon. the Governor. We have not heard the precise object of Captain Burn's mission. Captain Borradaile will act as secretary, &c., during Captain Burn's absence. We regret having to announce the death, rather suddenly, on the morning of the 5th, of Mr. Curties, coroner of Singapore. He has been succeeded in this office by John Scott, Esq., M.D., who recently held the appointment of coroner of Penang for a few months. Telegraphic communication between Singapore and Batavia is still interrupted. The break exists on this side of Muntok, as the line is open from the latter place to Java.—*Singapore Free Press.*

JAVA, June 7.—The accounts from Banjermassing, which are to the 12th May, do not show much progress in putting down the insurrection. Several encounters had taken place between detachments of troops sent out in different directions and parties of the enemy, which generally ended in the latter being put to flight, but the detachments in most instances ultimately fell back upon their entrenched posts, being too numerically weak to occupy the ground gained. The Military Commandant at Banjermassing is said to have expressed the hope of being able to restore order in the whole of Banjermassing within the space of six weeks from the date of his despatches, but he is considered rather sanguine in his expectations, considering the large extent of territory over which the insurgents are scattered, and the very limited military force at his disposal. Three steamers which had been despatched to search for the pirates reported to have appeared off the coast of Madura and neighbouring islands, were unsuccessful in their mission. The cultivation of the Kina plant is being prosecuted with great success in Java. At the end of 1859, there were about 100,000 plants raised from seed in full growth, 300,700 seeds were in the nursery, 419,898 had been laid down to sprout, 70,970 had already germinated, and 27,718 plants had produced seed.

By a decree of the Governor-general of Netherlands India in Council, dated 14th May last, it is declared that the territories of Sinjai, Kajung, and old Bulekoma, as well as the islands Bulanroë, Liang-Liang, Kambow, Kuding-Aring, Lanreanrong, Kanalo and Kanalodua, ceded to Netherlands by Boni, are provisionally constituted a separate division of the Government of Celebes and its dependencies, under the name of the Sinjai division, and under the charge of a commissioner.—*Singapore Free Press.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

April 24.—The Ameer in a durbar held this day, directed Sirdars Peer Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Osman Khan, Shere Ally Khan, and Gholam Mahomed Khan to despatch forces to Candahar, retaining Sirdar Shere Ally Khan in Cabul, as it was rumoured that a disturbance was anticipated.—April 25.—A paper was received by the Ameer from Mahomed Afzul Khan of Toorkistan, which stated that the King of Bokhara had not arrived there as yet, and that the King's son was on the river Humoo with his forces. It is rumoured in Toorkistan that two merchants amongst the force at Murd Shah Jehan were called by the King and had received a good reception. The force at Khana Koonch Koondooz and Tusk Gingal, came from Cabul to BULK, and Tukta Bull with their families, but the latter were recalled. At this step the Ameer was pleased, observing that it was a wise measure, as it would be an inconvenience to them in case of an emeute.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Ceylon, July 20, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£1,500	—
Madras	3,798	—
Singapore	1,060	2,900
Hong Kong	8,060	228,654
Foo Chow	—	270
Shanghai	—	41,655
	£17,118	£273,159



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Mil. Dept., June 6.—No. 611.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, to app. Mr. F. Rogers to be a vet. surg. on the estab. of the Bengal army, and to attach him to do du. at the central stud at Buxar.

No. 612.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs. m.c.:—Brev. col. G. I. Jameson, of the 1st Bombay Eur. regt. (fusil.), mil. and. gen. Bombay and pres. of military finance commission, for 15 mo., under the new regs.

June 7.—No. 613.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments and transfers:—

3rd Punjab Cav.—Asst. surg. R. Rouse, attached to 5th Punjab cav., to med. ch., v. Asst. surg. Delpratt. 5th Punjab Cav.—Asst. surg. H. Thom, attached to 5th Punjab inf., to med. ch., v. Asst. surg. Rouse. 1st Punjab Inf.—Asst. surg. A. Verchere in temp. med. ch., to med. ch., v. Asst. surg. Jackson.

Fort William, June 8.—No. 614.—The following order, issued by the comr. of the province, to the Nagpore irreg. force, is confirmed:—*No. 10, dated May 21.*—Per. Lieut. H. M. Nepean, adjt. 3rd int. Nagpore irreg. force, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to leave, on m.c., to Eur., under new regs.

Public Works Dep., Fort William, June 15.—Appointments.—Capt. J. A. Campbell, of the 7th regt. Madras L.C., is appd. an exec. engr. of the 3rd class, and posted to Nagpore prov., with effect from date on which he may have assu. charge of Chanda div.

Promotion.—Col. R. Henderson, Madras engr. chief engr. at Hyderabad, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd class of that grade.

No. 615.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to confer the hon. rank of lieut. on Apothecary T. Murray, M.D., of the sub. med. dept., and on Mr. J. Sheetz, grad. of the med. college.

No. 616.—The servs. of Capt. R. L. Thompson, 10th N.I., are placed at disposal of govt. of Bengal.

No. 617.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. G. Price, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., date of arr. at Fort William, May 28.

No. 618.—The servs. of Capt. G. Price are placed at disposal of public works dept.

No. 620.—Sec. capt. J. G. Hathorn, of art., dep. comr. of ordnance, asst. to insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, is allowed leave, for 6 mo., to Darjeeling, on m.c.

No. 621.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Ordnance Dept.—Lieut. D. J. Welsh, dep. comr. of ordnance, att. to arsenal of Fort William, to offic. as asst. to insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines during the abs. on m.c., of Capt. J. G. Hathorn.

No. 622.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appts.:—

Pay Dept.—Capt. G. G. Anderson, of 15th N.I., do. du. with Lahore light horse, to offic. as dep. paymr., Gwalior circle, dur. leave of Maj. St. George.

Pres. Gen. Hospital.—Asst. surg. H. A. Edden, to be sec. asst. surg., v. Asst. surg. A. J. Payne.

No. 623.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. J. Dale, att. to the 12th irreg. cav., are placed temp. at the disp. of govt. of Bengal.

No. 640.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Capt. T. Rattray, 64th N.I., insp. of police batts. in Bengal, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 641.—The servs. of Brev. maj. H. Forbes, 1st Eur. L.C., are placed at disp. of foreign dept., with effect fr. 12th inst.

No. 642.—Brev. maj. C. V. Bowie, art., superint. of the Mysore princes, of the ex-Ameers of Scinde and Sikh Sirdars, to act as an extra A. de C. on H.E.'s personal staff.

June 5.—No. 643.—Admitted into the service and prom. to rank of ensign:—

Infantry.—Mr. A. C. Toker, Mr. C. J. Marshall, and Mr. R. Beavan; June 11.

No. 647.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 602 of the 5th inst., the undermentioned proms. are made:—

Lieut. col. R. R. Kinsdale, Bengal art., to be col.; Maj. R. G. Taylor, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. H. J. C. Shakespear, Bengal inf., to be maj., from Dec. 21, v. Col. M. Carthew, Madras inf., prom.

Lieut. col. A. Huyshe, Bengal art., to be col.; Maj. C. T. Chamberlain, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. C. F. Fenwick, Bengal inf., to be maj., from Dec. 30, 1859, v. Col. A. Abbott, Bengal art., prom.

Lieut. col. J. Clarke, Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. A. W. C. Plowden, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. S. Richards, Bengal inf., to be maj., from April 13, Col. J. E. G. Morris, Bombay inf., prom.

The commissions of the undermentioned officers to bear date the 24th, instead of 26th, 1859:—

Col. (Maj. gen.) T. Polwhele, Bengal inf.

Col. C. M. Maclean, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. H. Green, Madras inf. (invalided).

Maj. T. D. T. Dyer, Madras inf.

No. 650.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts.:—

Lieut. col. D. S. Dodgson, dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div., to be asst. adjt. gen. of div., in room of Maj. Lydiard, who vacates on prom.

Brev. maj. G. C. Syngé, of H.M.'s 52nd L.I., to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div., v. Lieut. col. Dodgson, prom., and to complete the estab.

June 16.—No. 651.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Maj. R. Morrison, of 52nd N.I., political agent at Harowtee, for 3 years, under old regs.

June 19.—No. 652.—Ens. J. E. Harden, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., has leave fr. May 3 to Nov. 1, to Kurra- chee, on m.c., under new regs.

No. 653.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell are placed at disposal of foreign dept., with effect from 12th inst.

No. 658.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to rank of capt., by brevet, from the dates specified:—

Lieut. J. S. Ogilvie, 48th N.I., Lieut. C. J. Godby, 36th N.I., June 16.

Lieut. J. Sykes, 66th or Goorka L.I., Lieut. W. Nembhard, 55th N.I., Lieut. J. B. Smyly, 29th N.I., Lieut. N. W. Elphinstone, 4th N.I., Lieut. C. Bayly, 17th N.I., June 14.

Lieut. J. Perkins, 71st N.I., Lieut. A. Merewether, 61st N.I., June 16.

No. 659.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the foreign department:—

Lieut. T. Lowndes, 44th Madras N.I., do. du. with Pegu L.I. battn.

Lieut. J. G. S. Matheson, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

Home Dep., June 20.—Mr. W. Tyrrell, civ. serv., reported qualified for the public service, is attached to the N.W.P., the Punjab and Oude.

Foreign Dep., June 22.—Capt. J. Reid joined his appointment as officg. chief of police on March 16 last.

Mr. C. Hordern is confirmed in his app. as asst. comr. in Hyderabad assigned dists.

The app. of Lieut. E. M. Woodcock to be a 3rd class dist. superint. in Oude police is cano.

Financial Dep., Fort William, June 20.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick received charge of office of the civ. auditor, Bombay, from Mr. L. C. Probyn on 9th inst.

Public Works Dept., June 22.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. Prince, C.E., asst. engr. of 1st class, is app. to offic. as superint. of iron bridge yard, v. Mr. K. B. Sterling.

Promotions and postings:—

Mr. H. Andrew, C.E., special asst. engr., is prom. to the grade of exec. engr. of 3rd class, and app. to ch. of Dinapore div.

Capt. W. S. Trevor is transf. fr. Dinapore div. to Ganges and Darjeeling road.

Mr. G. Laylor, supernum. supervisor, under orders of the superint. for the construction of lighthouse on the Alguada reef, is prom. to grade of sub engr. of 3rd class as a supernum., with effect from May 1.

Notifications.—The servs. of Capt. W. Hichens, of the Bengal engrs., att. to the pub. works dept. in Bengal (now on leave on m.c.), are placed at disp. of military dept.

Leave of absence for 6 mos., on m.c., is granted to Mr. J. P. Dunlop, sub engr. of 3rd class.

Mr. Dunlop is transf. fr. Tenasserim and Martaban Provs. to Punjab, and posted to Delhi div. of public works in place of Mr. B. O'Reilly.

*Transfers:—*Capt. B. Wyld, exec. engr., 4th class, is transf. from Pegu to Punjab.

Lieut. C. N. Judge, 2nd class asst. engr., is app. an exec. engr., 4th class, and transf. fr. Bengal to Pegu.

Capt. E. A. Saunders, 4th class exec. engr., is transf. fr. Nagpore province to Bengal.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, June 21.—No. 660.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. appts. in the dept. of the qmr. gen. of the army:—

Maj. H. R. Garden, 2nd N.I., asst. qmr. gen. of the army, to offic. as dep. qmr. gen. dur. leave of Col. J. S. Paton.

Capt. C. C. Johnson, 33rd N.I., officg. dep. asst. qmr. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. qmr. gen., v. Maj. Garden.

Lieut. F. B. Norman, 14th N.I., officg. dep. asst. qmr. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen., 1st class, v. Capt. Johnson.

Lieut. col. T. A. Carey, 17th N.I., officg. dep. asst. qmr. gen., to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen. of the army, 2nd class, v. Lieut. Norman.

No. 663.—The servs. of Capt. W. D. Bishop, 30th N.I., late cantonment jt. mag. to Futtebgurh, are replaced at disposal of C. in C.

No. 666.—The serv. of Capt. C. L. Pereira, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., adjt. and offic. comdt. of 1st inf. Nagpore irreg. force, are replaced at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George.

June 14.—No. 667.—With reference to the notifications issued by the Govt. of the N.W. Provs., the services of the underment. officers, lately employed in the mil. police, N.W. Provs., are replaced at disp. of C. in C.:

Lieut. H. N. Noble, 44th N.I.
Lieut. H. McDonald, 19th N.I.
Lieut. W. H. Garton, 50th N.I.
Lieut. A. G. Remington, 12th N.I.
Lieut. W. D. Shaw, 2nd N.I.
Lieut. W. A. Franks, 12th N.I.
Lieut. A. Goldney, 50th N.I.
Lieut. A. F. B. Harcourt, 30th N.I.

ADMISSION TO THE THOMASON COLLEGE.

No. 668.—It is notified that the period of admission to the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee will hereafter be between the 1st Jan. and 1st March annually, instead of the dates specified in the 4th paragraph of the Govt. G.O. No. 585 of the 24th Sept., 1852.

No. 669.—The leave for 6 mo. to Darjeeling on m.c. granted to 2nd Capt. J. G. Hathorn, dep. comy. of ord., asst. to inspec. gen. of ord., in Govt. G.O. No. 620 of 8th inst., is to be considered as under new regs.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps.:

Eripoora Irreg. Force.—Maj. J. F. D. W. Hall, 22nd N.I., to be comdt.

Capt. G. A. Black, 69th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Asst. surg. W. Eddowes to have med. ch.

Deolee Reg. Force.—Capt. J. D. MacDonald, 39th N.I., to be comdt.

Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th Bombay N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. W. P. Conolly, 46th N.I., to be adjt.

Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, att. to 2nd com., 3rd batt., att. to med. ch. of Deolee irreg. force, v. Dr. Playfair.

Appointments:—

Asst. surg. J. H. Sylvester, Bombay med. service, to med. ch. 2nd corps Mayne's horse.

Asst. surg. T. Beaumont, Madras med. service, to med. ch. of 3rd corps Mayne's horse.

Major H. Forbes, of 1st Eur. L.C., to be comdt. of Bhopal levy.

Mr. W. A. Palmer, asst. commr., West Berar, has leave on m.c., for 2 mos.

Rev. C. A. L. Whyte, offic. chaplain of Lucknow, has leave on m.c., until Oct. 15, in ext.

The leave for 2 mos. granted to Lieut. T. N. Baker, Oude police, in G.O., dated May 19, No. 1,449, is to have effect from 1st inst., instead of May 10.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. commr., East Berar, has privilege leave for 1 mo., from 8th inst., or from date on which he may quit his station.

The privilege leave for 1 mo. granted to Capt. T. Acton, 2nd asst. political agent Kewah, in G.O., dated 7th inst., No. 1,766, is commuted to prep. leave from May 24.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, June 9.—Appointment:—Mr. G. W. Vivian, temp. asst. eng., 2nd class, attached to Berhampoor div., is appld. permanently to public works dept. as an exec. eng. of 4th class, with effect from April 9.

Mily. Dept., June 12.—No. 625.—The permission, by the officer comdg. the troops in China, to underment. officers, to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c., is confirmed:—

Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, 68th N.I., with H.M.'s 60th rifles, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. F. J. Makeson, 74th N.I., att. to regt. of Loonianah, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Ens. A. W. Money, of 3rd Eur. regt., att. to 8th Punjab inf., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 627.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, att. to Pathan regt. of cav., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

No. 628.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the underment. gentleman to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted to the serv.:

Med. Dept.—Mr. D. O'Brien; date of arr. at Fort William, June 5.

No. 629.—3rd Cav. Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieut. H. Watson, adjt. of 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to be adjt., v. Lieut. Johnson.

No. 632.—The servs. of Lieut. H. Fraser, 3rd Madras L.C., are placed at the disp. of foreign dept.

No. 633.—3rd Regt. Sixth Infantry.—Lieut. B. R. Chambers, 13th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. Watson.

No. 637.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:

Lieut. J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur. regt., for 3 years, under old regs.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

June 11.—The following sub deputy opium agents of the Behar agency are prom., viz.:

To the 3rd grade, Mr. J. Bean, of Moonghyr.

To the 4th grade, Mr. H. W. Cooke, of Hajepore; J. G. Pughe, of Chuprah.

June 12.—Mr. D. Cunliffe to be salt agent of Hooghly.

Mr. G. G. Morris to be mag. and coll. of Behar.

Mr. J. R. Wigram to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, and to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district until the arrival of Mr. Morris.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds to be superint. of surv. third or eastern divn.

Mr. W. Cornell to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

June 13.—Rev. P. J. Jarbo, to offic. as a chapl. of St. Paul's Cathedral from date of departure of Rev. J. C. Browne.

March 14.—Mr. S. B. Partridge to be superint. of Sukes's Street Dispensary.

Leave of Absence.—June 15.—Rev. A. H. Sitwell, from 17th ult. to 18th inst., on m.c., under financial resolution of April 26.

Mr. K. H. Stephen, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, is prom. to 5th class.

Leave of absence:—June 19.—Mr. R. Abercrombie, judge of Dacca, for 1 mo., from 12th inst., on m.c., making over charge of current duties of his office to Mr. A. W. Russell, additional judge of Dacca, who will conduct the same in addition to his own, during abs. of Mr. Abercrombie.

June 20.—Capt. W. Agnew, dep. commr. of Assam, for 6 weeks, to Eur. on m.c.

Mr. J. W. Garstin, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Buxar, for 3 mos. on m.c.

June 19.—Mr. J. S. Rochfort, superint. of Salt Chowkies, Jessore, having resumed charge of his office on 9th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on 16th ult. is cane.

June 7.—Capt. J. Smith to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Ranegunge.

The following med. officers in Arracan to act as sub-assts. to the comr. in the districts opposite to their names, viz.:

Dr. H. W. Jones, at Sandoway.

Sub-asst. surg. A. Thomas, at Ramree.

June 11.—Mr. A. J. Dale to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Rajshahye.

Capt. J. R. Pugh to offic. as inspector of police batt. in Lower Provinces.

Capt. A. Francis to offic. as comdt. of 3rd police batt.

Maj. R. L. Thompson to offic. as comdt. of 1st police batt.

Mr. W. Blundell, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun, to July 31, on m.c., in ext.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, May 16.—No. 1215a.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden's resig. of the serv. from the 1st inst. having been accepted, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following apps., with effect from that date:—

Mr. S. J. Becher, to be civil and sess. judge of Ghazepoor.

Mr. A. Ross, to be civil and sess. judge of Azimgurh.

Mr. J. H. Bax, to be mag. and coll. of Ghazepoor.

Mr. H. R. Clarke, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. H. B. Webster, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

May 19.—No. 1214a.—Mr. B. F. Hall will offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnore, as a temp. arrang., from the date on which he ass. ch. of that office from Mr. Palmer.

May 28.—No. 657.—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy, Mr. J. A. Craigie is app. to be a judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in the N.W. Provs.

No. 658.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following apps.:

Mr. A. H. Cocks, to be civil and sess. judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr. J. H. Batten, to be civil and sess. judge of Mynpoorie.

Mr. F. B. Pearson, to be civil and sess. judge of Cawnpore.

The Hon. R. A. Drummond, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr. E. J. Boldero, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Banda.

Mr. F. M. Bird, to be mag. and coll. of Goruckpoor.

Mr. S. S. Melville, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. E. Waterfield, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, and to remain at Budaon in that capacity.

No. 659a.—Mr. J. Lean is app. to offic. as an extra judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in the N.W. Provs., v. Mr. M. R. Gubbins.

No. 660.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following apps.:

Mr. M. B. Thornhill, to be judge of Goruckpoor, and to offic. for the present as add. sess. judge of Agra.

Mr. J. R. Best, to be mag. and coll. of Muttra.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade. Mr. Batten is posted temp. to Moradabad.

Mr. G. E. Watson, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, v. Mr. C. Grant, proc. on furl. to England.

Mr. J. C. Robertson to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, remaining in the Dehra Doon until completion of the special settlement duty, on which he is employed, or until further orders.

No. 661.—Mr. J. Simson, to be register to the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut adawlut, N.W.P.

No. 662.—Mr. J. Macnaghten is app. to be dep. superint. of the domains of the Mahara ah of Benares.

No. 663.—Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher is confirmed in the appt. of junior asst. to commr. of Kumaon, from the date of Mr. G. H. M. Batten's prom.

May 15.—No. 426a.—Mr. H. B. Goodhall, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Saugor, is app. to be dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapoor.

May 16.—No. 507a.—The Rev. R. Panting, whose servs. were placed at the disposal of this govt., in order of the Punjab govt., dated Feb. 25, is app. to be chaplain of Agra from that date.

No. 505a.—Privilege leave, for 1 mo., is granted to Rev. R. Panting, chaplain of Agra, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

May 21.—No. 1266a.—Lieut. F. A. Fenton, dep. commr. of Chundeyree, to be dep. commr. of the second class at Dunooh, but to continue to offic. as dep. commr. of first class at Jubbulpoor.

Capt. C. Baldwin, asst. commr., to be dep. commr. of the second class at Chundeyree, but to continue to offic. as dep. commr. of Baiteool.

No. 1269a.—Mr. J. Rennell, head clerk of Dehra superint.'s office, is appd. to be registrar of deeds at that station.

During his abs. on leave, Mr. C. B. Harris will offic. for him as registrar of deeds.

May 23.—No. 1291a.—Priv. leave, for 2 mos., is granted to Doctor H. Caley, civil asst. surg. of Goruckpoor, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1304a.—Asst. surg. J. M. Pemberton, whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of this govt., is appd. to be civil asst. surg. of Budaon.

May 28.—No. 1313a.—Mr. J. C. Colvin, asst. mag. and coll. of Moradabad, is granted 3 mos. leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1345a.—Mr. A. L. M. Phillips, mag. and coll. of Agra, is granted 2 mos. leave, from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

Mr. G. B. Pasley, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll., dur. abs. of Mr. Phillips.

No. 494a.—Mr. J. L. Thornton, dep. coll. of survey and settlement in Hoshungabad, is appd. to be a dep. coll. in Jubbulpoor div., v. Mr. McGeorge.

No. 495a.—Mr. J. L. Thornton, dep. coll. of zillah Baiteool, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that district.

May 25.—No. 507a.—Six mos. leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. G. Passanah, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Orah, in district of Jaboun, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

May 26.—No. 525a.—Mr. H. B. Goodall, dep. coll. of Mirzapoor, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that district.

May 23.—No. 502a.—Priv. leave, for 30 days, from the 1st prox., to visit Nynce Tal, is granted to Lieut. Corbyn, adj. of the Boolundshuhur district batt., mil. police.

Capt. Earle, the comdt., will perform the duties of the adjt.'s office, dur. abs. of Lieut. Corbyn.

May 31.—No. 1390a.—The Notification No. 931a., dated May 8, directing Mr. J. R. Best, to resume ch. of the Muttra dist., as offic. mag. and coll., is cane.

No. 1396a.—Lieut. E. T. Walcott, officng. asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Agra, is vested with powers of a joint mag. in the dists. comprised in the upper and lower Dab, in Banda, and in the dists. under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of Jhansie.

No. 1400a.—Capt. G. F. Carnegie, late 41th N.I., is app. to act as cantonment joint mag. of Shalje-hanpoor, during abs. of Capt. J. J. Gibbs.

June 1.—No. 1420a.—Dr. Nis-mith, officng. superint. of the central prison at Benares, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. within precincts of that jail.

No. 546a.—Leave of abs., for 6 months, is granted to Mr. J. H. Carne, dep. coll. of Mahoba, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Gen. Dep., Camp Nynce Tal, May 31.—No. 581a. Rev. M. D. C. Walters is app. to be chaplain of Landour for 2 years, from the date of his arrival at that station.

June 4.—No. 598a.—The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased, upon the report of the central examination committee, to declare the following officers to have passed the first and second standards of examination respectively:—

By the Second or Higher Standard.—Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, with credit, Mr. C. W. Moore, Monlvio

Imdad Ali, Messrs. A. P. Howell, T. B. Tracy, G. G. Billings, Capt. T. A. Corbett, Ishree Pershand, The-

koor Pershand, Davi Pershand, Messrs. G. Micon-

chie, W. Duthoit, Lieut. H. F. Newmarch, and Rag-

buns Shai (Tehseeldar).

By the First or Lower Standard.—Messrs. Sturt (Tehseeldar), H. L. Wynne, and W. Kaye, Bishnuber Subai (Tehseeldar), and Sreenanth Bose, equal.

Military Police.—Lieuts. H. N. Noble, F. B. Foote, Capes, W. H. S. Earle, Sage, Vandergucht, C. T. Hallett, and Maj. Carter, Capt. Barter and Forbes, equal, Lieut. Judge, and Capt. Thomson.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.—Maj. R. Ouseley. In Akbarce only.—Maj. Ward and Capt. Gill.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the special powers of an asst. mag., as described in clause 3, sect. 2, reg. III. of 1821, to be exercised within the several districts, to which they are posted:—

Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, Messrs. A. P. Howell, T. B. Tracy, Messrs. H. L. Wynne and W. Kaye.

Military Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, May 29.—No. 508a.—Leave for 1 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., is granted to Lieut. H. T. Oldfield, 2nd in com. of Agra div., milly. police, from the 16th prox., or the date thereafter, on which he may avail himself thereof.

May 30.—No. 516a.—Leave of abs. for 40 days to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c., is granted to Lieut. A. Bruce, doing duty with 2nd Sikh police corps at Goruckpoor, from Feb. 1 last.

With reference to the above, Lieut. A. Bruce will be considered to have ceased to do duty with the 2nd Sikh police corps, from the date of prep. leave granted to him.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., May 23.—No. 1,312.—Lieut. J. W. Johnstone, asst. comr., is retransf. from Dehra Ismail Khan to Peshawur.

Public Works Dept., May 26.—No. 1,021.—Leave:—The leave for 1 mo. to Mr. H. Garbett, offic. exec. engr. 2nd div. Baree Doab Canal, is extended to 2 mos.

General Dept., May 25.—No. 1,315.—Capt. S. F. Graham, dep. comr., is transf. from Peshawur to the Thanesur dist.

No. 1,316.—Capt. N. W. Elphinstone, offic. dep. comr., is transf. from the Thanesur to the Jullunder district.

May 28.—No. 1,370.—Leave.—Mr. H. Hanley, asst. comr. of Kurial, has 6 mos. leave to England.

No. 1,367.—Mr. W. McMahon, extra assistant comr., Umballa, has 6 months' leave, on m.c., from the date he availed himself of the same, under sec. 5 of the uncovenanted service leave rules.

No. 1,365.—Transfers.—Lieut. G. G. Young, asst. comr., Rawul Pindee, is transf. to Attock.

Lahore, May 25.—No. 226.—Captain R. J. L. Crutchley, H.M.'s 24th foot, offic. 2nd in com., 4th Sikh inf., is placed at disposal of H.E., for du. with his own corps.

May 26.—No. 227.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated March 23, by Lieut. C. J. Godby, comg., appg. Lieut. A. R. Chapman, 4th Punjab cav., to act as station staff, in room of Lieut. Way, 3rd Punjab inf., is confirmed.

May 30.—No. 228.—The services of Lieut. W. C. Mitchell, 4th N.I., comg. Hooshyarpore levy, are placed at disposal of the C. in C. with effect from the 23rd inst.

Ecclesiastical.—Rev. E. James Hubbard, of St. John's College, Cambridge, asst. chap., has been apd. by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this archdeaconry, for granting Episcopal licences of marriage.

Civil Dept., Public Works Dept., June 1.—No. 1,066.—Leave.—Mr. Green, asst. engr. 2nd div. Baree Doab Canal, has 1 mo.'s indulgence leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,060.—Lieut. G. Newmarch, asst. to chief engr., Punjab, has 28 days' priv. leave, from May 21 to June 17, in ext.

June 4.—No. 1,430.—Leave.—Mr. A. Levien, asst. comr., Hissar, has leave for 2 mos. on m.c., from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,431.—The chapl. of Murce will, during the cold season, take charge of, and reside at the station of Abbottabad, instead of residing at Jhelum as heretofore.

May 28.—No. 1,375.—Lieut. F. M. Forbes, inspector of schools, is transf. from the Lahore to the Rawul Pindee Circle of inspection, the duties of the Lahore Circle being taken, as a temp. arrangement, by the director of public instruction, with effect from May 1.

Lahore, June 1.—No. 229.—3rd Punjab Inf.—The regtl. order dated March 24, by Lieut. A. Ruxton, comg., appg. Lieut. H. Tyndall, adjt. 21st Punjab inf., who had been placed at the disposal of the brig. gen. comg. Punjab irreg. force, for field service, to act as adjt. to the corps, is confirmed.

No. 231.—The foll. detachment orders, dated March 23, by Maj. Rothney, comg. conting. Hazara troops, are confirmed:—

Appz. Lieut. H. L. C. Bernard, staff officer, to detach. consisting of Hazara mountain train, hd. qrs. 4th Sikh inf., and hd. qrs. Goorkha batt., proc. on field service.

Directing Surg. H. B. Buckle, 4th Sikh inf., to afford med. aid to Hazara mountain train and detach. with hd. qrs. Hazara Goorkha batt.

No. 232.—The foll. Dera Ismail Khan station order, by Capt. A. Gillespie, comg., is confirmed:—

Dated April 28.—Directing Asst. surg. R. Rouse, 3rd Punjab cav., to receive med. ch. of detach. H.M.'s 81st regt. and details of No. 3 Punjab lt. field batty. and 6th Punjab inf., left in cantonments, in consequence of the depart. to England on leave of Asst. surg. H. Bicknell, 81st regt.

Lahore, June 6.—No. 235.—The serv. of Capt. W. Elwyn, 58th N.I., late in temp. ch. of Jezailchee batt. at Peshawur, are, at his own request, replaced at disp. of C. in C. with effect fr. May 28.

Gen. Dept., June 7.—No. 1,470.—Transfer:—Capt. C. A. McMahon, asst. comr., is re-transf. from the Gojranwalla to the Sealkote district.

Lahore, June 9.—No. 236.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. col. C. Cureton, comdt. Mooltanee regt. of irreg. cav., has leave on m.c. fr. June 4 to Oct. 4.

No. 237.—Capt. H. L. Millett, 2nd in com. 1st Punjab cav., fr. July 6 to Oct. 15, to Murree, Simla, and Hills north of Deyrah, under new rules, in ext. of 60 days' priv. leave.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 25.—Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, late 46th N.I., to do du. with 23rd Punjab inf., to join.

Lieut. H. M. B. Burlton, 5th Bengal Eur. regt., to do du. with Barrackpore depot, to join.

Orders confirmed:—

By the lieut. col. comdg. 4th N.I., dated 29th ult., appg. Lieut. W. C. Mitchell to offic. as adjt. in room of Capt. D'Aguiar.

Allahabad brigade order, dated Oct. 5, 1859, directing Asst. surg. J. R. Tobin, H.M.'s 36th regt., to relieve Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson from the med. ch. of a detach. of discharged men proc. to the presy. by water; and the latter to proc. to Goonah and rejoin Mayne's horse.

Allahabad station order, dated March 30, directing Lieut. W. Smith, cantonment jt. mag., to offic. as paymr. and superint. of native pensioners, and to take ch. of stationery depot, in add. to his other du., v. Capt. Allen, proc. to Cawnpore.

Goonah station order, dated Dec. 30 last, appg. Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, of Mayne's horse, to med. ch. of detach. 2nd Gwalior inf., fr. 27th idem, in add. to his other duties.

By Maj. J. Drysdale, com. at Nynce Tal, dated Feb. 15 last, assu. ch. of station staff office, v. Lieut. F. G. Coleridge, 42nd royal highlanders.

By Capt. F. H. D. Marsh, com. at Lullupore, dated March 3 last, directing Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, Bombay estab., to assu. med. ch. of detach. 89th foot, in add. to his other duties.

Jullunder station order, dated 22nd ult., directing Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie to offic. as maj. of brigade, dur. abs. on leave of Capt. G. E. Holmes.

Presy. div. order, dated 22nd ult., app. Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, late 46th N.I., recently returned from furl., to do du. with Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

By Capt. G. N. Cave, com. 16th Punjab inf., dated 23rd ult., app. Lieut. C. M. Boswell, do. du., to act as adjt., v. Lieut. H. S. Simeon.

Dinapore station order, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. F. W. A. De Fabek to do duty in hospital of H.M.'s 73rd regt.

Dinapore station order, dated 30th ult., directing Capt. R. C. Lindsey, late 24th N.I., to do gen. duty at that station.

Phillour station order, dated 1st inst., app. Lieut. V. Daly, H.M.'s 46th regt., to act as station staff.

Rohilcund field force order, dated 2nd inst., app. Lieut. G. A. Furse, 42nd royal highlanders, to act as station staff at Bareilly, dur. abs. of brig. maj. on duty in the dist.

By Maj. J. C. Phillips, com. at Sepree, dated 5th inst., directing Asst. surg. F. H. O'Donel, 1st Mah-ratta horse, to rec. med. ch. of hd. qrs. and two comp. 2nd Gwalior inf., also detach. H.M.'s 89th regt., v. Asst. surg. W. E. Caird.

Lahore division order, dated 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. C. P. Costello to proc. to Kangra and rel. Asst. surg. J. J. T. Lawrence, app. to 17th irreg. cav., from med. ch. of garrison and Govt. charitable dispensary.

By Capt. W. R. E. Alexander, comdg. Alexander's horse, dated 8th inst., directing Lieut. and adjt. H. M. Repton to proc. to Jubbulpore and offic. as 2nd in comm., v. Lieut. H. Chapman.

Nagode station ord., dated 8th inst., appg. Lieut. F. Gellie, Allygurbh levy, to act as station staff, v. Lieut. H. M. Repton.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Trp. 2nd Brig. H.A.—Lieut. Sir R. de L. St. George, Bart., fr. May 25 to Sept. 15, to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before the board of exam. at Fort William.

Late 36th N.I.—Maj. S. B. Faddy, fr. May 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m.c., under old rules.

Late 41st N.I.—Maj. M. F. Kemble, fr. May 15 to June 15, in ext., prep. to furl. to Eur.

16th Irreg. Cav.—Col. W. W. Davidson, comdt., fr. June 2 to Dec. 31, in ext. of privilege leave, and to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under new rules.

May 26.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the foll. postings of officers in the ordnance dept.:—

Brev. maj. W. C. Russell, to Allahabad arsenal.

Capt. T. Nicholl, in temp. ch. of Allahabad arsenal to rejoin Saugor magazine.

Capt. T. N. Harward, to Peshawur magazine.

Capt. E. Tierney, to the Allahabad magazine.

The G.O. dated 27th ult., directing the transfers fr. the 7th to the 2nd irreg. cav., to rejoin the former corps, is cane.

The pres. div. ord. dated 7th ult., directing Lieut. W. Macdonald, late 25th N.I., ret. fr. furl., to act as adjt. to the Kamroop regt., in room of the late Lieut. Travers, app. 2nd in comm., and to proc. at the public expense to Dacca, is confirmed.

The foll. Lahore brig. order, directing medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 4th idem.—Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, lately ret. fr. Mooltan with a party of women and children, to res. med. ch. of 2nd brig. H.A., and the hospital of the Punjab inf. depot.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Delhi garrison order, dated 8th inst., directing Lieut. H. L. Nicholas, 4th co. 1st batt. art., to receive charge of 2nd co. sappers and miners from Capt. T. J. H. Keyes, 17th Madras N.I., proc. to Dehra Ismael Khan, in add. to his other du.

Jhansi station order, dated 12th inst., directing the foll. med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, 16th irreg. cav., to med. ch. of 12th Punjab inf. and staff.

Asst. surg. T. Walsh, H.M.'s 89th regt., to med. ch. of Eurasian co. of art.

Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, art., to med. ch. of camel corps.

By Capt. H. R. Drew, comg. Kamroop regt., dated 15th inst., appg. Lieut. W. Macdonald, act. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. R. Travers, dec.

Leave of absence:—

4th N.I.—Brev. capt. R. Stothert, fr. May 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and Hills North of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 61st N.I.—Lieut. R. J. Walker, do. du. with 21st P.I., fr. May 15 to Sept. 15, to Calcutta, for the purpose of passing an exam. in the native languages.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 28.—Capt. R. B. Dundas, late 38th N.I., is app. interp. to 2nd drag. gds. at Lucknow, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. J. N. Bell, 93rd Highlanders, in med. ch. of convalescent depot at Kussowlie, is permitted to resign his app. fr. 31st inst.

Asst. surg. W. Sinclair, 93rd Highlanders, surg. to C. in C., is app. to med. ch. of convalescent depot at Kussowlie, with effect fr. 1st prox.

The foll. orders confirmed:—

By Capt. J. Bedingfield, 48th foot, comg. Humen-pore field detach., dated 1st ult., directing Lieut. P. O'M. H. Marshall, 48th foot, to act as staff officer, v. Capt. F. F. Brooke, app. to another situation.

By Capt. F. H. D. Marsh, 89th foot, comg. at Lullupore, dated 1st inst., directing Ens. A. W. Price to act as station staff, in add. to his other du., v. Ens. W. G. Ostler, res.

By Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, comg. 2nd Gwalior inf., dated 10th inst., assuming charge of adjt.'s office, v. Lieut. W. W. Hume.

Delhi garrison order, dated 12th inst., directing Surg. R. H. Oakley, in med. ch. of art., to afford med. aid to sick men of 2nd co. sappers and miners.

May 29.—Maj. J. L. Walker, of the late 71st N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Allahabad.

Lieut. col. J. H. Hampton, late 50th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Benares.

Asst. surg. W. J. Thomson, att. to No. 7 lt. field batt., is app. to med. ch. of 16th Punjab inf., at Saugor, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. R. Rhind, of the medical dept., is app. to med. ch. of 2nd Sikh inf., at Moradabad, and directed to join.

The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified:—

Lieut. J. B. Slater, of the late 22nd N.I., May 14; Ens. A. B. Douglas, of the late 52nd N.I., May 15; Lieut. T. T. Carter, Bengal engrs., N.I., May 15.

Ens. T. J. Quin, gen. list, att. to H.M.'s 88th regt., is app. to do du. with the Meerut levy.

Agra garr. and station order, dated 1st ult., directing Lieut. R. S. Robinson, 5th trp. 1st brig. H.A., to return to Meerut, by carriage dawk, at the public expense.

Lieut. C. T. Lane, late 16th N.I. (gren.), passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Pres. div. order dated the 26th and 28th ult., directing Lieut. H. R. B. Worsley, 47th, and Capt. E. H. C. Wintle, late 61st regt. N.I., to do du. with rec. depot at Barrackpore; the former till the return of his corps from China.

Pres. div. order dated 29th ult., appg. Brev. maj. R. C. Germon, late 13th N.I., to com. of Raneegunge depot, in room of Brev. col. P. Abbott, prog. on leave.

By Lieut. col. D. Wilkie, comg. 4th N.I., dated 17th inst., appg. Capt. G. D'Aguiar to act as adjt. in room of Capt. J. E. Fraser, appd. to another situation.

By Capt. F. Knatchbull, comg. at Lullupore, dated 18th inst., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, 2nd Gwalior inf., to take med. char. of troops at the station from Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, Bombay estab.

Benares station order dated 22nd inst., appg. Asst. surg. R. Lidderdale, att. to the native details of the late Gorruckpore levy, to med. char. of 20th Punjab inf., in room of Surg. J. Naismith.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Maj. J. C. Phillips, comg. 1st regt, Mahratta horse, dated March 8 last, directing Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart, 2nd in com., to continue in char. of the adjt.'s office, with effect from Feb. 18 preceding.

By Col. S. F. Hannay, comg. 1st Assam L.I. batt., dated 20th ult., appg. Lieut. D. Ross to act as 2nd in com., in room of Capt. B. M. Loveday, dec.

By Brev. col. W. B. Wemyss, comg. 1st Eur. L.C., dated 16th inst., appg. Lieut. and adjt. C. Martin to offic. as interp., in add. to his other duties, in room of Capt. C. H. Nicolette, removed.

Leave of absence:—

Late 11th N.I.—Lieut. S. G. Warde (late 2nd in com. 1st regt. Hodson's horse), from June 1 to July 18, 1859, to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

66th, or Goorka Lt. Inf.—Brev. col. J. Graham, from May 19 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.

CAVALRY RETURNS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 30.—Under instructions from Government, officers in com. of cav. regts., troops and batteries of art., of H.M.'s British and Indian armies, are directed to forward without delay, to the adjt. gen. of the army at Simla, a return, in duplicate, of the number of horses attached to their corps, and the number of each description,* in separate columns.

May 31.—Lieut. F. W. Collis, late 30th N.I., is app. to do du. with 73rd N.I., and directed to join.

Lahore division order, dated March 9, directing Asst. surg. R. Sutherland, 24th foot, to proc. to Mooltan, and afford med. aid to the women and children arriving there from Kurrachee, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. T. Tulloch, com. 21st Punjab inf., dated 8th inst., directing Capt. H. S. Obbard, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., dur. his own absence on leave.

By Maj. D. Gausson, com. 42nd N.L.I., dated 9th inst., app. Capt. W. L. Jones to offic. as interp. and qmr., there being no qualified subaltern present.

Quode division order, dated 17th inst., directing the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. E. Selons to proc. to Fyzabad, and assu. med. ch. of 9th Punjab inf., in room of Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw.

Asst. surg. F. G. Constant, returned from Nynee Tal, to rejoin the 4th Eur. regt.

KEMAOON TEA.

June 1.—Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. directs that commanding officers of European regiments of all arms which may have been supplied with Kemaon Hill tea, will report without delay to the adjutant general of the army at Calcutta, the extent to which it is appreciated by the men of their respective corps, and whether it would be desirable to continue its supply in preference to China tea.

In cont. of G. O. of 9th ult., p. 232, and with the sanction of Govt., the undermen. officers are permitted to count as service the periods of leave on sick certificate to Europe or elsewhere entered opposite their names:—

Brev. maj. A. Light, art., 18 mos.

Lieuts. T. C. Graham, 4th Eur. L.C., 18 mos.; W. E. D. Broughton, 6th Eur. regt., 18 mos.; E. H. C. Simpson, late 39th N.I., 15 mos.; and F. W. Boileau, late 16th N.I., 2 mos.

The Peshawur division order, dated March 27 last, directing Asst. surg. J. Wallace, 94th foot, to accompany the invalids proc. to Murree on April 3 last, and to return to Nowshera on the completion of the duty is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

June 4.—Lieut. H. F. Bamford, late 38th N.I., is app. to do du. with Sylhet L.I. batt., and directed to join.

The app. of Lieut. A. Clay, 27th foot, to be adjt. of Shekhawattee batt., announced in G.O. of April 4, is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to remain and do du. with the Moradabad levy.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Fyzabad station order, dated March 21, appg. Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, 2nd in com. 9th Punjab inf., to offic. as station interp., in add. to his other du.

Lucknow station order, dated April 6, directing Lieut. G. G. Gordon, 5th tr. 1st brig. horse art., to return to Meerut, where his servs. are urgently required with his troop.

Dacca station order, dated April 2, directing Lieut. C. F. Roberts, roy. art., to assu. com. of left wing of Kamroop regt., with effect fr. 1st idem, as a purely temp. arrangement.

Buxar station order, dated April 2, directing Civil asst. surg. J. L. Bryden to afford med. aid to a detach. 37th foot, in add. to his other du.

Arab, Stud bred, Australian, Cape, Persian, Kattywar, New South Wales, Caubul, other breeds.

Dughaie station order, dated 1st ult., directing Asst. surg. D. S. Skinner, 92nd Highlanders, to assu. med. ch. of convalescent details at station.

Pres. div. ord., dated 18th ult., appg. Capt. J. Smith, late 51st N.I., to act as station staff and dep. asst. qmr. gen. at Raneeungee, v. Capt. J. P. Wright. Peshawur brig. ord., dated 26th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. McN. Fleming, arr. with a detach. of art. recruits, to receive med. ch. of the 17th irreg. cav.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Capt. G. E. Holmes, brig. maj., Jullundur, fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, in ext.

33rd N.I.—Brev. col. R. T. Sandeman, fr. June 14 to Oct. 31, in ext.

Gwalior Camel Corps.—Unatt. Lieut. E. D. Page, adjt., fr. May 15 to June 30, to pres., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., on the same account.

June 5.—The foll. officers are, at their own request, perm. to res. their appts.:—

Lieut. H. H. Gough, of the 1st Eur. lt. cav., 2nd in com. 2nd Mahratta horse.

Lieut. J. Morland, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., instructor of musketry.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Lieut. T. A. Butler to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. Morland, res.

Ens. P. H. B. Marsh, gen. list, is app. to do du. with 9th irreg. cav., and directed to join.

Surg. R. Whittall is app. to offic. as garr. surg. at Agra, in add. to his other du., dur. abs. of Surg. T. S. Lacy.

June 6.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appts.:—

13th Punjab Inf.—Capt. B. Soady, late 24th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

20th Punjab Inf.—Capt. A. Robinson, late 19th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

1st Assam L.I. Brig.—Capt. A. G. Forsyth, 3rd Eur. regt., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. B. M. Loveday, dec.

Dated 13th idem.—Directing Asst. surgs. R. Carter and A. R. Brochie, lately arr. from England to do du. at the gen. hospital.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Etawah station orders, dated 9th and 10th ult., the former app. Lieut. and adj. J. G. Campbell, 42nd N.L.I., to act as station staff, in add. to his other du.; and the latter dirg. offic. Civil surg. J. Sheetz to afford med. aid to the above corps dur. the abs., on priv. leave, of Asst. surg. J. J. Durant.

Pres. div. order, dated the 12th ult., dirg. Brev. maj. R. L. Thompson, late 10th N.I. ret. from furl., to join and do du. with 65th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Jhansi station order, dated 22nd ult., dirg. Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, Bengal art., to afford med. aid to left wing of Bareilly levy, in add. to his other du.

Sirhind div. order, dated 23rd ult., dirg. Asst. surg. R. Mantell, m.b., ret. from Kurrachee, to receive med. ch. of Loyal Poorbeah regt., as a temp. measure.

Leave of absence:—

Late 62nd N.I.—Capt. F. J. Sidebottom (doing dn. with Barrackpore, recruit dep.), from 1st June to 30th Nov., to Neilgherry hills.

65th N.I.—Capt. H. L. Robertson, from 6th May to 5th June, to remain at the presy., prep. to furl. to Eur. under the new rules.

76th N.I.—Lieut. F. R. N. Fortescue, interp. and qmr., for 2 mo., from date he may avail himself of it, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under old rules. This canc. the leave granted to him in G.O. 12th March last.

The following Meean Meer brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated 16th ult.—Directing Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I., arr. in charge of recruits for 3rd and 5th Eur. L.C., to return to Meerut.

Dated 18th ult.—Directing Lieut. A. D. Anderson, late 61st N.I., arr. with volunteers, to return to Cawnpore.

Dated 3rd idem.—Placing the services of Asst. surg. R. Fryer at the disposal of the offic. dep. insp. gen. of hospital, Barrackpore circle, for duty with Eur. recruit depot at that station.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, May 28.—Head Quarters, Simla, May 11.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers, recently prom., have been posted to battalions, as follows:—

1st Foot.—Capt. J. Creagh, to 1st batt.; Lieut. C. K. C. Rooke, to 1st batt.; Lieut. F. Farrell, to 1st batt. 4th Foot.—Capt. R. A. Law, to 1st batt.; Capt. J. W. Madden, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. and Adj. C. F. Brockman, to 2nd batt. 24th Foot.—Lieut. col. E. Wodehouse, to 1st batt.; Major F. C. Skurray, to 1st batt.; Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, to 2nd batt.

Capt. Crutchley, on being relieved from duty with the 4th Sikh inf., will proc. to join 2nd batt. 24th foot at the Mauritius, at the public expense.

Lieut. Unwin, 1st batt. 8th foot, will proc. to England by the next overland steamer in place of Lieut. Lovekin, 1st batt. 20th foot (supernum.), reporting himself immediately on arr. to adj. gen., Horse Gds.

The leave granted to Lieut. W. B. B. Christie, 80th foot, May 8, is from May 1, 1860, to Nov. 1, 1861.

The leave granted to Major R. P. Harrison, 37th foot, March 13 last, is cancelled at his own request.

FREE TRANSIT FOR MILITARY CLOTHING ONLY.

It having been brought to the notice of his lordship the C. in C. that considerable inconvenience and extra correspondence has been experienced by applications from regimental agents to the military storekeeper for free transit orders and storage for regimental necessities received from England, it is to be distinctly understood, that only clothing supplied by Government will be forwarded by free transit, and commanding officers are requested to instruct their agents to forward all regimental necessities consigned to them direct to their regiments.

The following orders are confirmed:

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Rose:

Granting leave to Lieut. J. D. Strange, from April 23 to June 23, to Jaulna.

Granting leave to Ensign L. Knipe, 95th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the gen. officer comdg. Lahore division:

Dated May 4.—Direct. Maj. Macdonald, 93rd highlanders, arrived at Meean Meer with families of soldiers, to proc. to Rawul Pindee.

By the gen. officer comdg. Dinapore div.:

Dated May 3.—App. Asst. surg. A. Humphrey, 77th foot, to med. chg. of the last div. of 37th foot as far as Dinapore, where he will be relieved by Staff Asst. surg. Ramsay.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 17th foot:

Dated May 2.—App. Capt. Blackall to act as interp. to the batt. from this date.

By the brigdr. comdg. at Allahabad:

Dated May 7.—Direct. Staff Asst. surg. Smith to do duty with 75th foot, dur. illness of Asst. surg. Reid.

By the brigdr. gen. comdg. Oude div.:

Dated April 25.—Direct. Staff surg. Moffatt to proc. to Allahabad and assume med. chg. of 75th foot.

By the gen. officer comdg. Peshawur div.:

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. A. F. Connell to Simla, fr. May 15 to Nov. 15, on m.c. 35th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. M. Walter, c.b., to Mussorie, from May 12 to Oct. 15. 37th Foot.—Maj. H. M. Sall to Neilgherries, fr. May 18 to Oct. 30; Capt. J. D. Collum to Neilgherries, from June 1 to Oct. 30; Capt. W. J. Bazaigetto to England under new rules, m.c. 48th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Knight and Lieut. E. Feneran to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 31. 51st L.I.—Capt. A. Brigstocke to May 26, in ext. of priv. leave. 71st Foot.—Brev. maj. F. H. Lambton to England, from June 1 to Dec. 1. 75th Foot.—Capt. G. W. Muriel to Calcutta, from April 26 to June 25, thence to England, under m.c. 88th Foot.—Lieut. R. Miller to Mussorie, from May 9 to July 9, on m.c. Rifle Brigade, 3rd Batt.—Capt. S. S. Windham to Hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Aug. 31.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the following officers:

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. W. Newman, from Feb. 29 to Aug. 29. 6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Stratton, from March 8 to July 14. 8th Foot, 1st Batt.—Brev. Lieut. col. Brooke, from March 8 to Sept. 7. 19th Foot, 1st Batt.—Maj. Chippendall, from March 6 to Sept. 30. 42nd Foot.—Paymr. Bazaigetto, from Feb. 22 to Nov. 30. 88th Foot.—Lieut. col. Maynard, fr. Feb. 25 to Aug. 31.

Asst. surg. Hiffernan, 19th foot, will take med. chg. of depot hospital, Benares, in add. to his other duties.

Staff surg. Poole, on being relieved by Asst. surg. Hiffernan, will proc. to Allahabad and assume med. chg. of H.M.'s 75th foot.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 17.—Lieut. R. J. Cochrane, H.M.'s 34th regt., who was app. offic. a. de c. on the personal staff of Maj. gen. Sir J. E. Inglis, when in com. of the Cawnpore div., was perm. to accompany the maj. gen. in the same capacity on his transfer to the Madras presidency.

May 18.—Capt. E. R. B. Barnes, 37th foot, is app. (pro. tem.) provisional instructor of musketry to his regt., v. Lieut. Hawkes, app. adj.

May 21.—Lieut. Scott, 24th foot, is placed at the disp. of the dep. qmr. gen. at the presy., for employ. in the storekeeper's depart. as a temp. measure.

Leaves of absence:

17th Lancers.—Lieut. col. R. White to England, from June 23, 1860, to Dec. 22, 1861. 35th Foot.—Lieut. R. Ross to Nynee Tal, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on m.c. 71st Foot.—Capt. W. F. Segrave to Simla, to Oct. 15, in ext. 72nd Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. A. D. Thellusson to England, from date of leaving his regt., until his retirement from the serv. 94th Foot.—Capt. E. S. Mercer from Dec. 20, 1859, or date of departure from Attock, to March 14, 1860, to Calcutta, m.c., and in extension to June 4 or date of embarkation for England, on leave, on m.c. granted him in 11th para. of G.O., No. 41, dated April 10, 1860. The leave of absence granted him, dated April 16, is hereby cancelled.

May 23.—No. 71.—The undermentioned officer has passed in Hindoostani:—Capt. C. M. Pym, 75th foot.
May 25.—Capt. the Hon. L. Addington, royal art., having been posted to a battery in England, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to permit him to proceed to Europe by the first opportunity to join his battery.
 Surg. J. W. Fleming, 37th foot, is perm. to avail himself of the leave of abs. granted him to England, dated Calcutta, Oct. 28, 1859.

Orders confirmed:
 By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Rose, G.C.B.:
 Granting leave of abs. to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:
 24th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. and Adj. R. P. Fox.
 94th Foot.—Lieut. W. Collum. 98th Foot.—Col. H. Bates.

By the gen. officer comdg. Sirhind div.:
Dated April 12.—Direct. Asst. surg. J. G. Faught, 46th foot, to deliver over forty-two sick men of his corps on arr. at Kalka to Asst. surg. L. B. Roe, 92nd highlanders, and join his corps at Jullundur, where his servs. are urgently required.
 By the officer comdg. 80th foot.
Dated May 4.—App. Lieut. Godard to act as qrmr. to the corps until the arr. of Qrmr. Sheran.

Leaves of absence:
 17th Lancers.—Major L. E. Knight to Calcutta, fr. May 1 to Aug. 31. Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. W. A. Middleton, c.b., in ext., from July 2 to Nov. 2. 6th Foot.—Capt. J. J. Kendall to Neilgherry Hills, from June 1 to Oct. 15; Ensign D. D. D. Cötter to the Doonree Hills, from June 1 to July 31. 19th Foot.—Lieut. col. G. V. Munly to Mussoorie, Landour, and Simla, from May 26 to Nov. 26; Brev. Maj. F. M. Alison to England, under new rules, for 18 mo., from June 4; Ensign F. H. Evans from July 1 to Aug. 1, in ext. 37th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. Revne to Madras, from June 1 to Oct. 31. 56th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Massy to England, for 18 mo., from date of embarkation. 57th Foot.—Capt. F. S. Schomberg to England, for 6 mo., from June 1. 69th Foot.—Ens. G. E. Brace to England, for 6 mo., from date of departure from his regt. 79th Foot.—Lieut. F. P. Campbell, in ext., from June 13 to Dec. 12. Rifle Brigade, 3rd Batt.—Asst. surg. J. Storey to Mussoorie, from June 1 to Oct. 31, m.c.

Deputy Inspect. gen. Dr. Hadaway will proceed to Bombay and assume duties of principal med. officer of H.M.'s army in that presy., v. Deputy Inspect. gen. Dr. Whyte, proceed to England.

By order of the Hon. the Lieut.-gov.
 R. H. DAVIES, Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

UMRITSUR DIVISION.

Umritsur District.—Rajah Sahib Dyal.
RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.
 Rawul Pindie District.—Sirdar Futtah Khan of Kot.

PESHAWUR DIVISION.

Kohat District.—Khwajah Mahomed Khan.
 Peshawur District.—Syud Ayaodeen of Marozai.
 Hazara District.—Rajah Ali Goohur Khan.
 A special jurisdiction will also be conferred on the following chiefs in the

UMRITSUR DIVISION.

Rajah Tej Singh, of Sealkote.
 Sirdar Shumshere Singh, of Raja Sansee.
 By order of the Hon. the Lieut.-gov.
 R. H. DAVIES, Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Court Martial.

VET. SURG. T. HICKMAN.

Adj. gen's Office, Simla, June 12.—At a general court martial assembled at Peshawur on 1st May, 1860, Vet. surg. Thomas Hickman, att. to the Peshawur artillery division, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, by excessive indulgence in spirituous or other intoxicating liquors, rendering himself unfit for duty from the 21st to the 27th March, 1860, both days inclusive.
 Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Vet. surg. T. Hickman, to be severely reprimanded.

"Approved and confirmed."

(Signed) CLYDE, General,
 C. in C., East Indies.

Calcutta, May 30, 1860.

REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C.

Vet. surg. Hickman is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty. The C. in C. hopes that this trial will be a warning to Mr. Hickman, and that the promulgation of the result will be a sufficiently severe reprimand.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, June 8.—The hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. D. F. Carmichael to be private sec. to hon. the gov.

Lieut. col. R. Crewe, 45th N.I., to be mil. sec. to hon. the gov.

Capt. C. C. Fitzroy, H.M.'s 68th Foot, and Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd Foot, to be A. de Cs. to the hon. the gov.

June 15.—Mr. F. Lushington to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras.

The undermen. gentlemen of the Madras C.S. have obtained the rank of 3rd class:—

Mr. W. T. Blair, sub-coll. and jt. mag. of North Arcot, from April 5, 1860.

Mr. J. G. Thompson proceeded to Europe on furl., from May 31.

Mr. W. Fraser, covenanted civil engr., to be district engr. of Coimbatore.

Capt. G. V. Winscom, of the engr., to be district engr. of Tinnevely.

Capt. J. Carpendale, engr., to be principal of the civil engineering college, but to continue to perform the duties of dep. chief engr. as ordered on the 4th ult., until Maj. Ludlow takes up his app.

Capt. H. W. Rawlins, of the 30th N.I., to be asst. to the chief engr.

Lieut. H. Tulloch, of the engr., to be 1st asst. dist. engr. at the pres.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted, of the engr., to act as 1st asst. dist. engr. Madras, dur. abs. of Mr. Dopping on leave, or until further orders.

June 10.—The undermen. gentleman has obtained leave of abs. from his station:—Mr. D. F. Carmichael, private sec. to the hon. the gov., for 12 mo., under sect. VI. cl. 6 of the covenanted service absence rules, to England on m.c.

Lieut. W. M. Williams, 13th N.I., is per. to resign his app. as superin. of police.

June 7.—Mr. J. H. Goldie to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of zilla of Tinnevely, dur. abs. of Mr. W. Elliott, on m.c.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of the zilla of Bellary, dur. abs. of Mr. P. Irvine, on m.c.

June 8.—Capt. (brev. maj.) H. H. Bell, art., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on pension of a col., from June 22.

Returned to their duty:—

Capt. B. C. Hitchens, art., and Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw, arr. at Madras on June 5.

The underment. officers are perm. to res. the serv., at their own request:—

Ens. H. Posnett, 36th N.I., fr. March 2.

Asst. surg. C. H. Levingstone, fr. June 6.

Admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the art. and inf., and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively:—

Art.—Mr. Sanderson.

Inf.—Messrs. J. H. Caussen, H. E. D. Bayley, and R. Hunter, arr. at Madras on June 5.

No. 269.—Lieut. J. A. Woods, 1st Madras fus., is perm. to proceed to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

June 12.—No. 270.—The underment. officers are perm. to proceed to Eur.:—

Maj. gen. C. Wabab, inf., on furl., under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. E. M. Norie, 11th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. J. F. C. L. Harris, 14th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Cornet H. M. Clarke is rem. at his own request, fr. 7th to 1st regt. L.C., with effect fr. Dec. 1, 1859, and prom. to lieut. in the latter corps, in succ. to Dent prom.; date of commn., Dec. 1, 1859.

Admitted on estab. as a cadet for inf., and prom. to rank of ens.:—

Mr. J. L. G. Silver: arr. at Madras on June 7.

June 15.—No. 277.—The transfer of Maj. C. H. Case, 22nd N.I., to invalid batt., as notified in G.O. Sept. 30, 1859, No. 376, has been sanc. by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to the rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates specified against their names:—

Lieut. G. H. Stiles, 4th N.I., June 13.

Lieut. A. Jenkins, 2nd N.I., June 14.

Lieut. G. N. Johnstone, 1st N.I., June 14.

Lieut. E. Dunbar, 12th N.I., June 14.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Asst. surg. J. McDonald, on m.c., for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Mr. F. O. B. Wither, who arrived at Madras on June 5, is admitted on estab. as an asst. surg.

June 15.—No. 279.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appt., alterations of rank, and promotions:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. A. Browne, 12th N.I., to be a brigadier of 1st class to complete the estab., and to comd. the Nagpore force, to have effect from date of prom. to Major gen. of Brigdr. M. Carthew.

Inf.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. G. E. G. Kenny to take rank from May 24, 1859, in succession to Duke, prom.

2nd Eur. L.I.—Maj. A. M. Molyneux (ret.), Capt. H. A. Graham, and Lieut. F. P. H. Bird to take rank from May 24, 1859, in succn. to Kenny prom.

Inf.—Lieut. col. R. W. O'Grady to take rank from Dec. 21, in succn. to Carthew prom.

34th L.I.—Maj. W. F. Hutton (invalided), Capt. J. Davidson, and Lieut. C. Hayter, to take rank from Dec. 21, 1859, in succn. to O'Grady, prom.

Inf.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Marshall, to take rank from Jan. 2, 1860, v. Ricketts, invalided.

33rd N.I.—Maj. A. N. Rich, Capt. B. J. C. Prior and Lieut. T. D. Chatterton to take rank from Jan. 2, in succn. to Marshall, prom.

Inf.—Sen. Maj. F. B. Lys, from 45th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Liardet ret.; date of commn., Feb. 16.

45th N.I.—Sen. Capt. (Brev. lieut. col.) R. Crewe to be maj., sen. Lieut. C. M. White to be capt., and sen. Ens. J. F. Learmouth to be lieut., in succn. to Lys prom.; date of commn., Feb. 16.

22nd N.I.—Sen. Capt. W. G. Robertson to be maj., sen. Lieut. T. Austin to be capt., and sen. Ens. T. O. Underwood to be lieut., v. Case, invalided; date of commns., Oct. 1, 1859.

28th N.I.—Sen. Ens. R. H. Russell to be lieut., v. Lawder dec.; date of commn., May 9.

June 22.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appts.:—

Lieut. col. W. H. Horsley, chief engr., and Capt. J. Carpendale, Principal of the Engineering College, to be Fellows of the Senate of the Madras University.

Mr. S. R. Dawes, district moonsiff of Tanjore, to act as principal sudr amin, Bellary, until further orders.—To join immediately.

No. 282.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms.:—

Art.—Senior 2nd Capt. John De Courcy Sinclair, to be capt., and Senior Lieut. E. S. Milman to be 2nd capt., v. Bell, retired; date of commissions, June 22.

Lieut. G. H. Trevor, is entitled to the pay and allowances of lieut. from June 22, in success. to Milman, prom.

Lieut. W. Fane, 11th N.I., is prom. to rank of capt. by brev., from June 21.

The following orders by the officer comdg. the troops in the Straits are confirmed:—

Order dated May 2.—Placing the servs. of Capt. W. S. Mitchell, 22nd N.I., at disposal of gov. of the Straits settlements, for the purpose of offic. as superint. of convicts and exe. engr. at Penang, dur. abs., and from date of departure on m.c. to Eur., of Capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th N.I.

Order dated May 3.—Placing the servs. of Lieut. W. H. G. Palmer, 40th N.I., at disposal of the gov. of the Straits settlements, for employ. in dept. of public works.

Judicial Dept., June 22.—Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, zillah surg. of Cumbacorum is, at his own request, placed at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

New Native Judges.

No. 641, dated Lahore, 26th May, 1860.—Notification.—With the sanction of, and in accordance with, the announcement mad. at the Durbar held at Lahore on the 16th February, 1860, H.E. the Governor-general and Viceroy of India, the Hon. the Lieut.-governor is pleased to confer judicial, revenue, and police jurisdiction as hereinafter detailed, on the undermentioned chiefs and jagheers within their own territories and jagheers.

In the Trans-Sutlej States, the Rajah of Nadoun is invested with the full criminal and police jurisdiction of a deputy commissioner; except that he will not be competent to give sentence of imprisonment beyond six months; or of fine beyond Rs. 200. He is further invested with the full revenue jurisdiction of a deputy-commissioner; and with the power to decide all civil suits, the cause of action in which has arisen in his territory, not exceeding the value of Rs. 300. In all cases, an appeal will lie to the deputy-commissioner of the district.

The Rajah of Seeba is invested with similar criminal, police, revenue and civil powers.

The undermentioned chiefs and jagheers are invested with the special powers of assistant-commissioners in criminal and revenue cases, and with power to decide civil suits, the cause of action in which has arisen within their jagheers, not exceeding the value of Rs. 300. In all cases an appeal will lie to the deputy-commissioner of the district. They will also receive the reports of the village police regarding all crimes committed on their estates, and will initiate the steps for their detection. In heinous cases, information will also be conveyed to the nearest government police post.

DELHI DIVISION.

Kurnal District.—The Nawab of Kurnal, (excluding the township of Kurnal.)

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

Thanesur District.—The Nawab of Koonjpoora, the Bhace of Urnowlee, the Bhace of Siddooal, the Sirdars of Badroo Khan.

Umballa District.—The Sirdar of Boorea, the Meer of Kotaha, Meera Runjeet Singh of Rangurh. Rai Kishen Singh of Raipoor, Sirdar Dyal Singh of Chumrola.

Loodiana District.—Sirdar Ootum Singh of Rampoor, Sirdar Mith Singh of Mulowdh, Bhace Sumpoorum Singh of Bagrean.

LAHORE DIVISION.

Lahore District.—Sirdar Kanh Singh, Nukkye. Ferozepore District.—Gooroo Goolab Singh.

Goojranwalla District.—Sirdar Jhunda Singh, Bootalia.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, June 5.—Lieut. G. S. Hutchings, 9th N.I., is app. actg. adjt. 49th N.I. So much of G. O. March 29 as posts Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, 36th N.I., is cano.

The following removal is ordered:—Asst. surg. R. Dempster, fr. do. du. 23rd L.I., to 39th N.I.

June 6.—Asst. surg. E. M. Ross, do. du. dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals Pegu div., to join and do du. with 4th N.I.

June 9.—The undermentioned officers of 4th N.I. are relieved fr. do. du. with 3rd extra regt. and will proc. to join Capt. J. F. A. Plant and Lieut. R. H. Phelps.

Lieut. C. S. B. Neill, 1st Madras fus., is relieved fr. do. du. with Eur. infantry depot at Arcot, and will rejoin his regt.

Ens. J. F. Lawder relieved fr. do. du. with 1st Madras fus., and will join and do du. with 14th N.I.

With reference to G. O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the undermen. officers are app. to do duty as below specified:—

Ens. H. E. D. Bayley, with 49rd foot, to join on expiration of the priv. leave granted to him in G.O. dated 8th inst.

Ens. J. H. Gaussen, R. Hunter, and J. L. Silver, with 74th highlanders, to join.

June 11.—Lieut. H. C. Stevens, 4th L.C., is perm. to do du. with 1st L.C. until Oct. 1, when he will proc. to join his regt.

The following removals are ordered in the art.:—Capt. A. Stewart, from 4th batt. A comp., to 4th batt. B comp.; to join.

Capt. B. C. Hitchens, from 1st batt. A comp., to 4th batt. B comp.; to join.

June 12.—Lieut. F. D. Plowden, 17th N.I., is app. adj. of that regt. with effect from April 27.

June 13.—The undermentioned officers have been perm. to count as service the period of leave specified against their names:—

Capt. (Brev. lieut. col.) G. S. Cotter, art., 18 mo.

2nd Capt. G. G. Pearse, art., 15 mo.

Capt. W. A. Gib, 48th N.I., 12 mo.

Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, 28th N.I., 15 mo.

Capt. F. Applegath, 83rd N.I., is app. to do duty with 34th L.I.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in Hindoostanee language.

Lieut. L. A. Kerrich, 32nd N.I., Moulmein, qualified as adj.

With reference to G.O. Feb. 29 last, the undermentioned officers are to be considered as having passed the examination prescribed by Govt. for staff employ in Burmah.

Lieut. W. C. Plant, 4th N.I.

Lieut. C. E. Watson, Madras art.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above officers.

June 14.—The period of suspension awarded 2nd Capt. J. R. J. Robertson, 5th batt. art., by the sentence of a European court-martial, will expire June 21, and that officer will return to his duty on the day following.

Lieut. L. A. Kerrich, 32nd N.I., is app. adj. of that regt.

June 16.—Lieut. G. Tyndall, 1st N.I., is app. adj. of that corps with effect from 22nd ult.

June 18.—The following posting is ordered in artillery:—

2nd Capt. G. C. M. Martin, from late prom., to B troop horse art.

Ens. J. W. Ouchterlony, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to do duty with 34th N.I., until July 4.

June 16.—The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. G. Fyndall, 1st N.I. Hooshungabad—qualified as adj.

June 20.—The following postings are ordered:—

Capt. (brevet major) A. R. West, to European Veterans.

Capt. P. L. Codd, to Eur. Veterans.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ens. E. A. Campbell, 11th N.I., Madras—qualified for general staff.

Ens. H. D. Barne, 1st N.I.—qualified for comd. of a company.

The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Hill, from 2nd Eur. L.I. to 5th N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Marshall, from late prom. to 8th N.I.

Lieut. col. F. B. Lys from late prom. to 2nd Eur. L.I.

The undermentioned officers now doing duty with 48rd foot and 74th Highlanders, having been reported qualified to comd. a company at battalion exercise, are appd. to do duty as below specified.

Ensigns A. C. Mottet to join and do duty with 34th L.I., J. S. Blaxland to join and do duty with 47th N.I., W. H. Beek to continue to do duty with 74th Highlanders, and S. L. Bagshawe to join and do duty with 8th N.I.

June 6.—The undermentioned order is confirmed:—

By the officer commanding centre division, appg. Surg. W. G. Prichard, m.d., of the Madras art., to the med. charge Giudi Jail, v. Surg. C. D. Currie, m.d., to have effect from April 25.

June 22.—Ens. H. W. Bainsfather is removed from do. duty artillery recruit depot to do duty 1st Madras Fusiliers—to join.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, June 21.)

Judicial Dept., Bombay Castle, June 15.—Mr. Elphinstone, act. 2nd asst. mag. of Tanna, is vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the powers of flogging and review.

June 16.—Mr. Larpent, supernu. 3rd asst. mag. of Poona, is vested with powers conferred on a mag.

Revenue Dept., June 14.—Mr. A. Rogers, coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, has an ext. for 1 mo. of leave granted to him on 12th ult.

June 19.—Mr. D. Davidson, coll. and mag. of Poona, having returned from England, is perm. to rejoin his app., and allowed special leave of 1 week for that purpose, dating fr. 9th inst.

Gen. Dept., June 16.—Mr. C. J. Forjetta to be municipal comr. for the town and island of Bombay, and president of the Board of Commissioners, and Mr. K. H. Showell to offic. in the above apps.

June 20.—Mr. J. B. Richey, act. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, is attached to educational dept. on spec. du.

The serv. of Asst. surg. A. M. Rogers are placed at disp. of C. in C. fr. May 31.

Public Works Dept., June 11.—Capt. E. Southey, engr., to be a dep. consulting eng. in the railway dept., but to act as asst. to chief eng. at Pres.

(From the Government Gazette, June 28.)

Political Dept., Bombay Castle, June 27.—Mr. A. F. Bellasis acted as agent for the hon. the gov. at Surat, from May 9th to 25th last.

Public Works Dept., June 25.—Capt. E. Southey, engr., has been app. to act as civil architect and dockyard engr.

June 27.—Lieut. A. LeMessurier, corps of engr., assu. charge of his app. as prob. asst. engr. in Scinde on 15th inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept., June 25.—Rev. R. F. Colvin, actg. sen. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is allowed to proc. on pastoral duty to Ahmednuggur and Poona, and to be absent from the pres. from June 24th to Aug. 2nd inclusive.

June 27.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Rev. J. F. Spring, garrison chaplain, dated April 11, is cano. from June 15, the date of his ret. to his duty at pres.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, June 21.—No. 388.—Asst. surg. R. Brown, Bengal estab., has a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 389.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Eur., on m.c., granted to Capt. A. T. Etheridge, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., in G.O. dated May 21, 1859, is cano. fr. May 11, the date of his return to presy.

No. 390.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieut. E. Cunningham, 7th N.I., in addition to his duties as actg. staff officer, to be actg. bazaar master, and to rec. ch. of treasure chest at Kulladghie, from Lieut. Watts.

June 22.—No. 392.—Ens. P. Murray, adjt. 3rd Belooch regt., has a furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl regs.

THE NEW MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

June 23.—No. 391.—In accordance with the provisions contained in the new medical warrant published in G. O. G. No. 353, March 30, 1860, republished in G. O. No. 252, dated April 30 last, relating to the admission, promotion, and relative rank of the medical officers of the Indian military forces, the designation of the undermentioned officers on the Bombay establishment will be in future as indicated below:—

DESIGNATION.

Present.

Director general medical department.
Inspector general of hospitals.
Superintending surgeon.

Future.

Principal inspector general medical department.
Inspector general of hospitals, as at present.
Deputy inspector general of hospitals.

No. 398.—The foll. officers, cadets of the season 1845, are prom. to brev. rank of capt. fr. date specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. A. Beville, 8th N.I.; D. J. Macdonald, 2nd gren. N.I.; and W. Waddington, 20th N.I.; date of prom., June 14.

No. 394.—The foll. proms. are made:—

H.M.'s 22nd N.I.—Capt. E. C. Beule to be maj.; Lieut. W. L. Briggs to be capt. of a comp.; and F. J.

S. Adam to be lieut., fr. June 6, in succ. to Boye, ret. No. 402.—Lieut. col. E. L. Russell, remount agent, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an ext. of leave for 3 mo.

June 25.—No. 403.—Furl. to Eur., on m.c., fr. the date of their departure fr. China, is granted to the underment. officers for the periods specified:—

Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone, of H.M.'s 18th N.I., for 15 mo., under new furl regs.

Lieut. W. H. Mason, of H.M.'s 3rd N.I., for 15 mo., under old furl. regs.

No. 405.—Admitted to the serv., as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, June 17:—

No. 387.—Infantry:—Mr. E. S. Walcott.

June 27.—No. 410.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. M. Rogers were placed at disposal of the C. in C. fr. May 31.

No. 411.—The foll. prom. is made:—

Med. Dept.—1st class Asst. surg. J. Turner to be surg., fr. June 9, v. Surg. A. Gibson, ret.

Bombay.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of H.M.'s principal Secretary of State for India, date of arrival at Bombay, June 25:—

Capt. W. Montrou, 24th N.I., Lieut. and adj. N. B. Thoyts, 30th N.I., and Asst. surg. N. Hopkins.

The undermentioned officers are placed at disposal of qr.mr. gen., to proceed in charge of horses to China:—

Cpts. R. W. Richards and T. W. W. Pierce, 10th N.I., Lieut. J. Gatacre, 23rd N.I.

June 23.—No. 401.—The order, dated April 6, by Brigdr. gen. Hale, making over the command of the Scinde div., from the 7th inst., to Col. Sir C. Stuart, K.C.B., is confirmed.

June 25.—No. 408.—The following extract of G.O., by the Government of India, dated June 6, is republished:—

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave of m.c.:—

Brev. col. G. I. Jameson, 1st Bombay Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers), mil. and gen., Bombay, and pres. of the mil. finance commission—for 15 months, under the new regs.

June 28.—No. 412.—Lieut. T. R. Nimmo, of H.M.'s 28th N.I., has a furl. to Europe for 3 years, under old furl. regs.

No. 414.—Capt. A. W. Graham, of H.M.'s 4th Bombay N.I. (Hifes), is appd. paymaster of northern div. of the army, v. Major Jopp, resigned.

No. 413.—The order, dated 30th April, by Major Baynes, dirg. the staff officer at Dharwar, in add. to his own dus., to receive ch. of the office of the superint. of Bazaars at that station from Lieut. James, H.M.'s 20th N.I., is confirmed.

June 29.—No. 416.—The order, dated 29th May, by Brigd. Williams, appg. Lieut. Goldsworthy, H.M.'s 8th hussars, to act as asst. exec. engr. at Neemuch, during abs. of Lieut. Mathew, v. Lieut. Mallaby, ordered to proc. on du. to Nusserabad, is confirmed.

No. 417.—The servs. of Capt. C. T. Aitchison, act. mily. paymr., P.D.A., are placed at disp. of C. in C. from 1st Aug.

June 30.—No. 418.—The following promotions are made:—

H.M.'s 5th N.I.—Lieut. G. B. Tyrwhitt, to be capt., and Ens. J. McKnight Hartigan, to be lieut., from 22nd May, in succ. to Mackechinie, dec., on 21st idem.

Infantry.—Sen. lieut. col. G. Macan, to be col., and senr. maj. C. G. G. Munro, from 16th N.I., to be lieut. col., from 2nd June, in succ. to Col. (gen.) Sir D. Lightan, dec., on 1st idem.

H.M.'s 16th N.I.—Capt. Jopp to be maj., Lieut. G. W. Macauley, to be capt., and Ens. C. B. Myers, to be lieut., from 2nd June, v. Munro, prom.

No. 419.—Sec. capt. A. Blunt, regt. of art., is perm. to return to Eur. on furl. for 166 days, being the unexpired portion of the furl. for 2 years under new regs., granted in G.O. No. 57 of 19th Jan., 1857.

July 2.—No. 422.—Surg. J. W. Winchester, med. storekeeper, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 424.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of engr. and inf., on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, 25th June.

Engineers.—No. 419, Mr. G. W. Oldham, and No. 420, Mr. H. W. Watson.

Infantry.—No. 484, Mr. E. G. Sturt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, June 18.—With reference to G. O. of April 17, Lieut. Bacon, of H.M.'s 95th regt., is attached to H.M.'s 56th regt., instead of 57th regt., during his attendance at School of Instruction at Poona.

CHARGE OF COMPANIES.

June 20.—The C. in C. desires it to be notified that officers serving under the new conditions on being attached for duty with regts. are eligible to hold charge of companies in the same manner as other officers, after having passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular language of the men, and been reported qualified for command, as laid down under para. 218, page 29, 2nd Appendix Jameson's Code.

Bombay, June 21.—Capt. H. F. Bolton, of the 12th N.I., is attached to the 2nd Gren. N.I., at pres., until the close of the monsoon.

Cornet D. G. Pitcher, temp. attached to H.M.'s 6th Drags., passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on June 18.

Poona, June 22.—The following transfers in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Captains A. B. Kemball, G. Hossack, and R. A. Moroe, from late 3rd native batt. to 4th batt.; Capt. E. Wray, from 3rd to 1st batt.; 2nd Capt. J. R. Henderson and C. S. Lucas, from 3rd to 4th batt.; 2nd Capt. T. M. Harris, from 3rd to 1st batt.; 2nd Capt. J. B. Hardy, from 4th to 1st batt.; 2nd Capt. J. H. Malcolmson, from horse brig. to 2nd batt.; Lieut. W. H. Brydon, from 3rd to 2nd batt.; Lieuts. C. E. Basevi, E. G. Battiscombe, H. F. Gibb, C. C. Pemberton, R. Le Messurier, and W. Ward, from 3rd to 4th batt.; and Lieut. W. W. Benson, from reserve batt. to 4th batt.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. T. Rose, 18th N.I., is confirmed in the appt. of qmrr. and interp. to that corps.

Bombay, June 23.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Lieut. A. Soppi, 10th N.I., to count as service for pension the leave to Eur., which he obtained in G.O. No. 318, of March 26, 1858, in consequence of illness contracted on field service.

Leave of absence:—

22nd N.I.—Lieut. W. Lumsden, from June 19 to July 15, to Poona, on m.c.

June 25.—Orders confirmed:—

By Col. Heath, comdg. Deesa field brig., dated June 11, granting leave to Lieut. Gore, H.M.'s 33rd regt., from June 8 to July 7, to remain at Mount Aboon, m.c.

Bombay, June 26.—Inf. Cadet E. G. Sturt, recently arrived from England, is att. to do du. for 6 mos. with H.M.'s 56th foot.

Asst. surg. N. Hopkins is placed on general duty Scinde div., and directed to join forthwith.

The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in the colloquial Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. M. Beresford, 72nd highlanders.

Ens. G. Shirlock, 72nd highlanders.

Leave to England under the new furl. regs. is granted to Cornet Bruce, 17th Lancers, m.c.

Poona, June 27.—Lieut. A. M. P. Browne, of H.M.'s 33rd regt., is attached to H.M.'s 56th foot at Poona until the season admits of his joining the head qrs. of his regt. at Deesa.

Leave of absence:—

72nd Highlanders.—Ens. A. Tanner, in extn. from July 5 to Aug. 4, to remain at Bombay on m.c.

Bombay, June 28.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated June 18.—By the officer comdg. 19th N.I., directing Lieut. W. Scott to receive charge of pay and qmrr.'s office from Capt. Day.

Dated June 21.—By the same officer apptg. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Creagh to act as qmrr. and interp. to 19th N.I., v. Scott.

Poona, July 2.—At the recommendation of the act. dep. inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. Stanley, 3rd drag. gds., will proc. and assume med. ch. of the squadron of his regt. at Ahmednuggur, relieving Asst. surg. J. Davis, of H.M.'s 57th regt., who will rejoin his regt. at Poona.

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALION.

Poona, June 3.—1. Referring to 2nd clause G.O. No. 353 of the 20th ult., the Eur. officers of the nat. vet. batt. will, fr. 1st prox., be borne on an unatt. list, designated "H.M.'s Bombay Invalid Establishment," and the officers of this estab. will be permitted to reside at any military or civil station within the Pres., where they will be liable to be called upon to perform any duties for which they are eligible.

Lieut. col. Troward will be pleased to furnish a roll of all officers on the unatt. list, with their selected places of residence denoted, in view to the same being published in gen. orders.

2. With reference to G.O. of June 30, No. 689, the staff hitherto sanctioned for the Colaba depot will proceed with the gen. depot to Poona, under orders of Major Vacher, H.M.'s 33rd regt.

3. Capt. H. F. Bolton, 12th N.I., is attached to the school of musketry.

Bombay, July 3.—Lieut. C. J. Richardson, 8th N.I., has been placed at disp. of qmrr. gen., to proc. in charge of horses to China.

Poona, July 2.—The undermentioned officer has passed the required exam. in the colloq. Hindoostanee language:—

Ens. W. G. R. Herd, H.M.'s 95th regt.

June 30.—Referring to G. O. No. 414, dated 28th inst., Maj. Jopp, 16th N.I., is directed to join the regt. without delay.

Lieut. J. H. Bedford, corps of engineers, to reckon his service for furl., and the retiring pension fr. July 3, 1856, there having been no artillery cadets of the same season of appointment.

10th N.I.—Capt. J. W. W. Pierce has leave from June 11 to Aug. 9, to Bombay, on priv. leave.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, June 5.—No. 104.—Mr. E. J. Rudd, midshipman, has furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, June 6.—Messrs. H. Boys and F. W. T. Willaume, midshipmen, of the *Euphrates*, has priv. leave for 3 weeks each, to proceed, the former to Kirkee, and the latter officer to Poona.

Messrs. F. Foster and J. B. Butler, actg. masters of the Indus flotilla, having arrived from Kurrachee by the ship *Her Majesty* on the 4th inst., were directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumeraries.

Bombay Castle, June 12.—No. 108.—Lieut. T. M. Philbrick has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mos., under new furl. regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, June 13.—Mr. W. C. Beaumont, capt.'s clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proceed by the China mail steamer which leaves this on the 16th inst. to join the *Assaye*.

June 9.—Mr. Arnet Mate, supernum. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proceed by the P. and O. Company's steamer to Hong Kong, to join the *Assaye* as actg. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

June 11.—Actg. lieut. T. L. Seaton, of the *Euphrates*, was permitted to reside on shore at the Sanatorium for the benefit of his health, from 9th inst.

Mr. Higgs, 1st class engr., having returned from the priv. leave granted him, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernum., for duty in the factory.

Bombay Castle, June 2.—No. 98.—Mr. J. D. Budd, mate, has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c., under old regs.

June 6.—No. 105.—Capt. E. W. S. Daniell has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

June 7.—Mr. Hower, midshipman of the *Auckland*, was permitted to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c., from the 1st inst.

June 8.—Comdr. Macdonald is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Kurrachee by the mail steamer for the purpose of taking command of the Indus Flotilla.

Lieut. Lloyd is app. to the command of the *Auckland* on dep. of Comdr. Macdonald.

June 18.—No. 111.—The leave granted in G.O. No. 222, Dec. 12 last, to Lieut. A. J. Clark, is extended to 11th ult.

No. 113.—Mr. T. M. Lambarde, mate, returned to duty on 3rd inst.

Mr. W. A. Wheler, volunteer for the Indian navy, is admitted to the service from date of arrival 3rd inst.

June 19.—No. 114.—Lieut. A. J. Clark has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 115.—Mr. F. L. Seaton, mate, has furl. to Eur. for 1 year, m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 116.—Lieut. H. M. Chester has furl. to Eur. for 3 years fr. May 1, m.c., under old furl. regs.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, June 22.—The C. in C. notifies for general information, that on the 19th May, 1860, Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, captain's clerk, was examined provisionally, and deemed fit to perform the duties of clerk in charge on board any of the vessels of the I.N.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, June 21.—Mr. Lambarde, mate, supernu. att. to *Ajdaha*, was permitted to reside at the Sanatorium, on m.c., fr. 13th inst.

Mr. J. Newberry, 1st cl. eng., fr. hospital, is directed to rejoin the *Ajdaha* as supernu. fr. 21st inst.

Bombay Castle, June 23.—No. 119.—Lieut. G. O. B. Carew, I.N., has furl. to Eur. on m.c. for 2 years, under old furl. regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, June 23.—Commander Constable, comg. H.M.'s surveying schooner *Marie*, was employed on shore fr. 23rd April last, doing charts of his survey of the Persian Gulf.

The commander of the *Ajdaha* was permitted to enter Mr. W. Packhill, schoolmaster of that vessel, on the 17th Feb. last.

Lieut. C. Foster, of *Ajdaha*, is app. registrar of I.N. seamen, v. Lieut. Philbrick, on leave to England.

Mr. A. C. Dando, act. mr., supernu. on board the *Ajdaha*, is app. to charge of *Goolanar*.

June 25.—Asst. surg. McCloy, *Ajdaha*, is to be lent to H.M.'s str. *Retribution*, and is to be transf. to supernu. list.

Asst. surg. Davies, supernu. on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the complement of that vessel, v. McCloy.

Bombay Castle, June 25.—No. 120.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. of the I.N.

The undermentioned officers to reside on shore, at the Sanatorium, m.c.

Mr. J. Budd, mate, of the *Elphinstone*, and Mr. E. J. Rudd, midshipman, of *Euphrates*, from May 14.

Actg. lieut. W. F. Hewison, of the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, from May 16, 1860, to fill an existing vacancy.

Capt. J. Frushard, comdg. the *Ajdaha*, to perform duties of actg. gunnery officer, from April 27, v. Commander Grounds, to England.

Mr. H. Barrett, capt.'s clerk, supernu. of the *Lady Canning*, to be clerk in charge of the vessel, from April 20, v. Mr. Beaumont, clerk in charge, superseded.

The undermentioned officers of the *Lady Canning* were employed on detached duty between the dates and in the vessels specified below:—

Mr. Armstrong, midshipman, from March 31 to April 8, 1860, prize slave bugla *Egel*.

Mr. W. C. Loraine, midshipman, from April 4 to April 19, 1860, prize slave bugla *Salahi*.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, June 29.—The undermentioned midshipmen supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, are to be directed to proceed by the transport ship *Her Majesty*:—

Mr. Morgan, Mr. May, Mr. King, and Mr. Lowder. The two former to join the *Feroze* at Hong Kong, and the two latter to join the *Assaye* at Singapore.

June 27.—Messrs. B. H. Clark, A. T. Forde, and R. R. A. Capel, midshipmen of the *Auckland*, are to be transf. to the *Punjab*.

July 4.—Asst. surg. McCloy, who was directed to be lent to the *Retribution* as per S.O. No. 883, having been reported sick, rejoined the *Ajdaha* on the 26th ult., and was perm. to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, on m.c., on 28th ult.

Asst. surg. Davies, of the *Ajdaha*, was directed to be transf. to the supernu. list of that vessel, and lent to M.H.'s ship *Retribution* on 27th ult.

Asst. surg. Hugel was transf. from *Auckland* to *Ajdaha* on 30th ult.

New Rules for the Artillery.

No. 362.—The subjoined regulations, in force under the Bengal presidency, are made applicable to the artillery of the Bombay army:—

1. An officer, though posted to the horse artillery, receives foot artillery pay, under the following circumstances, viz.:—

I. From the date of commencement of a furlough to that of rejoining his troop or brigade on return to India.

II. While doing duty with the foot artillery as regimental staff in a battalion of foot, or in a division of artillery.

III. On nomination to staff employ, or to a detached duty, whereof the prescribed remuneration compensates for the loss of cavalry pay and horse allowance, the restriction continuing from the date of his quitting his troop or brigade (or from the date of the G.O. announcing his removal, if absent from his troop or brigade at the time of nomination,) to the date of return to his troop or brigade on relief from the staff employ or detached duty.

2. Horse artillery pay and allowances will continue payable for the entire period of absence on a temporary duty, of which the prescribed remuneration would not compensate for the loss of horse artillery pay and allowances; provided that, on completion of the duty, the officer rejoin his troop without delay. Horse artillery pay and allowances will also be passed for three months from the date of an officer quitting his troop or brigade, on other temporary detached duty, or on other staff employment, than that of regimental staff in a battalion of foot artillery or a division of artillery.

3. An officer of horse artillery, appointed to act as adjutant and quartermaster to even a mixed division of artillery, which, perhaps, includes his own troop, will be posted to the foot artillery; for he will receive foot artillery pay and allowances from, at latest, the date of coming into receipt of the staff allowance of adjutant.

Garrison Duties.

Bombay Castle, June 23.—No. 393.—The following modifications of existing arrangements for the military duties of the garrison and presidency will have effect from July 1st next:—

The office of town major is abolished, his duties as the administrative staff officer of the Governor and C. in C. of the garrison will be fulfilled by the brig. comdg. the garrison.

The brigadier will be under the direct orders of the C. in C. of the army. If he have to address the gov. of the fort, he will do so either personally or by letter through the mil. sec. to the gov.

The office of sec. to the general prize committee is abolished, and the remaining duties of the town major will be taken by the garrison staff and by the general staff under the orders of H.E. the C. in C. of the army.

All details of duty, discipline, and the accommodation of troops will rest with the C. in C. of the army, but permanent changes in the garrison arrangements will be referred by the C. in C. to the governor.

The appointment of a brigade major is sanctioned. The office of fort adjutant is abolished.

The asst. qmrr. gen. now attached to the qmrr. gen.'s office in Bombay will belong to the garrison staff, and will conduct the embarkations, debarkations, and other local duties of the qmrr. gen.'s dept. under the orders of the brigadier.

The dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals at the Pres. will be the sen. med. officer under the orders of the brigadier.

The brigadier will, therefore, have under his orders the following staff:—A brigadier major and asst. qmr. gen., a barrack mr., a dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, a garrison surgeon and his assistant. The warrant and non-commissioned staff will be the same as heretofore.

The European General Hospital will henceforth be a civil institution. It will admit military patients as heretofore, until other arrangements can be made. The garrison engineer will continue to carry on his duties as formerly, excepting that his channel of communication will be the brigdr. comdg. instead of the town major.

The ordnance and commissariat departments will give immediate attention to the requisitions of the brigdr. comdg., subject to their departmental rules and the regulations of Govt.

The town major's list will hereafter be designated the unattached list, and all the duties and correspondence connected therewith will be conducted in the department of the adj. gen.

The garrison band will be under the orders of the mil. sec. to the governor.

Victualling of Europeans.—Indian Navy.

No. 121.—The gov. in council having had under consideration the scale of victualling for Europeans on board the vessels of the Indian navy, has been pleased to establish the following in lieu of that at present in force:—

For one Man per Day.

Fresh beef, or mutton, in lieu of salt meat lb. 1*
Fresh bread, in lieu of biscuit " 1†

Or

Biscuit " 1
Salt beef, or pork " 1
Rice oz. 4
Dholl " 2
Ghee " 1
Spirits Imperial pint ½
Wine (in lieu of spirits) " ¼
Salt oz. 1
Vegetables lb. ½
Firewood Quantity actually required.

Per Week.

Flour lb. 2
Raisins Pint ½
Vinegar oz. 2½
Tea oz. 2½
Sugar lb. 1 oz. 2
Mustard oz. 1
Coffee " 12
Lemon, or lime juice, as hereafter ordered.

2. The following scale shall have effect for one year, and from the 1st August next, on board vessels receiving this order before that date; otherwise, from the date of receipt, which should, in that case, be communicated to the auditor general.

3. On a complaint being made by any of the officers or ship's company that the salt meat supplied has, from age or from inferior quality, lost in boiling more than one-half of its original weight, the captain will order the surveying officers of the ship to inquire into the circumstances, and see whether the meat has been properly cut up and cooked. If it shall be proved to their satisfaction that the daily allowance to the officers and ship's company, or the portion supplied to any particular mess, has fairly lost by boiling more than one-half of the original weight of the meat when put into the coppers, the captain, if he considers an extra allowance necessary, may direct the purser to issue an additional quantity equal to half the original allowance complained of, placing his initials in the proper column of the statement as an authority for the total extra issue on each day.

4. As these extra issues are authorised only for the purpose of making up the dinner allowance, and as they are to be made only when the captain may consider them actually requisite for the proper subsistence of the officers or men, no portion, either of such extra issue, or of the original ration of salt meat in respect of which they may be made, is to be paid for as savings.

5. In case of the surveying officers having difficulty in deciding the claims for such extra issue, a fair selection of pieces of the meat are to be weighed before being put into the coppers, and also after being cooked.

[Note.—Salt meat is always to be steeped for two or more hours before being put into the coppers. It has been proved by experiment that one hour and a-half is sufficient time to cook the meat.]

6. When a ship shall be about to proceed to a foreign station, the purser is to make a demand, approved by the captain, for a supply of lime juice and sugar, according to the time for which she shall

* To be issued whenever procurable, provided the salt meat on board is not likely to spoil.

† Not to be issued when the biscuit is likely to spoil by keeping.

‡ Only to be issued with fresh meat, unless at the recommendation of the surgeon.

have been ordered to be victualled, or to the probable consumption during that time, according to the following rules, or to the capability of the ship for stowing the same.

7. Neither lime juice nor sugar for lime juice is to be issued to the crew while supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, nor within a fortnight after the issue of either, unless, from the state of health of the crew the surgeon shall consider it necessary, nor unless the captain shall give an order for the issue, which order will accompany the purser's accounts. Under these restrictions, the crew may receive lime juice and sugar at the rate of half-an-ounce of each per man per day; but as the supply may be prejudicial to some persons of the crew, the surgeon should deliver to the purser a list of those to whom the lime juice and sugar should not be issued.

The lime juice and sugar are not to be issued separately. They are to be mixed and made into sherbet before issued.

Remounts.

Poona, July 2.—H. Excellency the Hon. the Gov. in council has been pleased to resolve that the responsibility for the selection of remounts of the Bombay Army shall rest with the remount agent, who will be under the immediate orders of the C. in C. and in whom for the future will rest the nomination of an officer to that appointment.

In the purchase of horses, the remount agent will be assisted by a veterinary surgeon, who will be placed at his disposal for the purpose.

On the 15th August annually, officers commanding mounted corps will report direct to the remount agent the number of horses that will be required during the ensuing season, to complete their respective regiments.

Duplicates of these reports will be sent to the adjutant-general of the army.

On the receipt of these reports, the remount agent will prepare and forward for the orders of the C. in C. an annual estimate of horses required, describing the particular service for which they are needed—European or native cavalry, horse or foot artillery, and the sum at which they would probably be purchased.

This estimate will be submitted to Government, and on being sanctioned or modified, the remount agent will then commence his purchases, sending to Government monthly, through the adjutant-general of the army, returns of the number of those of each class purchased and of the sum advanced to him for their purchase.

These returns, after inspection by govt., will be trans. to the accountant gen.

After the remount agent has apportioned the remounts to the different branches of the serv., he is at liberty to ask for a committee of respective officers, horse art., lt. field batt., drags., and lt. cav. to confirm his judgment, from which no regimental appeal will ever be admitted.

If the agent does not call for such committees he will of course be liable to appeal.

Should any difference arise between the remount agent and the committee, a reference, with a full report of each case, must be made for the decision of the C. in C.

BIRTHS.

BEEDLE, wife of H., daughter, at Upper Colaba, June 25.
BERTIE, wife of W., son, at Poona, June 20.
BOYD, wife of Lieut.-col. B., son, at Landour, June 11.
BRINLEY, wife of J. C., daughter, at Sangor, June 15.
BUTTS, wife of W., daughter, at Nassick, June 22.
CADELL, wife of Capt. A. T., daughter, at Jaulnah, June 11.
CAMERON, wife of D. A., son, at Seoni, June 12.
CARMICHAEL, wife of D. F., daughter, at Madras, June 14.
CRACKOFT, wife of Lieut. B., son, at Jounpore, June 12.
DAVIDSON, wife of Rev. A., daughter, at Nassick, June 18.
DE SAREM, Mrs. C. H., son, at Colombo, June 24.
FITTON, wife of E. B., daughter, at Shanghai, May 22.
FITZGIBSON, wife of M., at Amoy, May 27.
FREEMAN, Mrs. J., daughter, at Colaba, July 2.
HOLLAND, wife of Capt., son, still-born, at Bombay, June 29.
HORST, wife of H., daughter, at Landour, June 15.
JONES, wife of Capt. W. L., daughter, at Etawah, June 20.
KEMBALL, wife of C. G., son, at Poona, June 27.
L'ESTRANGE, wife of H. G., son, at Calcutta, June 23.
LOWE, wife of T., son, at Ootacamund, June 13.
MACKAY, wife of Dr., son, at Ootacamund, June 2.
MARQUES, wife of F. F., daughter, at Hong Kong, June 6.
MAXWELL, wife of Col. G. V., son, still-born, at Mussoorie, July 20.
M'MILLAN, wife of H., son, at Jaulnah, June 28.
MEDHURST, wife of W., daughter, at Foo-chow-foo, May 31.

O'BRIEN, Mrs. E., son, at Calcutta, June 19.
OLDFIELD, wife of Dr., son, at Kathmandoo, June 9.
OLIVER, wife of N., son, at Bombay, June 30.
PATTON, wife of Col., son, at Ramandroog, May 30.
POULIER, wife of J. F., son, at Colombo, June 17.
PRIESTLY, wife of Lieut., son, at Delhi, July 5.
REILY, wife of G. M., son, at Dacca, June 16.
ROSS, wife of H. S. J., daughter, at Mirzapore, June 18.
ROWLAND, wife of W., daughter, at Lower Colaba, June 19.
RUSSELL, wife of R. H., son, at Commillah, June 10.
SEITZ, wife of H., son, at Bombay, June 17.
SCOTT, wife of Capt. F. C., daughter, at Bareilly, June 22.
SCOTT, wife of M. H., son, at Cumballa-hill, June 27.
SHEELS, wife of J., daughter, at Futtzygurh, June 15.
SHUTTLEWORTH, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Springdale, June 13.
SMITHETT, wife of H., son, at Benares, June 21.
STAINFORTH, wife of Capt. C. R., son, at Kamptee, June 23.
SWARIES, wife of F. A., daughter, at Calcutta, June 8.
TAPP, wife of J. B., son, at Kurrachee, June 22.
THOMPSON, wife of R., son, still-born, at Choringhee, June 21.
WOOD, wife of G. E. B., daughter, at Poona, June 23.
WOOD, wife of O., son, at Simla, June 13.
WOODHOUSE, wife of F., son, at Calcutta, June 23.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER, A., to Mary W., daughter of T. Bishworth, at Bombay, June 30.
BONNAR, W., to Agnes H., daughter of C. Marshall, at Lucknow, May 30.
CARSON, F. A., to Lavinia, daughter of R. Loder, at Galle, June 11.
COLLINS, James, to Mrs. Caroline Davis, at Bombay, July 2.
CRUTCHLEY, Capt. R. L., to Emily M., daughter of Capt. F. J. Bellew, at Abbottabad, June 9.
DIBB, Rev. A., to Mary J., daughter of Rev. J. Thomas, at Madras, June 13.
ELHART, J. M., to Miss Cecelia Gabriel, at Colombo, June 14.
EYRE, Col. V., to Catherine M., daughter of the late Capt. T. Eyre, at Calcutta, June 19.
GILES, R., to Caroline T., daughter of W. R. T. Stout, at Calcutta, June 13.
GOMES, P. R., to Miss Agnes L. McMahon, at Chander-nagore, June 18.
HORN, W., to Louisa S., daughter of F. Saunders, at Colombo, June 18.
KNIGHT, Maj. L. E., to Belinda, daughter of C. Knight, at Madras, June 25.
LEVERS, Lieut. H. R., to Eliza A., daughter of the late Maj. S. A. Relie, at Colombo, June 14.
LOUGHMAN, Lieut. A. R., to Mary, daughter of Capt. Horan, at Calcutta, June 8.
MACDONALD, A. J., to Lucy A., daughter of C. Rose, at Calcutta, June 8.
MARDMAN, Lieut. G. E. J., to Henrietta E., daughter of T. C. Pennington, at Decca, June 12.
MORGAN, Capt. O., to Anna M. H., daughter of Dr. C. J. Smith, at Waltair, June 20.
NORFER, R. E., to Catherine, daughter of R. W. Norfer, at Madras, June 12.
O'DOWDA, Lieut. J. W., to Laura, daughter of W. S. Crockett, at Jounpore, June 13.
POWELL, W. R., to May L., daughter of the late M. Lock, at Calcutta, May 31.
SMITH, A. R., to Annie, daughter of W. A. Montrieu, at Calcutta, June 21.

DEATHS.

AITKEN, Henrietta, widow of the late J. K., at Calcutta, aged 51, June 20.
AITKEN, Mary A., infant daughter of Maj. W. D., at Indore, June 25.
CARMICHAEL, Jane T., wife of D. F., at Madras, aged 25, June 14.
CARTER, William, at Bhaugulpore, May 21.
CHAPE, Capt. George, *Toeyneen*, at sea, May 22.
COLLINS, Mary A. H., wife of W., at Madras, aged 22, June 10.
CRAWLY, wife of J., at Rajcote, June 21.
CURTIES, Charles J., at Singapore, aged 51, June 5.
DENT, Capt. W., 22nd Madras N.I., at sea, on the *St. Nemesis*, June 5.
DEVERUNCE, John, at Mirzapore, aged 56, June 4.
DUPREZ, A. G., at Colombo, aged 30, June 11.
EATON, Eliza A., infant daughter of F., at Kurnool, June 15.
EGLINTON, Robert W. M., infant son of R. L., at sea.
FINNIMORE, Maj. B. K., Bombay Art., of cholera, at Mazagon, aged 35, June 24.
FREELY, Edmund, at Hong Kong, aged 40, May 31.
HAY, J. W., aged 50, June 7.
HURT, H. H., at Nokila, aged 59, May 21.
JAMESON, James W., at Calcutta, June 1.
JOHNSTON, Joseph O., inf. son of J. B., at Girgaum, June 15.
KNIGHT, Dr. R. C., at Bijnore, June 14.

LAMB, Dr. M. B., at Mussoorie, June 21.
 LE GEY, P. W., Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, at Ceylon, lately.
 LESLIE, Capt. Evelyn, H.M.'s Service at Calcutta, June 18.
 LILEY, W., at Landour, aged 45, May 28.
 LITTLEFIELD, John, at Agra, June 22.
 MACKESY, Dr. William, P. P., en route to Calcutta aged 32, June 21.
 MCKINNON, A. D., at Mozufferpore, aged 33, May 27.
 MOLINE, Dr. James P., at Cawnpore, aged 44, June 17.
 MURRAY, Ens. C. C. G., (doing duty 43rd Madras L.I.), at Madras, June 18.
 NICHOLLS, George, at Chirrapoonjee, aged 59, May.
 PEWELL, S., at Bellary, aged 70, June 8.
 RICKS, Herbert, at Madras, aged 20, June 27.
 ROBOTOM, John C., infant son of G., at Poona, June 23.
 SCOTT, William F., infant son of Rev. J., at Calpetty, June 11.
 SHILSTON, Capt. W. N., at Howrah, aged 47, June 12.
 STEWART, Alice F., inf. daughter of H., at Shalje-hampore, June 13.
 VARDON, Major F., 25th Madras N.I., at Mercara, about June 27.
 WICKHAM, Philip H., inf. son of H., at Poona, June 28.
 WYLIE, Lieut. James W., Bengal Horse Art., at Muttra, aged 20, June 17.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 24.
 18th Foot.—Capt. J. Baird, from 41st foot, to be capt., v. Haydock, who exch.
 37th Foot.—The app. of gent. Cadet H. P. Kirkwood, from Royal Military College, to an ens., without purch., as stated in the *Gazette* of July 3, has been cancelled.
 44th Foot.—Ens. H. W. Feilden, from 42nd foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Minnis.
 53rd Foot.—H. H. Stewart, gent., to be ens., without purch., in succ. to Lieut. Flood, promoted.
 54th Foot.—Surg. W. Poole, from staff, to be surg., v. Dowding.
 64th Foot.—Ens. W. J. Vonles to be lieut., without purch., v. Fennessy, dec.; Serg. J. O'Dell to be ens., without purch., v. Voules.
 80th Foot.—Capt. J. Wilkinson, from 25th foot, to be capt., v. St. Leger, who exch.
 83rd Foot.—Ens. J. Healy to be lieut., without purch., v. Colebrook, dec.

BREVET.

Colonel R. F. Crawford, royal art., to have the temp. rank of brig. gen., while in command of a brigade.
 Maj. H. Boyé, 22nd Bombay N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army.
 Maj. L. S. Hough, 31st Bombay N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army.
 Second Capt. C. E. Cumberland, royal engrs., to be maj. in the army.
 Second Capt. A. H. Bogle, Bengal art., to be maj. in the army.
 Capt. W. F. Hunter, 2nd Bombay L.C., to be maj. in the army.
 Capt. J. A. Wood, 20th Bombay N.I., to be maj. in the army.

July 31.

7th Lt. Drags.—G. E. Paget, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Viset. Royston, prom.
 8th Lt. Drags.—H. Phillips, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Pallier, prom.
 Royal Artillery.—Maj. gen. H. A. Scott to be col. comdnt., v. Duncley, dec.; Brev. col. C. V. Cockburn to be col., v. Gostling, ret. on full pay; Brev. lieut. col. W. A. Middleton, c.n., to be lieut. col., v. Cockburn; Brev. maj. L. W. Penn to be capt., v. Middleton; Lieut. O. Carr to be 2nd capt., v. Penn.—To be Adjts.—2nd Capt. J. W. Collington, v. Woolsey, prom.; C. P. Rotton, v. Forbes, prom.; R. J. Cairnes, v. Hay, prom.; W. Carey, v. Harrison; J. M. C. Vi-bart, v. Lukin; Maj. F. Downes, v. Le Mesurier; E. Keate, v. Penn; M. H. Fitzmaurice, v. Campbell; E. C. Vaughan, by augmentation; J. Hanwell, v. Byrne; Lieut. H. Brackenbury, by augmentation; 2nd Capt. J. Barton, v. Close, prom.; F. G. Ravenhill, v. Taylor; H. P. P. Phelps, v. Simpson, prom.; Act. Vet. surg. G. Naden to be vet. surg.
 Royal Engineers.—Brev. col. G. Burgmann to be col., v. Sandham; Brev. maj. J. W. Gosset to be lieut. col., v. Burgmann; 2nd Capt. W. H. Noble, to be capt., v. Gosset; 2nd Capt. H. Williams, from h.p., to be 2nd capt., v. Noble.
 Military Train.—Lieut. G. F. Wilkinson, fr. 68th foot, to be lieut., v. Burke, who exch.
 5th Foot.—A. M. Hill, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Mackinlay, prom.
 18th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Bryant to be capt., without purch., v. Canavan, dec.
 23rd Foot.—Lieut. J. Tilly to be capt., by purch., v. Hon. N. Fienues, who ret.; Ens. R. C. Bacon to be lieut., by purch., v. Tilly.

37th Foot.—Lieut. C. P. Pender, fr. 1st West India regt., to be lieut., v. Evered, who exch.; Ens. J. De R. Dick, fr. 11th foot, to be ens., v. Kirkwood.

48th Foot.—Ens. W. B. Hutton, fr. 22nd foot, to be ens., v. Farley.

60th Foot.—C. H. Paulet, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Brodrick, who ret.

68th Foot.—Lieut. B. H. Burke, fr. the mily. train, to be lieut., v. Wilkinson.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Ellis, fr. 25th foot, to be lieut., v. Browne.

87th Foot.—Capt. P. Cahill, fr. h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. J. T. Usher.

95th Foot.—Lieut. A. Maleclmson, fr. 5th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Waterfall, who exch.

97th Foot.—Lieut. col. Hon. J. P. Maxwell, fr. h.p. unatt., to be lieut. col., v. F. Burton, app. to a depot batt.; Maj. S. M. Hawkins to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Hon. J. P. Maxwell, ret.; Brev. maj. A. R. Harenc to be maj., by purch., v. Hawkins; Lieut. R. T. F. Hamilton to be capt., by purch., v. Harenc; Ens. R. Gray to be lieut., by purch., v. Hamilton; G. M. Picken, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Williams.

99th Foot.—Ens. A. L. Walker to be lieut., without purch., v. Black, prom.; Lieut. H. J. Day to be adjt., v. Black, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. G. M. L. Egerton to be instructor of musketry, v. Windham, prom.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. A. W. M. Lord Sandys, col. of the 2nd drags., on July 16, 1860:—

Maj. gen. E. F. Morris, c.n., col. 9th regt., to be lieut. gen.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. W. Parlbay, lieut. col. h.p. 10th lt. drags., serving on the staff of the army in Ireland, with the temp. rank of maj. gen., to be maj. gen.

Lieut. col. A. E. F. Holcombe, 1st foot, to be col. Maj. C. Murray, h.p. unatt., to be lieut. col.

Capt. A. P. S. Green, royal art., to be maj.

August 3.

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. gen. Sir J. Jackson, K.C.B., from col. 6th drags., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. A. K. C. Kennedy, c.n.

6th Drags.—Maj. gen. W. Beckwith to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir J. Jackson, K.C.B., to the guards.

Royal Engrs.—Lieut. gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith to be col. comd., v. Sir G. J. Harding, K.C.B., dec.

1st Drags.—T. J. Walker, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Glyn, prom.

17th Light Drags.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. W. Balders, c.n., from 12th lt. drags., to be lieut. col.

Royal Art.—Brev. col. J. H. Francklyn, c.n., to be col., v. Pickering, ret. on full pay; Brev. maj. J. R. Gibbon, to be lieut. col., v. Francklyn; Sec. capt. W. Morris to be capt., v. Gibbon; Lieut. H. W. Briscoe to be sec. capt., v. Morris.

Royal Engrs.—Lieuts. J. B. Lennard and G. Goodall have been perm. to res. their coms.

Mily. Train.—Capt. G. Joy, from the 59th foot, to be capt., v. Wolrige, who exchanges.

3rd Foot.—H. D. Harrison, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Elwes, prom.

4th Foot.—Gent. cadet. M. F. Thrupp, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Wright.

7th Foot.—R. H. Maude, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. J. G. Smith, prom.

18th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. T. Grant, c.n., fr. 49th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. A. Edwards, c.n., who exch.

33rd Foot.—F. Wilmot, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Shipton, prom.

35th Foot.—W. A. Brock, gent., to be ens., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Massey, dec.

48th Foot.—Lieut. J. Farquhar to be capt., by purch., v. Latham, ret.; Ens. J. W. Keyworth to be lieut., by purch., v. Farquhar.

49th Foot.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. A. Edwards, c.n., fr. 18th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. T. Grant, c.n., who exch.

56th Foot.—Ens. C. C. Lloyd to be lieut., without purch., v. Hill, prom.; Gent. cadet W. F. H. Jones, fr. Roy. Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Lloyd.

83rd Foot.—Ens. F. A. Wright, fr. 4th foot, to be ens., v. Healey, prom.

90th Foot.—Surg. W. Lapsley, fr. the staff, to be surg., v. Clarke, app. to the staff.

91st Foot.—Gent. Cadet H. R. Rolfe, fr. Royal Mily. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Harvey, prom.; Lieut. C. L. Harvey to be instructor of musketry, v. Hall. The surname of the gentleman app. to an ens., by purch., in the *Gazette* of Feb. 21, is Caudwell, and not Candwell, as then stated.

94th Foot.—C. H. Heycock, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Pilkington, prom.

99th Foot.—Gent. Cadet H. R. Eyre, fr. the Royal Mily. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Walker, prom.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. T. J. Wemyss, c.n., col. of the 17th Foot, on the 19th July:—

Maj. gen. H. Colville to be lieut. gen., July 20.

Brev. col. G. Congreve, c.n., lieut. col., h.p., 29th foot, qr.mr. gen. in the East Indies, to be maj. gen., July 20.

The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, August 3.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, in consideration of their gallantry and distinguished conduct during the operations of the expeditionary force in Persia in 1856-57, as recorded against their several names, viz.:

20th Bombay Native Infantry.—Captain John Augustus Wood.—On the 9th of December, 1856, Captain Wood led the grenadier company, which formed the head of the assaulting column sent against Bushire. He was the first man on the parapet of the fort, where he was instantly attacked by a large number of the garrison, who suddenly sprang on him from a trench cut in the parapet itself. These men fired a volley at Captain Wood and the head of the storming party, when only a yard or two distant from that officer; but although Captain Wood was struck by no less than seven musket balls, he at once threw himself upon the enemy, passed his sword through the body of their leader, and being closely followed by the men of his company, speedily overcame all opposition, and established himself in the place. Captain Wood's decision, energy, and determined valour undoubtedly contributed in a high degree to the success of the attack. His wounds compelled him to leave the force for a time; but, with the true spirit of a good soldier, he rejoined his regiment, and returned to his duty at Bushire, before the wounds were properly healed. Date of act of bravery, 9th Dec., 1856.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.—Lieut. and Adjutant Arthur Thomas Moore, and Lieut. John Grant Malcolmson.—On the occasion of an attack on the enemy on the 8th of Feb., 1857, led by Lieut.-col. Forbes, c.n., Lieut. Moore, the adj. of the regt., was perhaps the first of all by a horse's length. His horse leaped into the square, and instantly fell dead, crushing down his rider, and breaking his sword as he fell amid the broken ranks of the enemy. Lieut. Moore speedily extricated himself, and attempted with his broken sword to force his way through the press; but he would assuredly have lost his life had not the gallant young Lieut. Malcolmson, observing his peril, fought his way to his dismounted comrade through a crowd of enemies to his rescue, and, giving him his stirrup, safely carried him through everything out of the throng. The thoughtfulness for others, cool determination, devoted courage, and ready activity shown in extreme danger by this young officer, Lieut. Malcolmson, appear to have been most admirable, and to be worthy of the highest honour. Date of acts of bravery, 8th February, 1857.

EAST INDIA IRRIGATION COMPANY.—The prospectus has been issued of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, with a capital of £2,000,000, powers being taken to increase the same, if necessary. The first issue is to be £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, with a deposit of £1 per share. The undertaking is organised by the same parties who promoted the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and the experience thus obtained will obviate many difficulties which might otherwise be experienced. The works proposed to be accomplished are in the neighbourhood of the rich and extensive alluvial deltas of Orissa, which it is asserted abound in agricultural and mineral wealth. There is no Government guarantee at present, but the terms on which it is proposed by the Secretary of State for India to sanction the proceedings of the Company appear to be considered satisfactory—

"1. That the company's works shall be constructed in conformity with plans approved by the local government."

"2. That all land considered by the local government to be necessary for the works shall be provided, in the first instance, free of charge, but that its full value shall eventually be paid by the company, by instalments, after their dividend reaches £5 per cent."

"3. That the prices chargeable for water supplied for irrigation, or for other purposes, and the tolls, rates, and fares chargeable for navigation of the company's canals, and for the conveyance of passengers, animals, and goods thereon, shall be fixed by an Act of the Indian Legislature before the works are commenced, and that all water supplied for irrigation shall be sold to the Government alone."

"4. That the whole profits of the works shall belong to the company."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 6, 1860.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HAINES, I.N.

A DARK chapter in the history of the Bombay Government has at length come to a conclusion. A gloomier page, indeed, will scarcely be found anywhere except, perchance, in the records of Neapolitan misrule. A mere debtor, if indeed he were that, has been for nearly six years confined in jail, in a deadly climate, at the suit of the Government he had served with pre-eminent zeal and ability. What more could have been done to him had he actually been found guilty of the fraud and embezzlement which were so strenuously charged against him? Compare the measure of vengeance heaped upon the unfortunate officer whose remarkable talents had for upwards of thirty years been entirely devoted to the service of his country, with the mitigated punishment meted out to the fashionable but fraudulent banker whose whole life had been a systematic hypocrisy. The one, twice acquitted of all criminality by a jury of his fellow-countrymen amid the acclamations of an excited and sympathising audience, is nevertheless—on a charge of debt because the Government had been too careless, or too penurious to appoint a proper treasurer and book-keeper—thrown into prison, and, after six years' detention, only released to die; while the other, convicted, amid universal groans and execrations, of robbing the widow and the orphan, is set free after a brief imprisonment, despised for having been detected rather than for the crimes he had committed. But the former was persecuted by a Government conscious that it was itself most to blame, while the latter was brought to trial in the name of the laws he had violated, and not to gratify the resentment of those whom he had ruined and spoiled.

It was in the year 1835 that Captain Haines was first employed in that long series of marine surveys which attracted the favourable notice of his superiors. Through his unflinching industry and perseverance the entire sea-coast of Southern Arabia was clearly laid down in the charts, and the value of Aden as a coaling and naval station demonstrated beyond dispute. At the time when the overland route was being established, the Arab tribes had been guilty of great cruelty to the crews of vessels wrecked upon that inhospitable shore, and their chief was only brought to his senses by the vigorous measures adopted by Captain Haines. The result was the complete surrender to the East India Company of the fort of Aden, and so fully aware were the Court of Directors of the nature of the services rendered by that officer, that they pre-

sented him with a sword of honour, and appointed him political agent. This was in 1839. For the next fourteen years Captain Haines identified himself with the strange settlement intrusted to his control. He was virtually a Dictator. His power no one disputed, for no one denied that it was justly and wisely exercised. Under his fostering care the trade of the place trebled and quadrupled, while the fierce barbarians around were not less conciliated by his liberality than overawed by his firmness. No man was then more honoured by the Court—not one of their many able and conscientious servants was held in higher regard. But Captain Haines, though an excellent administrator, was an indifferent book-keeper. Probably he knew nothing whatever about double entry, and was no better acquainted with finance than financiers usually are with navigation. As the commerce of the place, however, increased, so did the necessity of having a properly trained and experienced official to superintend the treasury. Repeatedly did the political agent urge his worshipful masters to place the financial department upon a larger and securer footing. It was all in vain. They were busied about many things and had no time to spare a thought upon the burning rock of Aden, or its overworked governor. At last, in the early part of 1854, they suddenly bethought them that it was time to look into his accounts, and waxed furious on discovering that they had fallen into arrears, and that a considerable deficiency had arisen. This Captain Haines at once undertook to make good by the sacrifice of his private fortune, and by large deductions from his pay. Their anger at their own shortcomings was not thus to be allayed. Nothing short of extreme measures could now satisfy them. If they had hitherto failed in their duty as supervisors, they would not do so as the detectors and pursuers of delinquents. Their own error should be expiated, but Captain Haines must be their scapegoat. So, that gallant and distinguished officer was carried off to Bombay with every mark of indignity, as though his guilt had been already proved; and being taken before the senior police magistrate, was finally committed to the sessions on a charge of embezzlement and malversation. Twice was he placed in the felon's dock on two separate indictments, and twice was he triumphantly acquitted by two distinct juries. But the Government was not thus to be baffled. The deficiency amounted to £28,000, for the recovery of which a civil suit was instituted, and as Captain Haines was quite unable to pay so large a sum, he was mercilessly committed to prison. For nearly six years did that meritorious officer languish in a debtors' jail, his spirit broken, and his health hopelessly undermined, but his persecutors never relented, or turned a pitying ear to the many applications that were made in his favour. Once indeed he was removed for a few months, under strict surveillance, to a private house, to avert the scandal of his death in jail. But no sooner was he pronounced out of immediate danger than he was again incarcerated at Mazagan. Of the dead we would speak with charity, but Lord Elphinstone without straining justice, might well have shown a little indulgence to a heart-broken old man fast descending into the grave. It would have been a

graceful act of the dying governor to have concluded his administration by releasing the dying prisoner. Perhaps he knew not how ill he was, and one's own sufferings are apt to make us callous towards the sufferings of others. Be this as it may, his lordship lost a noble opportunity of doing a righteous and merciful deed; and when Sir George Clerk, obeying the dictates of his own generous nature, threw open the prison gates, it was already too late—he barely anticipated Death, the only true friend of the oppressed. Captain Haines has passed away to “where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest;” but the memory of the persecution he endured will not lightly be forgotten or forgiven.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

WHEN in the autumn of last year* we ventured to raise our voice against the ill-considered philanthropy of the military authorities displayed in shipping off to “the Indian shambles” the wives and children of “the brave soldiers whose disciplined valour had saved the British empire in the East,” we little imagined that our forebodings would be so soon and so terribly justified. We then pointed out the fallacy of the expectation that European children could be “transplanted with impunity to that deadly clime,” and we implored the Indian Government to “take care that the land be not polluted with the blood of the innocent and the fierce anguish of bereaved husbands and fathers.” On one point, indeed, we might have spared our anxiety. Our apprehension lest the graveyards of India should be crowded with the lifeless forms of European children was so far exaggerated that we had not taken sufficiently into account the decimation of the numbers during the outward voyage. The mortality on board ship was truly horrible, and all the more distressing because it might have been greatly diminished if any attention had been paid to either science or common sense. This is clearly proved from Dr. Grieson's report on the three floating pest-houses which arrived at Kurrachee:—

“Of the children on board these three ships 93 died, and of these 93 deaths, there were 43 of 1 year's age, 34 of 2 years' age, and 16 of 3 years of age and upwards. Under 3 years of age there died 77, over 3 years of age, 16. The explanation of this fact I prefer to give in the words of another. ‘Man is everywhere exposed to agencies which act injuriously upon his body, disturb the actions of its economy, and ultimately extinguish life. All these noxious agencies may be termed causes of mortality. On the other hand, in the constitution of the body are inherent conservative powers which resist the influence of the causes of mortality. The actual mortality at all times will of course be according to the relative strength of these destructive agencies, and the relative weakness of these conservative powers. Such states become tests, often exceedingly delicate, of the pressure and power of the destructive agencies to which the body is exposed, and such are the states of infancy and sickness. During the prevalence of these states, in which the conservative powers of the body are weak, life is destroyed by causes, which do not prove mortal in other conditions of the system.’

“Accordingly, 77 children died under 3 years of age, 16 over 3 years, and three women only. The vitiated air of the ships is the one cause common alike in fine and foul weather, in heat or cold, to all the ships, and uniform in all, in exhausting power, depressing life, and through the irritability thus induced determining, according to individual peculiarities, at times fever, at times affections of the chest, at times diseases of the bowels, marked by peculiar fatality; and this, in my belief, is what has made this enterprise a memorable failure, and these ships pest-houses.”

* Allen's Indian Mail, Oct. 23, 1859.

The chief cause of the mortality on board these ships seems, indeed, to have been the want of respirable air. On an average each individual was allowed only 80 cubic feet, though an adult cannot live twenty-four hours in 300 cubic feet of air without the access of fresh supplies of oxygen. Something, no doubt, was done by artificial means of ventilation, but to a very insufficient extent. According to the official computation, two children under 12 years of age are reckoned as one statute adult, which, as Dr. Grierson remarks, would be all very well if children were bales of goods, and superficial space were alone to be taken into account. But children are of a more delicate organisation than adults, and require a larger proportionate supply of fresh air, without which they sicken and die. Grown men, indeed, can be conveyed to India on the same allowance of cubic space which proved fatal to these poor infants. Between November, 1857, and March, 1858, there were taken from England to Kurrachee and Bombay 8,975 officers and privates, 196 women, and 177 children, and out of the whole of that number there occurred only eight deaths from sickness. The reason for the difference of result in the two cases is simple enough:—

"Troops are closely stowed when below, but never more than two-thirds of the number embarked are below at once, and by day all are on deck. All are healthy and strong who go on board, able to spring on deck when they feel uneasy from foul air, and find excitement and pleasure in scenes and things that are terrible to helpless women. To enforce the rule of being on deck in respect to women and children, must often be grievous and alarming to them, and by night all must be below. Sickness also compels the sufferers to be below. These differences are most important, and are strongly illustrated by the fact, that in the troop ships spoken of women and children, accompanied by husbands and fathers, came out safely; whereas, had they been put in a ship by themselves, suffering and deaths amongst the children would have been the consequence, just as they ensued in the same course adopted with respect to the ships under consideration."

Had there been more men on board the sick would have been better tended, and the women, also, would have been more tractable. The latter were possibly not a little troublesome, and must often have sorely tried the patience of both surgeon and skipper. In one ship their irregularities appear to have been punished with excessive severity. Their rations were stopped, even at dinner, and some of them placed in irons; and in one case "a woman was released after four hours' confinement, because, being pregnant, it was not thought desirable to exact the full term." It is very clear that this was not the way to preserve the health of either the women or the children.

"The class of passengers," says Dr. Grierson, "was altogether peculiar. Women perhaps never at sea before, many with children, and without the help and counsel of their husbands, were suddenly cast on their own resources on board ship. There regularity, order, and punctuality, are essential to comfort and well-being, and the struggle to maintain them, amongst mothers unaided and burdened with many cares and duties, and the bitterness of failure, with many a harsh reproach from rude men, and unfeeling companions, must have engendered much exhaustion of body, and many a moment of deeply-felt anguish. And these were the women on whom in circumstances like these devolved the attention demanded by the healthy children, and the care of the sick. Constables and sub-matrons there were, it is true; but of these I make little account. Few women make good nurses, and of these, chosen promiscuously perhaps, not one is good. To blame women thus helpless and burdened, because they did not wait on the surgeon for a written order for some medical comfort to be prepared by the cook, because they did not wait till it was prepared, or return for it at the precise period when it was ready, to blame them for their omission, and because they chose

rather to give their children what food they got for themselves, must have been felt by many to be mockery, or at least an attempt to enforce on them what was unnatural in the long abandonment of a sick child, and from the time demanded, impossible. The sick children, therefore, I consider, were not sufficiently attended to."

On board the *Dudbrook* the majority of fatal cases arose from measles, directly or indirectly. There were, in all, 45 deaths: 13 from fever, 8 from fever following on measles, 11 from measles, 7 from dysentery and 5 from croup—both engendered by measles—and 1 from phthisis. But how came measles to be on board? In the very outset, there was gross negligence in that respect. "A child was observed with measles, sent to hospital, and, after eight days, taken on board ship." What wonder, then, if a few days later there appears in the surgeon's journal the significant entry, "Measles throughout the ship"? "To have prevented the importation of measles into the ship"—we again quote Dr. Grierson's report—"the passengers should have been kept isolated in the depot for a fortnight before embarkation, and every case detected should have been expelled from the depot." This was not done, and the consequences were truly deplorable. And it must not be supposed that the three ships to which we have referred were exceptionally bad in any respect. The same story may be told of all—a fitting pendant to the case of the homeward-bound *Great Tasmania*. But what a slur is this upon the science, humanity, and administrative ability of the British people! Can we not even send out 146 children to India without slaughtering 44 of them on the way, as if to propitiate the angry demons of the ocean? Or is it to be regarded as a law that our successes are accidental, and that only our blunders and mismanagement are the result of deliberate calculation?

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILL THE PEOPLE OF INDIA BEAR AN INCOME-TAX, OR WILL THEY AVOID IT BY PASSIVE RESISTANCE?—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—All the ancient Hindoo taxes, as we have seen, bore the semblance of direct income-taxes, levied only on persons engaged in the improvement of their fortunes. They did not fall on those who inherited wealth and who did not employ it in accumulation; but in these times, when money is put out to interest in public or private well-known securities, it is just that the owners should be made to contribute to the support of the State and to the general security of life and property. There will be considerable difficulty in ascertaining and in enforcing the payments from those placing their money in private banks, but the holders of public securities cannot escape.

The imposition of new taxes is always matter of discontent. The people of India have, however, for ages been accustomed to submit to new taxes, which, provided they do not affect large bodies, are borne with tolerable patience; but when a new tax embraces whole communities, strenuous efforts under the form of peaceful agitation or resistance are not unfrequently made, with success, to resist payment. The Mahomedans at one time imposed a poll-tax on all subjugated Hindoos, which was relinquished by the Mogul Emperors, and renewed only by Aurungzib; who, inflated by the vastness of his power, the magnitude of his dominions, and the support of an enormous army, believed he was able to carry into effect any political measure. He assumed the character of a zealous Mahomedan, and ventured to re-enact the poll-tax on his Hindoo subjects. A strong hostile feeling against

the Mahomedan rule sprang up, and in less than a quarter of a century after the death of Aurungzib his dynasty received a death-blow from the Mahratta Hindoos from which it never recovered.

In stating what has been the legitimate mode of raising the Indian revenue, I do not intend to imply that all the Governments of our predecessors acted as Hindoos in conformity with the statute laws of Menu, or as Mahomedans in following the statutes of Abdul Hanif, and other writers, for it is notorious that for the most part the princes left the realisation of their revenue to the ministers who pandered most to their vices and supplied them most readily with their wants, while they farmed every source of revenue to contractors, who were permitted to exact all they could from the contributors, whose complaints seldom reached the court, and scarcely ever the ears of the sovereign. But with a code of laws open to us, and with the samples of some few exemplary princes and ministers before us, it seems unpardonable that the British Government, after a rule of upwards of a century, should be ignorant of the constitutional resources of the country, and venture on schemes of taxation which, in the shape now proposed, I believe cannot succeed; as in the attempt to carry them out a more serious opposition than a mutiny may follow, when the use of troops may not remove it. A war of ten years' duration in Malabar followed the introduction of a new system of taxation, and terminated in the Government relinquishing its project in 1801. An attempt to usurp the municipal right of local taxation in Benares in 1809-10 produced a peaceful resistance, when upwards of a hundred thousand inhabitants of the city left it and established themselves in a camp in the neighbourhood, abandoning their houses and leaving them empty to pay the tax which the authorities wished to impose. A negotiation with the Government continued for eight weeks. At length a compromise was effected through the mediation of their ex-Rajah, when a general amnesty was granted, and the house-tax was relinquished. In 1830 the whole of the inhabitants of Mysore, amounting to 3,000,000, having lost all confidence in their Sovereign by an act of cruelty and breach of faith, unanimously refused to pay taxes or allow custom duties to be levied, though they committed no direct outrages. They left their houses and lands, and withdrew into the woods. They had no arms but sticks, nor did they attempt to make any resistance to the Government troops, from whom they fled, and sent deputies to the British Government to take possession of the country from a prince in whom they never could again confide. The appeal was attended to. English commissioners were at first appointed, but eventually a sole commissioner was nominated, who, with half-a-dozen European assistants, has governed the country through the agency of well-paid native deputies of provinces for nearly thirty years in prosperity. The Rajah or Prince of the country has (according to an article of treaty made on his accession in 1799), quietly surrendered the administration into the hands of the British Government, receiving a handsome allowance, and resides in his capital, but divested of power. The treaty of 1837 with the present ex-King of Oude was formed on the same basis, but the thirst of territorial possession overcame the political bond. The King of Oude was needlessly dethroned and sent into exile, with a stipend, but without the consent of the people. A new system of revenue administration was introduced by means of European officers; title-deeds of large baronial estates held through successive reigns were called for and disputed, and a total subversion of the existing order of things was attempted to be enforced. This was succeeded by the resistance of the people in mass, who one and all sympathised with the mutinous army of Bengal, with which the revolt was intimately connected. After a sanguinary warfare, which nearly cost us our Indian Empire, it was found expedient to offer a general amnesty, excepting to such only as had stained their hands with the blood of innocent men not in arms; and with the exception of a very few, the

old baronial chiefs, with the destruction of their castles and the privation of their warlike weapons, have been reinstated in the rights for which they contended. It is unlikely that any military resistance will be offered to the payment of the taxes which are about to be imposed in India; but if the people consider them oppressive we must expect to have to deal with that sort of passive resistance with which they are familiar, and which proved so successful in Ireland in the abolition of tithes proctors.

Fortunately for England there still remain in India civilians who know how to effect their ends without driving the people to desperation. We have accounts of two different modes of increasing the revenue in the Punjab and in Oude. In the former, increased rates on town duties have been acceded to, and all traders have consented to take out licences; while the agriculturists, already heavily taxed, are subjected to no additional burthens. Thus a great departure from Mr. Wilson's scheme has been carried out in one remote locality, which it is calculated will afford an increase of from twenty-five to thirty lacs of rupees (£250,000 to £300,000 sterling) to the revenue.

In Oude, again, an Income-tax equivalent to 3 per cent. (a medium between the 2 and the 5 per cent. of the Hindoo legislator) has been imposed on the estimated incomes of the non-agricultural community of each town or village. The town duties are altogether abolished: hence there is no reliable data to fix the amount on those carrying on trade. The mode of ascertaining incomes will be inadequate; and when we learn that the average of the 500,000 contributors, in a country which must still abound in wealth, gives only about Rs. 2 (or 4s.) a-head, it may justly be concluded that the richer classes have not been assessed to the full amount of their incomes. Exemptions have been granted to all those who were thought unable to pay so small an amount as 4s. per annum, as well as to day-labourers, village policemen, town and village clerks, inferior village servants, sepoys in Government employ, and domestics generally in the province. The assessment was made in a lump on whole masses following pursuits in common, but on what principle the amount was fixed does not appear. The distribution was left either to committees or agents, but whether selected by themselves or appointed by the Government is unknown. The Commissioner of Oude represents "that the heads of guilds in Lucknow evinced no disposition to render assistance. The preliminary inquiries had to be made by the officers of Government, and the lump assessment had to be made on parishes instead of on trades. These difficulties were, however, overcome; and as soon as the lump assessment was announced parishes set about distributing the amount among themselves, and it was anticipated that further interference will be unnecessary." This mode of assessment, however, does not appear to have given satisfaction, so that a modification of Mr. Wilson's plan has been announced, and with this modification, extensive as it is, I doubt very much if the income-tax on the plan suggested will answer.

I do not quote the eleven new rules for realising the Income-tax in India, as they have appeared elsewhere, but I quote from an authority on the spot, who is a supporter of the scheme. He observes:—"Then the people are informed, further, that the poorer classes will be exempt from Income-tax altogether; that all landholders, except the very wealthy class, will be exempted altogether; that all soldiers, European and native, will be exempted; that all income devoted publicly to the religion of the people will be free from the tax. Thus it is hoped that the military, the landholders, and the religious classes will cease to feel any interest in the matter; and, with these important classes holding aloof, it is difficult to see how the trading classes and the rich, who are being really brought under taxation for the first time, can be strong enough to offer any serious opposition." The problem has yet to be solved whether the modifications adopted and the mode

of realising the tax carried out will afford the large amount which the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates to relieve his wants, and whether it will be submitted to as patiently as he expects.

J. B.
Oriental Club, July, 1860.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 26.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

On the order for going into committee upon the European Forces (India) Bill,

Mr. HENNESSY moved an instruction to the committee that they have power to provide that the half of all vacancies to be filled up in the ranks of the European commissioned officers of her Majesty's line or local troops serving in India be allotted to the sons or orphans of officers, line or local, or the sons or orphans of her Majesty's Civil Service of India, who have served in India, and who shall have passed the prescribed examination, and that the remaining vacancies be filled up by open competition, the successful competitors to pass through one of the Royal Military Colleges.

Mr. S. HERBERT pointed out a variety of objections to the proposal, and its unfair operation, by making so large a proportion of the appointments the exclusive property of the children of civil and military Indian servants.

Colonel SYKES and Mr. MILNES supported the motion, as did

Sir De LACY EVANS, who observed that the proportion of the appointments to be disposed of as suggested was a matter of detail, and need not interfere with the adoption of the instruction.

The motion was likewise supported by Sir E. COLEBROOKE.

Upon a division, it was negatived by 73 to 15.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved an instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision for the future regulation, discipline, and patronage of the European forces serving in India. In the speech with which he introduced the motion, Sir James read very copious extracts from the minute of Mr. Willoughby, and the arguments urged by Sir James Outram and Sir Bartle Frere in favour of maintaining a local force in India, accompanying the citations with a commentary of his own. He dwelt upon the vast amount of patronage the Bill would give to the Government, which, he contended, would be an engine in their hands that might be wielded for any purpose.

Sir DE LACY EVANS, in seconding the motion, after censuring the conduct of the Government in relation to the Bill, proceeded to discuss the grounds assigned for the amalgamation of the Indian army, which, he insisted, were insufficient to justify the measure. On the other hand, he appealed to testimony in support of the policy of continuing a local army.

Sir M. FARQUHAR, after looking carefully through the papers, was compelled to say that the reasons given for the measure of amalgamation were not satisfactory. He denied that the discontent (he would not call it mutiny) of the European local troops was a sufficient reason. The papers, he said, showed the absurdity of the statement that the mutiny was the cause of the Bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the patience of the Government was not exhausted; it must be understood that they attached great importance to this Bill, and were quite prepared to sit till Christmas.

Mr. HORSMAN asked who wanted this Bill, and why the Government, having abandoned other Bills,—though they retained their places,—should desire to force on this. On this most important question of the Indian army the House, he said, had been treated in such a manner that Lord Palmerston's experience of fifty years could not furnish a precedent. No one, he repeated, asked for this Bill, which, without any plan or information, the Government were deter-

mined to force upon Parliament, though it sat till Christmas.

Mr. MILNES thought the Government had done a very dangerous thing in proposing such a measure at this period of the session. The House ought to have before it the object of the measure, and what was meant to be done if it was carried.

Mr. J. B. SMITH recommended the withdrawal of the Bill.

After some remarks by Colonel SYKES and Mr. NEWDEGATE, the debate was adjourned till this evening.

The East India Stock Transfer, &c., Bill was read a second time, after a slight opposition, and was committed *pro forma*.

The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Bill were read a second time.

At eleven o'clock the adjourned debate on going into committee upon the European Forces (India) Bill, and on the instruction moved by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, was resumed.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that there were two questions—namely, the effect which the proposed change would have upon the army of India, and upon the Government of England, and he thought in both cases mischief would arise from passing this Bill. He pointed out the essential difference between a local army and an army which would be mere birds of passage, and that all the patronage of the Indian army would be placed in the hands of the Government of England. He entreated the House to employ every means in its power to prevent the dire effects of passing this Bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said this question was one not only of very great importance, but of the greatest difficulty, and the Cabinet had taken a long time to consider it. When a great empire was to be governed by opinion supported by force, in that military force there should be unity of command, efficiency of discipline, and it should be of a homogeneous character. Now, all military authorities said that every local force was deficient in discipline, and never could obtain the discipline of the Queen's forces. There would, therefore, be a gain in point of discipline by one army, and there would be unity of command. A difficulty would arise from the existence of a local army, but it had been reduced by accident, and it would have been necessary to recreate it. Upon the whole, he had come to the conclusion (contrary to his first impression) that the Queen's army ought to be the only European force in India. The instruction proposed to the Committee would introduce arrangements incompatible with the maintenance of a Queen's army in India. If the House preferred a local force, let it, he said, reject the proposal of the Government, and declare to the army and the civil authorities in India what it meant.

After a few words from Mr. MILNES, in opposition to the Bill, and from Colonel DICKSON in its favour, the motion of Sir J. Elphinstone was negatived.

Mr. M. MILNES moved an instruction to the Committee, that all appointments to military commands in India (the Commands-in-Chief alone excepted), and all staff appointments, whether military or medical, be vested in the Governor-General in Council and other constituted authorities in India. His argument, in supporting the motion, was directed against the Bill.

On the motion of Mr. H. SEYMOUR, the debate was adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 30.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR seconded the motion made by Mr. Milnes on Friday, "That it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision that all appointments to military commands in India (the commands in chief alone excepted), and all staff appointments, whether military, naval, or medical, be vested in the Governor-general in Council and other constituted authorities in India."

Colonel SYKES supported this motion, citing various authorities, and suggested reasons why the appointments in question should be in the hands of the Indian Government, founded, among other grounds, upon the amount of patronage that would be otherwise appropriated by the military authorities at home, and upon the conflict that would arise between the two authorities.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to the argument that the abolition of a European local force in India would deprive the Governor-general of authority, and transfer the military patronage to the Secretary of State, observed that there was nothing in the Bill to support this objection, and that no change whatever in this respect was intended by the measure.

Mr. RICH recommended the withdrawal of the motion.

After a few remarks by Sir T. COLEBROOKE, the motion was negatived.

Sir J. FERGUSSON moved a resolution, "That it is inexpedient to proceed further with legislation respecting the European troops in India until the whole plan of the Government for the regulation of the military force of that country shall have been submitted to the consideration of Parliament." He insisted that, unless the House knew the means by which it was proposed to carry out this gigantic scheme of centralisation, they ought not to assent to the further progress of the Bill. He reiterated arguments and cited authorities repeatedly urged against the abolition of a local European army, contending that it would impose a very large additional charge upon the revenues of India, and that the retention of a considerable regular force there might impair the resources for national defence at home. The mutiny, the sole reason assigned for the measure, he insisted, had been exaggerated, and was employed as a convenient plea for carrying out certain views.

Upon a division, the resolution was negatived by 88 to 50.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved that the House do adjourn, taking the opportunity to correct a misapprehension of a remark that had fallen from him in a former debate, and to condemn the dangerous course upon which, he said, the Government were entering.

The motion was seconded by Sir T. COLEBROOKE.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY protested against the measure, which, he said, settled nothing, while it unsettled a great deal, the House being kept in the dark as to the details of this important question. Whatever the denomination of the European army in India, he remarked, it would be the Queen's army, and the best authorities thought that a portion of that army should be localised in India. The constitutional aspect of the question ought, in his opinion, to lead the House to the same conclusion, and they must not shut their eyes against the question of what would be the cost of dispensing with a localised force, which would be most fearful. Localised regiments, moreover, could best bear the action of the sun.

Lord PALMERSTON urged Sir J. Elphinstone to withdraw his motion, about which, he remarked, Sir H. Willoughby had not spoken one word. If the majority was not to prevail, and if the minority resorted to all the devices which the forms of the House allowed in order to defeat a measure by delay, it would be impossible for Parliament to work out its constitutional functions.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE rose immediately, and desired to withdraw his motion for adjournment; but

Mr. MALINS proceeded to discuss the question whether the Secretary of State for India should not have consulted his Council upon this measure, which was one for the government of India, and all such questions, he argued, Parliament meant to be decided, not by the Cabinet, or the Indian Minister alone, but by the Secretary of State for India with his Council. Yet the Council had not been consulted on this most momentous measure, so that henceforth it would be useless and ridiculous to keep up a Council.

Lord C. HAMILTON was opposed to the further progress of the Bill until the whole scheme of the Government was before the House.

Colonel SYKES again addressed the House at considerable length in opposition to the measure, and in favour of a localised European army.

Mr. VANSITTART advocated the amalgamation of the European army in India, which would sweep away, he said, a vicious system, under which commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the local army were employed in profitable posts apart from their regiments, and would substitute a contented and highly-disciplined force.

Colonel DUNNE wished to know what was to be done with the mass of officers of the local army who were to be transferred to the general army, and what arrangements were made with respect to the proportions to be paid by the Indian revenue and the Imperial Exchequer for retired pay and pensions of officers and men invalided home from India.

Sir C. WOOD gave explanations upon some points mooted in the debate, reserving others for the committee.

Colonel HERBERT noticed various misapprehensions into which the opponents of the measure had fallen. There was nothing in the Bill, he said, that would alter the appropriation of the military patronage in India, and there would be no interference with the prerogative of the Governor-general. He corrected some mistakes of Colonel SYKES, in particular as to the power of the Commander-in-Chief to order home any regiment he pleased from India. It was precisely because he wished to strengthen the hands of the Governor-general that he hoped this Bill would pass.

Major PARKER vindicated the character of the officers of the local army from a disparaging remark which he attributed to Sir C. Wood.

After some observations by Mr. TORRENS,

The SPEAKER put the question whether he should leave the Chair, and no opposition being made, the House went into committee upon the Bill.

Mr. HENLEY moved to insert the following proviso at the end of Clause 1:—"Provided that the same or equal provision made for the sons of persons who have served in India, and the advantages as to pay, pensions, and allowances, privileges, promotion, and otherwise, secured to the military forces of the East India Company by the Act of the 21st and 22nd years of the Queen, cap. 106, shall be maintained in any plan for the reorganisation of the Indian army."

Sir C. WOOD made no objection, and this (the only) clause, thus amended, was agreed to.

The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act (1829) Amendment Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Bill were read a third time and passed.

In a committee upon East India Stock Transfer, &c. (Payment of Expenses), a resolution was agreed to.

EUPHRATES RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

The present state of affairs in Syria recalls the facts connected with the overthrow of the Indian railway and telegraph projects *via* the Euphrates. About four years back the Indian Junction Telegraph Company obtained the sanction of the Turkish Government for a telegraph line from Constantinople to Aleppo, and thence to Bagdad and Bussorah, whence, by the Persian Gulf, it would be connected with India by a submarine cable to Kurrachee. The entire project admitted of very rapid and comparatively inexpensive completion, and was looked upon as a valuable preliminary step to the opening up of this route as our easiest and most speedy highway to the East. The capital was subscribed under the most unequivocal assurances of support from the English Cabinet, and the shareholders confidently commenced the requisite outlay. It was thought that in about a year perfect telegraphic communication with India might thus be obtained, and one great advantage connected with the scheme consisted in the circumstance that every step of it that might be completed from month to month would, meanwhile, be of service. Just at that moment, however, the Emperor of the French paid a visit to

Osborne. The Turkish Government suddenly refused to fulfil their pledge to grant a concession, and the company, at the same time, found that the English Government, which had previously stimulated them to action and expenditure, and which had even in a Treasury minute recorded its sense that it would be highly improper to allow the Porte to break faith in the matter, were determined to withdraw all support. The entire occurrence seemed inexplicable, but the solution was afterwards declared to lie in the fact that the Emperor Napoleon had insisted that this scheme should be sacrificed, or that otherwise the Suez Canal affair should be made a cause of disagreement between the two nations. The company, therefore, which had previously been in high estimation in the Stock Exchange, suddenly found its operations brought to a close with the total loss of all the expenditure thus far incurred. The shareholders, however, submitted, mainly from a feeling that, although nothing could justify the manner in which they had been left to their pecuniary loss without explanation or compensation, the policy which had dictated the change might have been wise and unavoidable. They will probably continue to entertain the same impression, but a recollection of the general circumstances of the case will nevertheless suggest inferences that the present outbreak is not merely from a wild or accidental impulse, but may have received indirectly no small preparation from those who are about to show such extraordinary force in putting it down. If during the past few years a telegraph line had been in operation, it would not only have increased the influence of the English among the various tribes and promoted a knowledge of their condition and requirements, but would have furnished means of communication which, like the wire from Delhi to Calcutta at the commencement of the Sepoy mutiny, might have saved the several provinces from much of their impending danger.—*Times*.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC.—Read the following letter from F. Agnew, Esq., agent of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated May 30, 1860.—No. 738.—I have the honour to subjoin copy of a telegram received this morning from Kurnool.—"Tuesday.—Dam completed. Total length, 1,131 yards; stone deposited, 17,600 tons."—Order thereon.—June 2, 1860.—No. 1,152.—1. The Government are much gratified to learn that the temporary dam across the Tumbuddra has been established. The rapidity with which this has been done reflects very great credit on the engineers concerned. 2. This dam will, to a certain extent, give the command of the water of the river. The Government will be glad to be informed whether any channel operations are in progress with the view of turning any part of the water to account in the present year.—(True Copy.)—Signed—J. D. BOURDILLON, Sec. to Govt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.—CEYLON AND MAURITIUS.—The Queen has appointed R. B. Tytler, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon; and J. L. Wildman, Esq., to be Senior Stipendiary Magistrate for Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—*War Office, July 21*.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel A. C. Sterling, C.B., some time Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief in the East Indies, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the most honourable Order of the Bath.—*War Office, July 30*.—The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel R. D. Kelly, C.B., of the 34th regt., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

THE DISCHARGES IN INDIA.—An official return states that 10,116 of the European local troops in India took their discharge in consequence of being refused bounty on the transfer of the army from the Company to the Queen. Only 119 re-enlisted in India for the expedition to China, and only 2,809 have re-enlisted into the British army since their arrival in England.

NEWSPAPERS FOR CHINA AND PLACES EASTWARD OF INDIA.—As many newspapers intended to be sent to China and other places eastward of India, via Southampton and Suez, continue to be posted insufficiently prepaid, the public are reminded that newspapers for any of those places are liable to a postage of twopence each, and that, unless that postage be prepaid, the newspapers will not be forwarded. By command of the Postmaster-General.—**ROWLAND HILL**, secretary. General Post-office, 27th July, 1860.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 19. William and Ann, Skautz, Maulmain.—20. Anne Mary, Macbeth, Bombay; Clymene, Richardson, Calcutta.—21. Gosforth, Vaile, India and Demerara; Edward and Julie, Mennen, Batavia.—23. Maravi, Philliskirk, Algoa Bay.—24. Stuart Wortley, Nicholson, Kurrachee.—25. City of Madras, Connell, Calcutta.—30. Celt (str.), Brown, Cape of Good Hope.—31. Goldfinger, Fitzsimms, Calcutta.—Aug. 2. Tyfon, Steinmetz, Rangoon; Constance, Christian, Bombay; Selene, Jacobson, Akyab; Ballarat, Thirkell, Akyab.—3. Aliquis, Sewcroft, Calcutta; Alarm, Gibson, Akyab; Rockliff, Beer, Madras; Memphis, Conner, Ceylon; Anna, Kerr, China; Kammeama IV., Cherry, China; Princess Royal, Howe, Calcutta; Etna, Hughes, Bombay.—4. John Porter, Stevens, Calcutta; City of Edinburgh, Soden, Calcutta; Emperor, Dennison, Port Natal; Alexander, Davidson, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 27, to proceed per str. Eneus, from SUEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Lieut. B. J. Cooper, Lieut. Gardner. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bayts and infant, Miss Payne, Mr. Dalnaker, Mr. Nimmo, Mr. Melhurst. Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, to proceed per str. Eneus, from SUEZ.—FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Wille. For BOMBAY.—Capt. R. Gordon. Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4, to proceed per str. Colombo, from SUEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Bolton. Mrs. Weinhold, Capt. Collins. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Alkins, Mr. H. Ramsay, Capt. D. H. Osborn, Mr. T. Shepherd, Lieut. H. B. Bowley, Mr. H. M. Bromley, Mr. J. May, Mr. J. E. Johnston, Miss Brooks, Mr. D. Gilmore, Mr. H. T. Simpson, Mr. R. B. Campbell, Mr. W. Dalziel, Mr. G. C. Dutt. For MADRAS.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Richards and two children, Mr. R. C. Newbolt, Lieut. C. A. Sim, Dr. J. Fitzpatrick. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. McLeod, Gen. and Mrs. McMahon, three young ladies and governess, son, and two nieces, Brigadier Loredano, Mr. M. C. Cohen, Col. Yasa, Messrs. F. Wille, Martinez, J. Hunter, and Rolfe. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Elias, Capt. Pittsbury. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Marsh, Hon. S. Annesley, Mr. R. Fortune, Asst. com. gen. Aniche, Asst. com. gen. Ross, Surg. maj. McDonald. For CEYLON.—Mr. S. Darley, Mr. H. Ford, Mrs. Thomson and infant, Mr. McSwiney. Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Aug. 12, to proceed per str. Colombo, from SUEZ.—FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Bondet, Mr. E. W. Batt, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Malyon, Mr. A. Hoffman, Mr. G. C. Fletcher, Mr. Fryer, Mr. T. H. Kavanagh. For MADRAS.—Mr. Pater. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Noble. For CEYLON.—Mr. Appleton, Mr. Welsford, Mr. S. Skeen. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CRAUFORD, the wife of J. H., late of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Ashton Keynes, Wilts, July 22.
DODGSON, the wife of J. C., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Temple-hill, Weston-super-Mare, Aug. 1.
WARD, the wife of Lieut. C. Y., H.M.'s Indian navy, of a daughter, at Dawley-lodge, Hayes, Middlesex, July 20.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGS, Lieut. James A. M., H.M.'s Bengal army, to Augusta K., daughter of the Rev. James T. Saunders, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, July 19.
CAMPBELL, Charles H., Bengal Civil Service, to Evelyn, daughter of Henry Stuart, Esq., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Aug. 2.
FARQUHAR, Thomas, M.D., H.M.'s Bengal army, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. A. T. Fisher, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, at St. Mark's Church, Kensington, July 18.
FARRAR, Rev. Frederic W., to Lucy M., daughter of the late Frederic Carden, Esq., H.E.I. Co.'s Civil Service, at St. Leonard's, Exeter, Aug. 1.
FRASER, Capt. C. R., H.M.'s Indian army, to Julia J. M., daughter of W. A. Bethune, Esq., at Bruham, Aug. 2.
HUNTER, Lieut. col. James, H.M.'s Indian army, to Alexa, daughter of the late Rev. John Dodgson, at Perth, July 24.
LITTLE, Rev. T. Palling, to Anne E. M., daughter of the late Lieut. gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., at Aghada, near Cloyne, July 26.

MACGREGOR, John J., M.D., to Anna C., widow of the late William L. McGregor, Esq., M.D., H.E.I. Co.'s service, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, July 31.
TUCKER, St. George, Bengal Civil Service, to Frances Margaret, only daughter of Major gen. Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., Lieut. governor of the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, at the District Church of St. James's, Croydon, July 25.
WHITE, Archibald, M.D., H.M.'s Bengal service, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Richard Booker, Esq., at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, Aug. 2.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. James, H.M.'s Madras engrs., at Salt-hill, near Windsor, aged 28, July 25.
COOPER, Col. John, 7th Bombay N.I., at Henrietta-street, Bath, aged 58, July 31.
HENDERSON, Mary J., widow of Henry, of Calcutta, at Romford, aged 48, July 20.
INGLIS, Henry, of Cherra Poonjee, Bengal, at 15, Berkeley-square, July 21.
LEYCESTER, Robert F., son of G. P., Bengal c.s., at 16, Porchester-terrace, aged 1 year 11 months, July 23.
SILVER, John B., surgeon, late of the Bombay army, at Duncan-terrace, Islington, July 24.
WILLOUGHBY, Capt. Edward, H.M.'s Bengal art., at 145, King's-road, Brighton, aged 29, July 27.
WILLOUGHBY, Henry Pollard, infant son of J. P., at 18, Westbourne-terrace, July 30.

East-India House,

August 1, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. F. McDonell; H. Hankey; A. C. Maugles.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. L. Robertson, 65th N.I.; Capt. H. T. Bartlett, 21st N.I.; Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, 68th N.I.; Lieut. A. W. Money, 3rd Eur. regt.; Maj. gen. C. J. Green, ret.; Col. H. Clayton, cav., ret.; Col. J. S. Paton; Maj. J. Metcalfe, 4th Eur.; Capt. J. J. Gibbs, 68th N.I.; Capt. F. J. Ellis, 58th N.I.; Surg. M. Ainger; Asst. surg. R. Brown; Cond. A. Hefnerman.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. H. Hoyer, Art.; Lieut. J. A. Woods, Fus.; Lieut. H. P. R. Crawford, 34th N.I.; Capt. R. C. Godfrey, 31st N.I.; Capt. W. D. Grant, 50th N.I.; Lieut. J. H. Warder, 13th N.I.; Lieut. E. M. Norie, 11th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. T. Williams.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. G. Raverty, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. R. G. H. Johnston, 13th N.I.; Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, 29th N.I.; Cond. A. Knox.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Prinsep, 1st Cav., 3 mo.; Vet. surg. J. Liddall, 3 mo.; Lieut. E. F. Browne, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. R. D. Mackenzie, 1st Cav., 6 mo.; R. Dougal, 53rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. H. Barnes, Art., 4 mo.; Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, 13th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. A. W. Brodhurst, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Capt. C. Clark, 2nd Eur., 2 mo.; Lieut. F. W. Grant, 22nd N.I., 3 mo.; Asst. surg. W. F. Clark, 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. D. Waddell, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. S. Clarke, 7th Cav., 6 mo.; Surg. A. Lorimer, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, Art., 3 mo.; Col. J. Forbes, c.b., 3rd Cav., 4 mo.; Lieut. Hon. N. A. Hobart, 3rd Eur., 4 mo.; Lieut. W. H. Brydon, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. F. S. Kempt, 1st Eur., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. C. Fletcher, C. H. Campbell.
Bombay Estab.—C. J. Davies.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. L. H. Williams, 5th Eur. regt.; Capt. N. P. Parsons, 1st Eur. regt.; Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, Art.; Lieut. R. Stewart, 22nd N.I.; Maj. J. Chambers, 21st N.I.; Lieut. M. A. D. Orchard, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. H. Spalding, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. T. W. Hogg, 2nd Cav.
Madras Estab.—Major C. G. Elphinstone, 12th N.I.; Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, 28th N.I.; Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, 40th N.I.; Lieut. D. Mitcalfe, 10th N.I.; H. Parker, 4th Cav.
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. T. W. Harris; Capt. E. McCulloch, 31st N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Knight, 1st Eur. regt.; Lieut. P. H. Harecourt, Art.; Lieut. col. E. L. Russell, 12th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. G. M. Gumm, Art., 4th July, 1860.

BOOKS.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. No.

DXXXVIII. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

The current number of this justly popular magazine contains two articles of special interest for Anglo-Indian readers. The one is evidently from the pen of an eyewitness and sharer of the exploits of General Michel's column in pursuit of Tantia Topee. Though somewhat deficient in graphic power, it is a really valuable contribution to the mass of materials which will enable some future historian to compile a complete and authentic narrative of the Sepoy revolt. Now for the first time the British public is placed in a position to estimate aright the wonderful endurance and activity of the various columns and detachments engaged in hunting down that genuine type of a Mahratta marauder. The extraordinary distances traversed by some of the pursuing bands for days together are on a par with the most famous marches on record, and prove, what French military writers are fond of forgetting, that British soldiers are as superior to all others in persistence and agility as in solidity of formation and coolness under fire.

The second paper is devoted to a serious consideration of the present "Transition-State of our Indian Empire." It is a masterly review of "the situation," and clearly indicates the dangers that threaten the permanence, or at least the prosperity, of our eastern rule. After a lucid recapitulation of the chief objections to the abolition of the local European army, the writer proceeds to comment on the proposed—but now happily deferred—scheme for throwing open to public competition in India those "offices which have hitherto been held exclusively by men who have graduated in the covenanted civil service."

"A man desiring to hold a commissionership or a judgeship in India will, after the passing of this Bill, no longer be compelled to waste his youth in the solitudes of India; he may try his luck first of all in England; may enter a profession, and failing at home, betake himself to India; or having spent his patrimony in genteel society at home, he may exchange the clubs of St. James's for the Duffar Khanas of Calcutta, and go out to recruit his fallen fortunes and his exhausted social energies in some comfortable berth at the presidency. There will be no longer any necessity to climb the ladder of fortune step by step. A man may enter the service of the Indian Government at fifty, and pocket at once his 5,000 rupees a month. . . . There will henceforth be nothing to prevent a man from following in the wake of a Governor General to India, and after acquiring a slight smattering of the languages, dropping easily into an appointment which, under the old system, it would have taken twenty years of laborious service to obtain."

This is certainly not a pleasant prospect, except for those who are likely to benefit by the removal of restrictions to favouritism and jobbery. It is not even enough that those who obtain these appointments should be men of fair ability, for, as the Reviewer justly remarks, "fitness is of different kinds."

"There may be a technical fitness for a particular office, against which nothing can be said; there may be character and acquirements more than respectable, in the face of which it would be impossible to lodge a protest; and yet there may be a something, and an essential something, wanting after all. It is easy to say what it is. It is a knowledge of native character and a regard for native feelings not to be learnt from all the books that were ever written. A man may be learned in the laws and the languages of the country, and yet be wholly incompetent to transact public business with advantage to people of that country. A good lawyer, fresh from the English courts, or even from practice at an Indian presidency, may be all abroad in the rough-and-ready work of Mofussil justice; the most expert diplomatist from Vienna or Berlin would be stranded at the durbars of Scindiah or the Nizam. To do well in such situations men must be saturated with Orientalism. To understand things aright, whether in the line of justice or of diplomacy, you must look at them through a glass of Orientalism; and that is only obtainable by men who are content to purchase it by years of training on the scene of action, and of intercourse with the actors themselves."

This is undeniably true, and the evil is likely to become more serious whenever it shall please Ministers to dispense with the services of the Council of India. Already it is sufficiently clear that the Council is but the shadow of a name, and that "the game now lies between the Minister in England and the Viceroy in India." Another Parliamentary session will scarcely close without a Bill being brought in and carried through an empty and apathetic House, for the removal of the last barrier between India and the intrigues of party.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India Sica Rs. (Transfer Loan Stock)	—	—	1 8½
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1836-36	—	—	1 7½
4 per Cent., 1842-43	—	—	1 7½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0d.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock	217 18½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	104 ½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranch Paper	97 ½	
	India Bonds, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent.	102½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	97½	
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account	6s. dis.	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	3s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	—	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	94 to 95
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	100	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	½ dis. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.)	7½	1½ to 1½
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	5	1½ to 1½
Stock	East Indian	100	99½ to 100
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	99 to 100
20	Ditto F Ext.	15	½ dis. par
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864	100	101 to 101½
20	Jubbulpore	15	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96 to 97½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	6	½ to ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	18	1 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	86 to 87
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	96 to 95
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	89 to 91
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto (New)	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 to 95
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	7	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	—
40	Australasia	all	68 to 70
25	Bank of Egypt	all	22½ to 23½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20 to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	31 to 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank	all	18 to 18½
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20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1
10	Ditto New	15s.	½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	75 to 79½
50	Ditto New	25	12 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	—
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to ½

APPOINTMENT.—Downing-street. Aug. 2.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint J. T. F. Callaghan, Esq., to be Chief Magistrate for the colony of Hong Kong.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE,
26TH JULY, 1860.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL hereby gives Notice, that, on and after the 1st of AUGUST next, the Payment of Interest and the Transfer of Stock, &c., of the under-mentioned Securities will be made at the Bank of England:—
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25 " " 10th November, 1860.

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D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

East Indian Railway House, Alderman's-walk,
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12 Dessert Forks.....	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
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"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"The above is a volume of cyclopædic proportions, written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to man and horse."—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Home News*.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 450.]

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 5	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 22
Madras	11	Bombay	July 8
Agra	June 30	Ceylon	" 13
China (Hong-Kong)		June 22.	

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
½ oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 8 lbs. in weight), if sent *via Southampton*, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb. 2s.; under 2½ lb. 2s. 8d.; under 3 lb. 3s. 4d.; and under 3½ lb. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
½ oz. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

TREADING closely on the heels of its tardy predecessor, the Calcutta Mail of the 5th of July has arrived true to its time. The news it brings is so far satisfactory that it is unseasoned by any sort of disaster. The Anglo-Indian journals, however, are full of indignant declamation on the subject of the Arms Bill, which appears to have an anomalous tendency to place arms in the hands of the natives, and to take them out of those of the Europeans. Mr. Wilson's warm support of this ill-judged measure has considerably shaken his previous popularity, and both his staunch adherents, the *Englishman* and the *Hurkaru*, are astonished to find that he is only human after all, and liable to err, like any other mortal. A numerous and influential meeting was held in the Town-hall of Calcutta on the 27th June, to protest against a Bill so insulting to Europeans, at which language was used decidedly emphatic, if not always strictly polite. Mr. Harington, one of the most zealous supporters of the measure, is said to have proved his sincerity by advertising his gun and revolver for sale. In the present state of the finances he would have exhibited a more intelligent and practical patriotism by magnanimously paying his rupee or a licence to retain them.

As an illustration of the hap-hazard sort of Government that is now in vogue in India, we may mention that Sir Barnes Peacock has declared the taxes lately introduced into Oude, the Punjab, and other non-regulation provinces, to be altogether illegal—the Governor-general in Council alone having power to enact laws and regulations and to impose new taxes. A Bill of Indemnity will therefore be necessary to cover the empirical administration of the miniature autocrats who have been governing the country as it seemed good in their own eyes.

The Indigo Commission has closed its proceedings in Calcutta, but was prevented from removing at once to Kishnaghur, as proposed, in consequence of the sudden illness of the president, Mr. Seton Carr.

The Income-tax Bill has passed through the committee of the whole Council. Its action is not to be retrospective, and the one per cent. for municipal purposes is to be expended exclusively on *reproductive* public works, under the control and supervision of the Supreme Government.

Sir Henry Ward arrived at the seat of his new duties on the 5th July, and took the oaths of Office on the same day. His Excellency has appointed Mr. Swinburne Ward to be his private secretary, and Major Tupper to be his military secretary. Both these gentlemen went with him from Ceylon. Captains Charles Cavendish Fitzroy and Glover have been retained in their positions as aides-de-camp.

The only tidings from China of general interest relate to the safe arrival at Hong Kong of their Excellencies the French and English plenipotentiaries. The combined expedition had proceeded to Talienwan, about 20 miles from Taku.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Churchill, Capt. Shuttleworth, Maj. Lambton, Mr. McDonald, Maj. Miles, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Heron, Mr. Steale. From MADRAS.—Capt. R. Peach, Miss Campbell, Mr. Newman. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Petel, Mr. Gondard, Mr. Berton, Mr. Giblet, Mr. Chargeneau. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Alderson, Mrs. Mryner and two children. From PENANG.—Mr. McLeod. From ADEN.—Mr. Risley, Mr. Arman, Mr. Pierce.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Aug. 17.—From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and two daughters, Messrs. Batt, Sully, Hunt, Helyar, Dent, and Bond, Capt. Griffiths, Capt. Fellowes. From MADRAS.—Mr. Acworth, Capt. and Mrs. Cold and four children, Mrs. Yaldwin and child, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and two children, Lieut. Wyse, Col. Halpin, Capt. Harford, Mr. J. Hutton, Lieut. Storrs, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Backer, Dr. Campbell. From HONG KONG.—Capt. G. Lloyd, Capt. Richards, Mrs. Chinn and two children, Mrs. Worsworth, Mr. Roche, Mr. Welfer. From SINGAPORE.—Miss Reid, Mr. GALLE.—Mr. Farrel, Master Wood, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Cameron.

BENGAL.

THE ARMS ACT AND EQUAL LEGISLATION.

The basis of the prosperity and peace which immediately followed our annexation of the Punjab was the thorough disarming of the people. The success was so evident that a dim idea long continued to flit through the official mind that all India would be benefited were the same measure carried out in the regulation provinces. But the mutinies alone, the horrors of which an Arms Act would have mitigated, forced the idea into shape, and Mr. Dorin was the legislator who late in 1857 brought it to the birth. The Punjab Act, of course, excluded British European subjects. A few men, taking their lives in their hands, dwelt in the midst of the most warlike enemies we had met, from whose jaws the blood of battle had not yet been licked. It would have been a mad policy to invite assassination in deference to the untrue dogma of "equal legislation." But at a time when Europeans were still more exposed to murder, when they were hunted for their lives, a knot of old men sitting in Calcutta decreed that Englishmen and women whose extermination had been resolved on, must pay for a license before they could use arms in self-defence. To add to the grotesqueness of this, the North West, the scene of massacre, was the only part of India where Europeans were not exempt.

Mr. Dorin's Bill was passed for two years, amid the muffled protests of a press that was gagged. Last August it was again renewed, not permanently, because Government declined at that time to incur the odium of perpetuating a measure which so affected Europeans. Once more Mr. Harington has brought it forward, and with that self-satisfaction which characterises him, claims the support of Council in consideration of the many improvements he has introduced. Such an Act could not have been committed to worthier hands than his, whose deity is the Regulations, whose highest ideal is a Sudder Judge, and who has a virtuous hatred of class legislation, unless when he can exempt his own class from taxation and discourage the spread of the much-dreaded interloper. We allow the improvements on the old Act if Europeans are to be led as sheep to the shambles. The wearing abroad, not the mere possession of arms, is forbidden. No general search for weapons, and no written notice of their possession is now required. In cases of their known concealment for any unlawful purpose, a search can be conducted only by the magistrate in person, or by a joint or deputy magistrate, or by a European assistant. Oppression is thus avoided. To conciliate Europeans under the gross indignity they are called upon to suffer, the provisions of the Act are in fact weakened so as to be insufficient in a crisis.

Now what is the object of the Act? Thoroughly to disarm the natives of British India. Short of injustice or oppression the measures proposed for this end cannot be too stringent. In their just execution lies the future safety of the empire, that is, all chance of the civilization of millions of souls. The object is not to disarm Europeans because they are dangerous to the public peace. Even the most crack-brained of Indian legislators do not assert that, further than that "loafers" abound in the presidency towns, men who are given to kicking and using sticks, but who can never afford or never keep firearms. The object is solely to disarm the natives. But to soothe them, to remove from their minds all distrust of our actions, to prove the glory of a dogma which is true only of equals, that class-legislation is an evil, Europeans must be included. And to induce Europeans to submit to the yoke, the very severe provisions which are necessary for such natives as are treasonable, are modified till they become quite ineffectual. A mongrel Bill is the result, and in support of it even Mr. Wilson, to catch native applause, we presume, talks twaddle which he cannot believe about "large and liberal views." The speakers

at the large meeting of European gentlemen held in the Calcutta Town Hall, 27th June, may be pardoned occasional extravagance, when protesting against a proposal abstractly more unjust than any Black Act, in itself more insulting to our nation and ruinous of our prestige.

The position we take is this. Creed and race and intellect and rank and wealth are given by God to one and denied to another. The legislation that would ignore them is false and must end in ruin. They are ignored in America, and corrupt democrats alone govern its millions. They were ignored in New Zealand where, in spite of their protestations to the contrary, the semi-Christian savages were asked to elect members of Parliament and were told to complain in cases of wrong, not to their father, the Governor, but in a "constitutional" way. Far more civilized than the Maori, the natives of India will not require so many generations to fit them for a share in a constitutional government. We anticipate with pleasure their appearance with outside Europeans in the Legislative Council before many months elapse. We think where they are employed by Government they are underpaid, and that Government in its subservience to their superstitions is delaying the day of their enlightenment by a century. We rejoice in the new policy, which gives to the landholder, so long as he is just, the rights of a feudal lord, on his own estates. We applaud the princely recognition of loyal services in a terrible crisis by the representative of the Queen. We deplore the mockery of justice doled out to the masses by the Regulation Courts. We condemn the insouciance which creates crime by inability in the police to detect it, or by the refusal of the highest courts in the Mofussil to punish it. We long for the time when the abolition of caste will allow European and native to exercise on each other those reciprocal influences which are the salt of civilisation. But where any question is raised in which the safety and honour of the empire are involved, as in the present case, we would for their own sake teach the natives of India that "equal legislation" is as impossible as it would prove disastrous. If a fixed limit constitutes the chief difficulty of exemption, let it be that of creed. Let all Christians, whether Europeans, Americans, East Indians, or natives, be allowed to wear arms. Christianity is in India synonymous with loyalty. —*Friend of India.*

INCREASE OF SALARIES TO NATIVE OFFICIALS.

For years the inadequate pay of the lower police officials was the stock subject of complaint with every European in the mofussil who had a grievance. The dewan, or mohurrir of a thannah, who was frequently the equal in talent of the darogah, received about the pay of a sircar, collecting the petty dues of a Calcutta tradesman. The jemadar, or third officer, often better qualified to handle a club than a pen, received, by a refinement of value, eight annas more than the mohurrir, who was supposed competent to "cook" reports, to return succinct answers to perwanas, and to show conclusively that a body found suspended to a tree was that of a man who had committed suicide, and not that of an intriguer who had been pounded to death by the indignant relatives of a frail widow. The burkundazes received less than the salary of a syce or a water-carrier. It was useless, men said, to talk of first grade darogahs, or to elevate the best of this class into deputy magistrates, while the salaries of the remainder of the police were ludicrously inadequate to their position, temptations, and influence. All this has been altered by the late increase in the pay of the executive establishments. The burkundazes are divided into three grades, receiving Rs. 4, 5, and 6 respectively. The jemadar is raised to independence on Rs. 15 or 20 a month. The dewanji is made happy on Rs. 30 and even 40 and is designated as naib, or deputy, to the darogah;

an appellation which, we suspect, the villagers will be slow to adopt. But the cry now comes, not from the ill-paid and disheartened official, but from the resident in the mofussil who sees in the enhanced pay and position, merely an increased temptation to extort more money. Five rupees would have satisfied a man who had not wherewithal to pay the hire of a palki; ten times that sum is not sufficient to meet the cravings of an official whom the State has just thought fit to promote to great honour. But were every letter from the mofussil to contain a complaint of this sort, and every complaint a vital truth, this would form no reason why the Government should link the power of a despot to the pay of a head bearer. It was to get rid of the glaring inequality between duty and remuneration, to take from the native official one main excuse for corruption, to invite conscientious and educated individuals to enter the executive department, that the State consented to the disbursement of more than three lakhs of rupees a-year. Nobody imagines that the mohurrir of a police station would rise, on the morning after his promotion, like Virgil's snake, with the slough of corruption entirely stripped off him, and shining in all the purity of an immaculate official. But we may depend on it that gross dereliction of duty will be less frequent, that the rank and emolument of office will be more highly prized, and that the reports in cases of startling crimes or violent illegalities will be more in accordance with the naked truth. The choicest fruits, the freshest milk, the most comfortable house in the village, will still be at the disposal of the darogah or his deputy, who is sent to report on the violated boundary, the closed path, the broken or damaged heads, and the suspicious death. The official in such cases will, probably, meet with no worse treatment than the *Times*' correspondent in Northern Italy, or than the compiler of Murray's Handbooks all over the Continent. But active magistrates will have some hopes of getting at what the natives call fourteen annas of the reality, instead of a miserable pittance of six or eight annas; and the fearful stories of violence practised in order to extort confessions will no longer swell our annual reports. It is even argued by some audacious Commissioners that such things as just and impartial darogahs do actually now exist in Lower Bengal; and we have ourselves seen cases where the most potent temptations failed to make the police officer deviate a hair's breadth from his duty. We have not long ago known a Brahmin, accused of procuring the murder of a low caste man who had sullied the honour of the high caste family, apprehended, arraigned, and convicted, through the instrumentality of a darogah proof against money, proof against entreaties, proof against all those considerations of respect for religion, rank, and person, which, in the East, are sometimes as irresistible as the tinkle of rupees. Give us, then, ten or fifteen years during which solid pay shall be backed up by strict supervision and reasonable support, and we may hope to hear some mention of clean-handed burkundazes and virtuous jemadars.

But it is not enough for the Government to deprive the police of the plea that their salaries are incommensurate with their responsibilities. If higher wages are demanded by domestic servants, if the rise in all articles of consumption, in the price of labour, in the hire of the means of transport, is to be permanent; if more liberal remuneration is to be given to the producer of one of the great sources of our revenue, a corresponding liberality must be shown to ill-paid servants in other departments of the public service. We have heard something of an amended code of civil procedure which has already made it possible for a plaintiff to get a decree in three, instead of in six months. But it is monstrous to allow this code to be studied and, perhaps, expounded by the head officers of a civil court who are paid the wages of a khidmutgar. The bulk of civil suits is decided in the courts of the moonsiffs, and with a simplified code and the present improving class of native

judges, we may look to an increase in the number of such suits. But we shall look in vain for confidence in the minds of the humbler class of suitors while they have to resort to a tribunal where the sarishtadar receives seven rupees, and the native clerk, who records the evidence, 3-8 a-month. It is true that to natives resident in the vicinity of their office, the above forms a comfortable addition to the family income. A man with 25 beegahs of rent-free land, and a few rupees of salary is better off, obviously, than the man who has the same land and no pay. He is what the schoolboy with pocket-money is to the schoolboy without. But if Government wishes to raise the character of the Courts, to work thoroughly its amended codes, to command higher talent, superior energy, more resolute indifference to perquisites and fees, and to escape the inextinguishable laughter which such revelations as the above must excite, it will follow up the increase to the pay of the police by a similar increase to the pay of the ministerial officers of the Lower Civil Courts. This will be the first step towards the stifling of the outcry as to those "sinks of iniquity" which it is our duty to "sweep away."—*Friend of India.*

COLONEL LUMSDEN.

In the remarks which we made some short time since on the occasion of General Neville Chamberlain's brilliant campaign against the Wuzerees, we recommended the public to hesitate before they pronounced any opinion adverse to that distinguished officer, Colonel Lumsden, on the subject of the surprise of his camp alluded to in the telegram. We took occasion at the same time to express our opinion as to the great qualities which Colonel Lumsden had displayed whenever opportunity offered. The more detailed accounts we have now received regarding that "surprise" not only dissipate any impression that might have prevailed amongst those whose habit it is to judge only by the result, as to want of precaution on the part of Colonel Lumsden, but place his character as a general and a soldier in a higher light than before. Hitherto, we have been able only to judge from the report of the telegram, but with written accounts from the scene of action before us, it is impossible to withhold our admiration of a gallantry and a presence of mind never surpassed, on an occasion, the like of which has been rarely witnessed in war. It appears that the whole force under General Chamberlain had been encamped at "Pullooseen" in the Wuzeree hills; hearing, however, that the enemy had been seen in some neighbouring villages, the General marched with the greater part of the little army to punish them, leaving Colonel Lumsden with the smaller portion to protect the camp and the stores. It was almost impossible to procure any information as to the movements of the enemy; certainly none that could be depended upon. The tribe against whom our movements were being made, had resolved to fight it out, and never having tried conclusions with us before, they felt pretty confident of success. Hence, none amongst them felt inclined to turn traitor, or to give the smallest particle of information that might tend to make us acquainted with their movements. It is true there was a political agent in the camp expressly charged to get information, but it need not be wondered at that under such circumstances he felt his occupation gone. Hence it was, that Lumsden, left to his own resources and charged to keep "Pullooseen," had principally to rely upon his own brave heart, a presence of mind unsurpassed, and the troops whom he knew he could wield to any purpose. What man could do, he did. He closed in his camp, made it more compact, placed outlying and inlying pickets, and saw that there was nothing wanting to enable him to move anywhere at the shortest notice.

But whilst he was taking every precaution against all imaginable evils, though apprehending none, the enemy was not idle. Runjode Singh, formerly a jemadar in the police battalion at Dera

Ismael Khan, and who, during the events of 1858, had, after an unsuccessful attempt at mutiny, fled into the Mahsood Wuzeree Hills, was the leading spirit of their host. Acquainted with all our ways, he endeavoured to persuade them that if they would only attack our camp, when the *Reveille* sounded, and the men were engaged in unpitching and packing tents and camp equipage, their victory was certain. To those who hesitated, he pointed out that the main body of the British force had gone to distant villages, leaving a small party only to guard the supplies. He appealed to the bigotry of some, the avarice of others, the patriotism of all, and finally he persuaded three thousand men to follow him on an enterprise which, he felt, must succeed against any ordinary enemy.

Whilst these three thousand followers, fully armed and equipped, were silently crawling to their place of rendezvous just below a ridge in the rear of our camp, our men were on their guard. During the night the wakeful pickets, on the sound or fancied sound of an approaching enemy, occasionally fired a few shots. The first of these awoke Lumsden, who dressed and went outside his tent; nothing, however, was visible; no enemy appeared on the horizon; all seemed calm and peaceful. He accordingly retired, but lay ready for action in his clothes. No sooner had the bugles sounded in the morning than a volley was heard from our pickets, followed by a rush of some five hundred men, who, overpowering the first obstacles, seemed to carry all before them. But before this could happen, Lumsden was out of his tent; his glance fell first upon two chieftains standing on the top of the ridge close to him, their forms only distinct from their standing out against the clear sky. In less time than it takes to record the fact, they had both fallen to the deadly aim of Lumsden's rifle, and the men almost immediately afterwards, animated by their leaders' voice, had begun to fall in small knots. The advancing enemy first checked, then attacked, was in less than ten minutes driven out with the loss in killed alone of 132 men, amongst whom Runjode Singh was conspicuous.

Such, stated more briefly than it deserves, was the surprise of Colonel Lumsden's detachment. It has reached us from an entirely disinterested quarter, and we have the assurance of the writer that Colonel Lumsden's behaviour at the very imminent crisis was such as to command the greatest admiration. It has immeasurably enhanced his reputation, always great, in the Punjab. The presence of mind, and ready tact which he showed on the emergency have given birth to an enthusiasm amongst those under his orders which will not soon die away. For ourselves we are content to allow the action to speak for itself, merely expressing our opinion that it was a deed in every respect worthy of one, who was described by Lord Dalhousie to be "as fine a soldier as ever drew a sword."—*Englishman.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—It is characteristic of the new spirit spreading among even Bengalees that the *Compass*, a native journal in English, publishes the translation of the National Hymn of Hungary which we (*Friend of India*) recently reprinted. The editor thinks it necessary to disclaim any treasonable motive. As a sentiment Bengalee loyalty is innocent enough. It is even beneficial. The greater the independence and the more the enlightenment, the less caste, the less Koolinism, the less aping of English vice, the less oppression of the ryots ought there to be.

PUNJAB POLICE.—The new military police, on the system now in force in Oude, has been introduced into the Punjab. The old civil police will be absorbed or dismissed. The new system is in full work in the Lahore and Umritsar divisions. The other commissioners have been warned that it is about to be introduced into their districts. The reduction in the Punjab irregular force will be very large. Both Punjab and Oude police are now subject to the deputy commissioners.

TOM SAYERS AND THE POPE.—A sum of £100, raised by subscription in Calcutta, has been sent to "the Gallant Tom Sayers" through the Editor of *Bell's Life*. The subscribers do not wish to express any opinion on prize-fighting, but simply their admiration of his "splendid courage and determination." The Roman Catholics of Calcutta are also raising a subscription for the Pope.

SAFFLOWER.—The *Hurkaru* mentions that the crop of safflower in the Dacca district will be far below the original estimate this season, or only 15,000 maunds. Of this one-half is trash, and the quality of the whole is inferior.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.—The Governor-general has at last directed a careful inquiry to be made into the working of the official printing departments scattered at present all over Calcutta. Colonel Balfour, C.B., Mr. H. D. Sandeman, Captain Dickens, and Mr. Kellner have been appointed a committee to conduct it, with the view of contrasting the cost of many separate offices with a great central department like that at Madras and Allahabad, and of determining whether there should be only one such office in Calcutta. At present every department has its head printer on Rs. 400 a month, and all compete with each other for workmen. The work is done imperfectly and slowly, and as in the telegraph department the privilege of printing any documents, however long or trifling, is abused.

BANCOORAH, June 24.—The monotonous state of the affairs of this district at present affords no news for communication, no novelty, no curiosity. Even the weather is not here changeable, and if it is, then very partially; slight showers are now and then seen to fall, but they scarcely benefit the people. It is about the end of June, and such scarcity of water has brought on a dreadful increase in the price of all articles. It is reported that measures for clearing away certain tanks of this town for general utility, are to be soon taken by our present magistrate and collector, Mr. Drummond. While acrimonious vituperation and strongest malediction are always poured forth for the police there is no remission in the suffering from the hands of the police agents and extortions inflicted by the mooktears. How strange it is to think, that after such repeated exposures of the conduct of these employes, they are not the least mended. The people now think it is useless to have recourse to justice, and unless they are forced they never do it. I have long been in the mofussil, and thus I am convinced of the various grievances complained of above. The recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan has made the natives quite sure of paying the Income-tax. They were hitherto in a precarious mood as to the success of Mr. Wilson's financial scheme, but they are now quite settled, and there are no more murmurs of discontent.

COTTON.—Last year the export of cotton from all India amounted to 600,000 bales to Europe, and 200,000 to China. The total quantity of cotton grown in India for both native and foreign use is estimated at 2,400,000,000 pounds grown on 24,000,000 of acres. The export amounts to one-tenth of this. The quantity sent out of the country regularly fluctuates with the increase or decrease of price in England.

WASTE LANDS IN BENGAL.—Of waste lands available for European settlers in Bengal there are three millions of acres in Akyab, in Ramree one million, in Sandoway eight thousand, in Kamroop 1,79,000, in Nowgong one million, in Seebasgur one million, in Bancoora 680, in Hooghly 139, Midnapore 3,247, Dinagepore 25,000, Moorshedabad 1,189, besides large tracts in Rungpore and Bogra.

THE NICHOLSON TESTIMONIAL.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says it has been finally determined to erect the Nicholson Testimonial at Margulla in the shape of an obelisk. As a supply of water is much needed by travellers through the pass, an artesian well is to be bored.

THE THAKOORS OF MEYWAR have collected a large force on the frontier of Jeypore. The Jeypore Government has sent out troops to meet them, and prevent them marching through Jeypore.

SIMLA, June 25.—Barnes' Court, late residence of Lord Canning, has been re-let to Sir Hugh Rose who, it is expected, will arrive early next month, unless, indeed, the question of whether the Indian army is to be amalgamated or not should for a time detain His Excellency at the seat of Government. Lady Canning and party were at camp "Kundhare" on the 18th, and expected to be at Mussoorie on the 20th and 21st. A house called "The Castle," has been secured for her ladyship, where she will remain until the start is made for Calcutta. Lord William Hay will return shortly to Simla. Dr. Christison, the officer appointed to vaccinate the natives of these hills, and so alleviate somewhat the curse of small-pox, has been removed; this the *Government Gazette* will have informed you, but the why and because of this removal, of course is not stated. Two Brahmins, bigoted as most of their class are, objected to Dr. Christison vaccinating the people in the district to which they belonged. That officer, who is a most talented young man, simply requested these men to sit in his tent, and not oppose his operations. The deputy commissioner and assistant commissioner highly approved of his proceeding, yet this act was construed by Mr. Melville into one of torture, and so represented to the Punjab Government, and hence Dr. Christison has been deprived of his appointment. How is it that not one of your numerous correspondents has informed you of the total destruction of that portion of the Ganges canal which passes through Roorkee? I have not even seen it remarked upon by a single public journal. From this total silence it would appear as though means had been taken to keep the circumstance from being bruited abroad. No doubt the destruction of so extensive an undertaking and one which has cost the Government so large an outlay with no equivalent return, casts much discredit on the engineers who planned, superintended, and executed the work. To repair the damage an outlay of nearly a million will have to be made, and this at a time when Mr. Wilson is braving the risk of a general rebellion by laying all classes under contribution in the form of heavy taxes to replenish the exhausted coffers of the State.—*Englishman*.

THE RAJAH OF PACHETE, having lost all patience, has informed the authorities that he intends prosecuting them in the Supreme Court for false imprisonment.

A MADMAN OR A FOOL.—A body of rebels have taken shelter in Muxoomdingina, near Indore. The Rajah of that place has given them assistance and supplies. The Government of India has called upon him to explain his conduct.

THE KING OF OUDE is still surrounded by several persons who were implicated in the rebellion. The danger of allowing these men to remain, has been notified to the king, and the police authorities of Calcutta have been warned to keep a watchful eye over the movements of these men, who are well known to Government.

JYNTEEA.—From a letter lately received from Jynteea we learn that a large number of armed men gathered in that place to oppose Capt. Rowlatt, who had proceeded with a force to punish the Kookees and Jynteeahs, who had made a foray into the country. A collision took place, in which twelve of the enemy were killed and many wounded, without a single casualty amongst Capt. Rowlatt's men.

ENFACED PROMISSORY NOTES.—Through the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce, Government has published a statement of the amount of promissory notes enfaced for payment of interest in London up to the 1st of May last:—

		Rs.
4 per cent. loan of	1824-25	15,000
4 "	" " 1828-99	3,200
4 "	" " 1832-33	8,46,300
4 "	" " 1835-36	12,16,800
4 "	" " 1842-43	52,14,100
4 "	" " 1854-55	26,95,000
4½ "	" " 1856-57	1,000
3½ "	" " 1853-54	1,500
5 "	" Public Works 1854-55	18,46,400
5 "	" " 1856-57	3,72,93,100
5½ "	" " 1859-60	2,43,37,300
Total		7,34,69,700

A REBEL CHIEF.—We hear from Rajpootana that one of the chiefs of Boondie who found refuge in Jeypore has given much trouble by his excesses; he has collected forces, and set the authority of the Rajah of Jeypore at defiance. The chief is the Thakoor of Zetra, in Haraotee. The Rajah of Jeypore has warned the village zemindars of the danger of giving this man shelter, and has threatened all with severe punishment if they help him with supplies or refuse to give information regarding him.

CANPORE, June 25.—The utmost secrecy prevails at this station about the rebels being in force about eighty miles from this, on the other side Calpee, and one regiment has marched from hence, and another held in readiness. I hear there are about four thousand banded together, and they have plundered several villages. All is quiet at this station, but weather dreadful, with hot winds night and day, and no rain.

SHAHPOORA.—The small State of Shahpoora, in Ajmeer, is said to be very badly managed at present by the young chief, and the attention of Government has been called to its affairs by the Agent. The Lieutenant-governor of Agra has instructed the Agent to endeavour, by advice and kindness, to lead the young man to understand the interests of his country and his own, and to warn him of the serious consequences of neglecting his counsel. The Government of India can never permit a small State, surrounded by our own territories, to be an annoyance and disgrace, by its misgovernment, to the English.

NATIVE INSOLENCE.—The Delhi correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* states that the Rev. Mr. Broadway was preaching at the Calcutta Gate of the city, when a sepy of the police corps, at the instigation of some Mussulman bystanders, rudely interrupted him. Mr. Broadway desired the man not to interfere, when he was assaulted by him, the sepy tearing off the reverend gentleman's coat, while pushing him towards the havidar at the gate. The sepy was fined ten rupees for the assault in the Assistant Commissioner's Court.

GORUCKPORE, June 21.—Just when we thought we had escaped the severity of the season its worst effects have burst upon us with alarming violence. Cholera is doing sad work among us. The city has suffered much, and now our troops are attacked. Five poor fellows have been carried off during the last twenty-four hours. The attack and progress are most severe. The heat is beyond anything we have before known. Night and day equally refuse the sufferer rest. We are panting for rain. There is one good sign; the river has risen three feet within the last four days. The Bengalees are celebrating their kali poojah, and, with characteristic self-denial, instead of pleasing themselves with a poojah at their own expense, they have allowed our Hindoos to subscribe to it, and it is said they have a thousand rupees in hand. They have kindly promised that the poojah shall check the cholera.

KRISHNAGHUR, June 25.—Weather has been fine, but heavy rain fell last night, and it threatens more. Early sown plant looks beautiful, but if we get much rain the late sowings will be choked in jungle; my October is a very fair crop.

LAHORE, June 12.—Rifle practice is the order of three days in the week. I wish I could hear of clubs being formed at other stations in the Punjab, but there is no movement. Perhaps the weather has something to do with it. It is certainly hot enough and steamy enough, here at least, to be pleaded as some excuse for the want of the requisite energy. The westerly winds have abandoned us, and the prevalence of easterly currents betokens an early and violent setting-in of the rains. Some people have objected to the quantity of wheat grown in the Punjab. There may certainly be too much of even a good thing, but were it not for that very quantity this year, the people of the North-west would be reduced to famine prices. Thousands of maunds cross the Sutlej for Delhi and further down, and the consequence is that although the crop of the season 1859-60 was very little below an average even in the great wheat-producing districts of Goordas-

pore and Sealkote, that staple is now selling in our markets at ten and twelve seers less per rupee than this time last year, when the crop was much below the average. I have told you that I consider the people to be quietly settling down under the infliction of the new taxes. They will be paid with a murmur, perhaps, but so low that it will hardly be perceptible. So long as an Asiatic can bear an infliction of the kind he will. It is only when it exceeds the bounds of endurance that he turns. The dealers, buncas, mahajuns, &c., are those who will feel it least. They will, in part, reduce their more expensive establishments, and, in part, throw the burden on the community generally, by a slightly enhanced rate of their wares. The working agriculturist, who is exempted altogether, will be able to furnish his grain at the rate that has ordinarily prevailed, and as his is the most numerous class in the country, you may rely on all being accomplished without any outward visible sign of discontent. I would recommend the Council passing the Act as quickly as possible; delays are dangerous. The measure is such a novelty in India that it cannot by any possibility arrive at perfection by any further delay. There must be flaws that will require tinkering, and it matters little whether the number be one or two, or more or less. The class who will be most hardly dealt with in their own opinion, are those who have hitherto done nothing for the State, and for whom the State has usually done a great deal too much. I mean those nobles and Jagheerdars who have lately been raised to the rank and dignity of deputy and assistant-commissioners, with leave and licence to oppress the people within given limits.—*Englishman*.

PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH.—The economy which makes its authors ridiculous, by requiring that the paper sweepings of the public offices be collected, reduced to pulp, and sold, has extended to the army. Half a page of general orders is devoted to directions for holding committees of survey on old hospital clothing. The articles are to be presented in a washed state, to be counted over, to be entered in elaborate tabular statements, to be reduced by a machine to rags in the presence of the committee, to be then weighed and "carefully" locked up until required for paper. Finally, "a copy of the report is to be forwarded to the Commissary-general, and another to the Principal Inspector-general of Hospitals in Bengal." Routine never had a more delightful duty; economy never gained such a triumph. Meanwhile the army of chuprasees exists undiminished, the time of the State is wasted by fifty-two native holidays a year, and the native army is kept up at a dangerous strength.

BURMAH.—At Rangoon some members of the mercantile community had commenced an agitation against the stamps which have lately been introduced in the civil cases instituted in the courts. From Mandalay, the new capital of the King of Burmah, the following intelligence had been received:—In the upper provinces, the yield from the rice crops, has turned out very satisfactory. Little or no rice will be needed from the lower country, while the Burmese have a small surplus of wheat and grain, which will probably be imported for sale into Pegu. The cotton trade with China is still in a very dull state, in consequence of hostilities raging between rival parties in the province of Yunnan. In the city all was peace. The King and Court were in excellent health and spirits, and his Majesty continues as friendly as ever to all foreigners who happen to have any business to transact with him. The roads not being macadamised, were becoming worse and worse. Only a few of the principal streets have been covered with bricks. About three miles from the city, and in an easterly direction, a summer palace has been constructed, for the occasional residence of the king. The completion of the new steamer, which is being put together at Rangoon, as the royal yacht for his Majesty, is looked for with considerable interest. The Prince was busy as usual, in the prosecution of his mechanical works.

INDIGO AND OPIUM.—It is an ill wind which blows nobody good. The disturbances in the Indigo districts, and the questions raised by the ryots of Bengal have compelled the Government to examine more carefully into its own affairs. The Government of Bengal has a cultivation conducted on the same principles as indigo planting. In Behar the Government Agent advances to pykars and middlemen, who again advance to the cultivators for the cultivation of the poppy, and the manufacture of opium. The ryots of Behar and Tirhoot have been clamorous for some time for a higher price, to which no attention was paid. Early in the last year they petitioned for an advance of eight annas per seer of opium, but their application was rejected. A few years ago the sum allowed them was reduced from Rs. 3-12 per seer to Rs. 3-4 per seer, the ryots asked for this difference back without success. However, in the beginning of 1860, when the indigo ryots asserted that everything had increased in price except indigo, and that they could not get a fair price from the planter, the comparison this suggested with their own conduct compelled the Government to reconsider the claims of the opium cultivators, and, in March last, a small increase was sanctioned, four annas per seer were doled out to them. The indigo commission, however, having included an inquiry into the Government system of opium cultivation as well as that of indigo, and the increasing agitation, on the whole question of the relations between the capitalist and the cultivator, compelled the Bengal Government to a more liberal course. They have sanctioned four rupees per seer for opium, with an assurance that it is not to be decreased below that rate for at least three years; at the end of two years the subject will be reconsidered, and the rate now granted may be continued for other three years; if in the interim the price should appear from any cause to be inadequate, the Commissioner is desired to bring the same to the notice of Government. Who could have imagined an emule amongst the ryots of Kishnaghar would bring the cultivators of Behar such a windfall, or that Mr. Wilson's estimates of income would be disturbed by it. But so it is, and the additional cost of opium makes a difference of more than a quarter of a million sterling in the estimated income of the country.—*Englishman*.

THE TEA PLANTERS OF CACHAR have taken steps to improve the position of the coolies they import from Bengal, and to render the labour more attractive. Henceforth each family is to have a hut not less than 144 feet square. Each plantation will be provided with a native doctor and medical stores. Certain fixed rates of pay will be given for certain kinds of work so as to enable the industrious coolie to make eight rupees a month in addition to the rice with which he is supplied. An immigration depot is to be built in the station of Silchar for the reception of the men on arrival. Cachar and Assam are now added to the colonies which draw their labour supply from Bengal or Madras. The Legislative Council should put the inland emigration under the Protector of Emigrants. This would give a confidence to the natives which would make Assam far more attractive than any colony which can be reached only by a long sea voyage. At present, the planters have too often to be content with the refuse of the Mauritius coolies.

GOLD IN THE PUNJAB.—A Government report gives an account of the gold-washing carried on in the hill-streams of Rawul Pindee, Huzara and Attock. After the great floods of 1841 and 1858 gold was very plentiful in the alluvial deposits of the Indus along the low sandy border of the Chuck valley. It seems to be washed down from the north of the Huzara mountain. A native thus describes the washings. "The instruments used are a 'droom' or long sieve, a bowl, and a kirmee (digger) made of iron. For each 'droom' eight men are required. The master gets a double share. Gold is bought by the proprietor from the diggers at Rs. 12 per tola. The lease this year is Rs. 40 per month, whereas last year it was Rs. 150 per month."

A FALSE PROPHECY.—Writing from Dacca on the 12th June, a correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states that "little slips of paper written in Bengali were industriously circulated all over the town in which a terrific storm and inundation were confidently predicted for that day. Cattle, birds, and men too, if they did not look sharp, were, like the unfortunate 'people of Derby' to be carried away by the flood. The paper wound up with the awful threat that if any one into whose hand a copy fell, did not immediately make seven other copies and distribute them among seven villages, he would be considered as equally guilty with the man who kills a cow or slays a Brahmin. Many of the ignorant and credulous among the natives went to the expense of buying fresh bamboos and other materials to fortify their frail huts against the expected flood. I need not say that the flood never came!"

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—On a requisition from the home authorities for revising the rules for granting holidays in the mofussil civil courts, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal requested the late Principal of the Sanskrit College to furnish him with a list of the most important Hindoo holidays. The Government of Bengal then submitted a list of holidays to be observed in the mofussil to the Government of India. The Lieutenant-governor proposed that eight days' holidays should be granted during the dusserah vacation instead of a month as was the case before, and that a further leave of about a week be allowed on account of the most important Hindoo festivals. His Honor also observed that an additional vacation of a month should be granted during the winter season, which appears to be essentially necessary to all officers of the civil courts, who are generally natives of distant districts, in order to see their families and homes. The Governor-general in Council however has decided that a vacation of one month and a half will be allowed in a year, one month on account of the dusserah vacation and fifteen days should be granted either in lump or by instalments as the native officers of the civil courts may wish, and at the discretion of their co-nanted heads.

A GHOORKA COLONY.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are informed that Colonel Reid, commanding the Sirmoor Rifle Battalion, has persuaded the Government to form a Ghoorka colony in the Dehra Doon, and on such terms and in such a way as to give the greatest possible umbrage and offence to the English settlers who already have estates there, and (which perhaps the Government may think more worth noticing) to the native occupants of the soil.

SAVOYARDS IN INDIA.—Writing from Allahabad on the 9th of June, a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—"We have lately witnessed a spectacle perfectly novel in this part of the country—I mean young Italians going about with beautiful plaster of Paris statuary, which they offer for sale at moderate prices. The figures are really beautiful, but, being hollow, are light and extremely fragile. I fear the sellers have not met with sufficient patronage. It seems to be the general opinion that we do not live in times and in a country that would justify us in spending money on house decoration."

VACCINATION IN THE PUNJAB PRESIDENCY.—The Punjab Government has published a statement showing the results of vaccine operations under that Government and its dependencies, during the "vaccine season," extending from October, 1859, to February, 1860. This includes Delhi and Hissar, as well as the kingdom of Runjeet Singh. During these months 77,078 children were vaccinated, and of these 60,555 or nearly 80 per cent. were successful, 11,249 totally failed, and 5,874 were doubtful. December and January seem to be the months in which there were most successful cases, but there is such variation in different districts, that we are inclined to put down a great deal of the success or otherwise to the character of the operators and superintendents, for supposing that equally good lymph was supplied to each circle, and equal care was taken in protecting and preserving it, we do not

see why there should be such differences as are here shown to prevail in different districts. In Hissar, for instance, only 58.3 of the cases are successful, while in Mooltan they averaged 89.8. Umritsur is the district in which the greatest number of cases took place. The number in that division was 15,345, of which 86.1 per cent. were successful. Hissar again is where there were fewest, and there only 58.3 per cent., as we said before, were successful.—*Hurkaru*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. Lodore, Gardner, Liverpool.—28. Accrington, Henderson, Liverpool.—July 2. Gustave and Louis, Chavanne, Mauritius; Joshua, Fowler, Liverpool; Winterthur, Seward, London.—3. Levant, Farm, Liverpool; John O'Gaunt, Smith, Liverpool; Marselles, Marley, London.—4. Alfred, Varile, Bourbon; Isaac Jeanes, Chapman, Liverpool; Nautile, Bicot, Pondicherry; Hersilia, Kirly, London; Scotia, Wyhe, Melbourne; Saladin, Makten, London; str. Lanchfield, Oliver, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Supperjee Herjee, Batta, Colombo; Isaiah Crowell, Turner, Boston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Joshua.—Mrs. Fowler and two children, Mr. Hughes. Per Marselles.—Mrs. Marley and child. Per John O'Gaunt.—Mrs. Hoskin, Mr. T. Hoskin. Per Isaac Jeanes.—Mrs. Chapman. Per Hersilia.—Messrs. Deacon, Graff, and Poet, Mrs. Stokes and child, Mrs. Keen and child. Per str. Lanchfield.—Col. Flaythorne, Col. Bruce, Dr. McFoll Mrs. Duff and four children W. L. Wilson, Esq., T. O'Donald, Esq., Messrs. Simons, Austin, and Berwick.

DEPARTURES.

June 14. Antipodes, Taylor, London.—15. City of Dublin, Adair, London; Ile Marie, Latour, Havre; Patriot Queen, Fletcher, Liverpool; Ellenborough, Woodcock, London; Ismerdon, Bennett, New Orleans.—1. Str. zee, Littlepage, Coconada and Madras.—17. Niobe, Strong, Boston. 18. Burman, Robertson, Hong Kong; Cimber, Bruhn, Mauritius; Canadian, Guthrie, London.—20. Str. Simla, Paterson, Suez.—21. Str. Burnah, Gray, Akah, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Nomade, Bossey, Mauritius; Futlay Rozee, Lafraines, Rangoon.—22. Str. Fire Queen, Baker, Port Blair and Calagouk; str. England, Dundas, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Turon, Code, Mauritius; Goddess, Crowell, Boston.—23. Str. Tudor, Arm-trong, London.—24. Str. Fiery Cross, White, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—27. Perigny, Sarait, Bourbon; Ville de Luz, Lafitte, Bordeaux; Bushire Merchant, Tulloch, Mauritius.—July 5. P. and O. str. Colombo, Hicks, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo, for Madras.—Mr. Wynne. For Galle.—Captain A. Bainbridge, Major F. G. Crossman. For Marselles.—Mr. J. S. Churchill, Capt. Shuttleworth, Major Lambton, Mr. J. Macdonald, Major Miles, Mr. H. T. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Herson, Capt. Fellows, 59th, Capt. Griffiths, 19th. For Southampton.—Dr. St. G. W. Tucker, Mr. F. W. Dent, Mr. Helyar.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 5, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	3 1 to 3 4	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	16 0 to 16 8	
Dit 6, 5 do.	3 0 to 2 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	19 0 to 18 0 1/2	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	3 0 to 3 8	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill- and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	1 1 1/2 to 1 1 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	1 1 1/2 to 1 1 1/2
Navv Bills, 3 days' sight	1 1 1/2 to 1 1 1/2
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	1 1 1/2 to 1 1 1/2

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 84
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100 " 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6075 to 6100
Agra Bank	500	670 to 675
Delhi Bank	500	Nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1525 to 1550
Ganges Company	500	600 to 625
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1750 to 1775
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	575 to 600
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	Nominal.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 550
Calcutta Docking Company	700	950 to 975
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Asson Company	200	500 with div.
East-India Railway Company	£20	225
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	5 dis.

BOMBAY.**MISCELLANEOUS.**

FEVER IN BOMBAY.—The following statistics of fever in Bombay exhibit a favourable result, as regards the cures effected. During the four years 1811 to 1814 out of 24,653 soldiers there were 16,357 admissions into hospital with fever, of whom 363 succumbed. From 1850 to 1853 out of 37,516 men, there were 23,707 fever patients, of whom 186 died. For every 15,000 Europeans now residing in the Presidency, 147 are now annually saved by the use of quinine. It is believed that 184 men out of 40,000 in Bengal; 103.5 out of 15,000 in Bombay; and 94.8 out of 20,000 in Madras are annually preserved. In the aggregate 382.3 trained, disciplined, and seasoned soldiers are snatched from death out of 75,000 troops. The Government is gradually learning that the efficiency of European troops can only be maintained by the strictest attention to their health and comfort.

KANDEISH.—The great fair at Mhyjee in Kandeish continued this year for 2½ months. Some 300 of our troops were in attendance to keep order besides the police. The fair passed off quietly, and was comparatively free from crime. The articles brought for sale were estimated at Rs. 48,27,323. They were all disposed of, except Rs. 57,555 worth. The trade done exceeded that of previous years by more than eight lakhs in piece goods, jewellery, gold, silver, copper and brass vessels, grain, groceries and cattle. The increase is ascribed to the fact that next year no Hindoo marriages can be performed, a circumstance which happens every twelfth year.

HYDRABAD, SIND.—A violent storm accompanied by hail and a partial fall of rain, together with dense clouds of dust, occurred between 5 and 6 p.m. of Saturday, the 9th June, uprooting and blowing down trees, tearing asunder their branches and bearing down everything before it. Numbers of the trees which have been reared at so much expense alongside the Bellasis-road, as well as those forming the avenue to the old entrenched camp have been destroyed in this manner; in some cases the stems have been broken right across and the heads carried away. Nearly the whole of the trees in the Mango Topes in the old entrenched camp, now the property of their Highnesses Meer Mahomed Khan and Yar Mahomed, have been blown down, several stately old Babool trees have also experienced the same fate, one in particular, of unusual size, which stood nearly midway in the Bellasis Road, spreading its shade far around, and was held in veneration by the natives, is much to be regretted; a large cattle shed recently erected in the new Government garden was also blown down, but fortunately no injury to life resulted therefrom; some boats laden with grain and railway materials are said to have foundered in the Indus, no loss of life however has been reported, one of the flats of the Indus flotilla escaped from its moorings, and was driven across to this bank. The weather had been intensely hot and oppressive for some days previous to the storm, blowing with furnace heat in fitful gusts from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and it has not improved in the slightest degree since.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, June 23.—The London mails of 26th April and 10th May arrived per *Pekin* on the 21st inst. A large portion of the mail of 26th April has not come to hand on account of the loss of the steamer *Malabar*, in Galle harbour. His Excellency Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with their respective suites, have arrived by this opportunity. We believe the envoys will proceed to the north immediately, the state of matters at Shanghai rendering their presence there absolutely necessary.

Admiral Hope left this for Shanghai on the 9th instant, where he arrived on the 10th; Sir Hope Grant also left on the 11th for the north. All the troops have also left, principally during

the early part of the fortnight. From Chusan we learn that the troops there had proceeded to the rendezvous at Talienswan, about 200 miles from Taku.

It is extremely doubtful if the complicated state of affairs at Shanghai, coupled with our moderate demands, may not induce the Court of Peking to try and prevent hostilities. The Emperor would thus have a large force at his disposal to send against the rebels.

The rebels have been carrying everything before them. Soochow has fallen into their hands, after an immense loss of life and valuable property. The Governor and several other officials had been killed. It is doubtful whether the rebels or the imperialist soldiery, who it is said have not had pay for some time, and had taken to pillaging those they ought to protect, are the worst. The disaffection of the Imperial troops had no doubt a considerable influence in effecting the overthrow of Soochow.

The Governor-general, Ho Kwei-tsing, had taken refuge in Shanghai. He is said to have put himself in communication with the allied ministers at that port, and had entreated them to send a force to retake Soochow for the Imperial Government, promising at the same time that our demands should be complied with—a request which was very properly not entertained. He also paid a visit to the American minister, it is supposed with the same object.

Soochow is one of the largest, most populous, and richest cities in the empire, and its loss must be a serious blow to the Imperial interest. According to Williams's "Middle Kingdom" it contains nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a wall nearly ten miles in circumference, outside of which are four suburbs, one of them said to measure ten miles. It is through this city that most of our imports passed, whilst our supplies of silk come from its surrounding districts.

At Shanghai the utmost consternation prevailed. Trade was at a complete stand-still. All the natives that could leave were leaving, and many rich Chinese had chartered foreign vessels to convey them to other parts of the coast, or to store goods, treasure, and valuables.

From Fuhchau there is nothing particular to report. According to Chinese rumours the Governor feared being reduced three or four steps, and had implored his Imperial Majesty to relieve him from his duties on account of sickness.

From Amoy and Swatow we have no intelligence of any importance. Mr. Caine, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Swatow, will shortly proceed there to establish the consulate.

From Manila our only intelligence is that sickness had been very prevalent. The weather had been very unhealthy. A large fire had occurred at Pasig, destroying a large amount of property.

In the colony the only event of the fortnight has been the departure of what part of the expeditionary force remained here. Hong Kong is in future to be garrisoned by a provisional battalion, which will incorporate any drafts of men from home, and detach drafts to the north as may be necessary. Its strength at present is 865 men. The authorities are now laying out Kowloon, and building huts for the troops, and Mr. Goddard, of the consular service, has been stationed there to keep a surveillance over the Chinese settlers.—*Overland China Mail*.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, July 13.—During the past fortnight the unseasonably dry weather has continued at Colombo, and the preparation and shipment of coffee have been uninterrupted. Three vessels have sailed for London, taking 10,574 cwts. of plantation coffee, and 2,541 native; in all 22,115. Our total exports are now considerably in excess of those to the same period in previous years, being 559,000 cwts. against 522,000 in 1858-59. The increase is entirely on plantation, and it is enormous; 414,000 cwts. of this sort against 348,000:—excess, 66,000

cwts. On the other hand, there is a decrease in the exports of native, as compared with last year, of 29,000. Next season we fear the exports of native will be shorter than for the past 10 years; while we cannot now hope that the out-turn of plantation will come up to the average. Showers have fallen in most districts; but what with the drought, and the white bug as a consequence of the drought, there has been a very serious loss of coffee. The exports of all our other staples, cinnamon, oil, plumbago, and coir, compare favourably with past years.

Sir Henry Ward took his departure for Madras on the 30th June, the good wishes of the bulk of the intelligent community attending him to his new government.

The marked exception has been the Editor of the *Ceylon Times*, but the source of his hostility has been exposed in an astounding revelation, showing that he made two modest proposals to Sir H. Ward: first, that he should be allowed to conduct the *Times* while drawing a Government salary of £400 per annum; and second, that he would sell the *Times* ("if necessary") on condition that £1,000 a year were secured to him. Sir H. Ward, of course, rejected both propositions, and so, in the estimation of Mr. John Capper, Sir H. Ward was a tyrannical and unjust governor.

General Lockyer, who is acting as Lieutenant-governor, is compelled, by ill health, to make arrangements for leaving Ceylon by the second steamer of this month. Should our new ruler not arrive in the interval, there seems to be a doubt as to who will succeed General Lockyer. Colonel Wilkinson will succeed to the command of the troops, of course, but it seems not so certain that he will assume the Government. Some think that Mr. Gibson, the Colonial Secretary, will administer during the interregnum.

The editor of the *Ceylon Times* has, in distinct and unequivocal terms, preferred a charge of manslaughter against a member of the civil service, Mr. Birch, of Batticaloa—a charge respecting which Mr. Birch and the executive must take action. Party spirit runs so high at Batticaloa, that a petition from the place declares that, since Mr. Birch has been in the district, neither the weather nor the grain crop has been what it ought to be. So we must reserve our judgment until we have evidence before us.

The wreck of the *Malabar* is breaking up; less than 700 boxes of specie having been as yet got out by the divers—so it is said.

The *Nemesis*, with the mail of 11th June, reached Galle on the 5th inst.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

JAVA.

The Queen of Boni is said to be anxious to effect a reconciliation with Government, and the people of Supa wish to place her son Andi Bau on the throne with the sanction of the Dutch. There are rumours that a third expedition to Boni may eventually be found necessary to accomplish what the second one left undone.

From Banjermassing there are lengthy narratives of marches and counter-marches, but little seems really achieved in the way of reducing the country to order. The chiefs of the insurrection are still at large, and until they are captured there seems little hope of pacification. The Kingdom of Banjermassing has been formally annexed to the Netherland India territories.

Cholera had broken out in the Makasser district in Celebes, and there was much sickness in Boni. Rice in the latter country was extremely scarce.—*Singapore Free Press*, June 30.

CENTRAL ASIA.

April 27.—A merchant, Gomashita, of Meer Syud Jan, along with Sirdar Khan Loanec, came to the Dost, and informed him that he came from the city of Oorgunge; that the Russians were in possession of the place in a fort named Khewah; that it was given to the king

by them, and that the force lies in a line twelve miles distance from Oorgunge, where they have settled themselves, and from whence to Herat and Mushed, they are constructing a road; the distance between these two places and Oorgunge is only fifteen days' journey. The merchant further stated that the vakeel of the King of Bokhara was deputed to the Khan of Kokan, who with the vakeel of this place was ordered to go to Agah Musjid. The Ameer having learnt the story of the merchant requested Sirdar Shere Ally Khan to write to Mahomed Afzul Khan, to communicate an account of the doings at Turkistan, as soon as practicable.—April 28.—The Ameer, whilst sitting in his dewan khana, took a list of his sowars, ordering some to change their horses, and others to prepare their baggage as he was to proceed to Candahar, and in the mean time requested Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, to tell the moostuffa to prepare the accounts of the sepoys who were to accompany him to Candahar. On this account Nazir Mulliek Mahomed, Moostagir of Ghuzni, was written to, to make preparations for the supply of all necessities for the troops, as far as Candahar, so that no inconvenience may occur on the march.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Delta July 27, 1860.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£7,000	—
Bombay	—	£15,000
	£7,000	£15,000
Per str. Ripon, August 4, 1860.		
Alexandria	£6,500	—
Madras	3,296	—
Calcutta	—	£21,385
Hong Kong	12,500	30,630
Foo Chow	—	2,060
Shanghai	—	13,833
	£22,296	£67,868

FINANCES OF INDIA.—A revised estimate of the revenue and expenditure of India for 1860-61, including the home charges, has been issued. It states the revenue at £37,762,660, the expenditure at £45,234,963, leaving a deficit of £7,472,303. But the estimate does not include the new taxation. The expenditure is estimated at less than in the preceding year by £1,543,396, the saving being in the military charges, which are estimated at £15,276,320, instead of £17,711,665, the charge for the preceding year. The interest on railway capital guaranteed will amount this year to £1,676,000, but it is estimated that the net traffic receipts will diminish this amount by £400,000. The earnings of the portions of line open for traffic exceed the guaranteed interest on the cost of those portions, but a very small part of the lines is as yet open.

THE ORIENTAL BANK now deduct the Indian Income-tax on the coupons of the non-registered rupee paper only, on which the English tax has necessarily not been charged. With regard to the registered paper of which the dividends are paid by bill on Calcutta, the practice is to take off the English tax in London, and the bills are then payable without further deduction. It thus appears that the double Income-tax is not now charged upon either the registered or unregistered debt. Those who have previously paid both will, doubtless, make application to the Government for resitution.

TEMPERATURE OF THE RED SEA.—Dr. Buist has communicated to the Geographical Society of Bombay some careful observations on the temperature of the Red Sea, without doubt the warmest body of water of its size on the earth. We are told that exactly in its centre lies a watery region of terrible heat. The seat of high temperature is situated in a tract rich in volcanic indications, and between 14 deg. and 21 deg. N. Latitude. Even in the winter months the water is seldom less than 80 deg., reaches 84 deg. in March and April, and in May sometimes attains to 90 deg. September, however, is the season of greatest warmth, the temperature of both air and water rising in that month above blood-heat. At this time a person leaning over the bulwarks of a vessel whose deck has been lately cooled by a shower of rain, experiences a feeling like that of holding the head above a kettle of boiling water. In November, 1836, the temperature of the atmosphere being 82 deg., that of the water between 17 deg. and 23 deg. North Latitude, on one occasion reached 106 deg.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, June 15.—Major C. Douglas ass. chg. of the office of superint. of electric telegraphs in India and Ceylon on the 13th inst.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, June 15.—Lieut. W. G. Morris, adj. 3rd corps Mayne's horse, arr. at Gooah on May 28.

Lieut. C. H. Plowden, offic. asst. commiss. at Nagpore, received chg. of the Bhandara treasury fr. Mr. A. G. W. Harris on May 28.

Maj. C. V. Bowie received ch. of offices of superint. of the ex-Ameers of Sind and Sikh Sirdars, and superint. for the affairs of the Mysore princes from Capt. G. Delane, on the 12th inst.

Maj. R. Morrisson, political agent, Harowtee, has leave fr. April 7 until the sailing of the steamer on the 19th inst., in ext. of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 5th Oct. last, No. 6202.

Military Dept., June 14.—No. 639.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. and Brev. maj. C. V. Bowie, art., superint. of Mysore princes, the ex-Ameers of Scinde, and the Sikh Sirdars, on leave for 15 mo., fr. March 25, 1859.

Capt. B. T. Reid, 3rd Eur. regt., dep. commiss. in the Punjab, Jhelum, on leave for 15 mo., fr. May 12, 1859.

Capt. C. W. D'Oyly, 58th N.I., 1st class asst. stud. dep.; Capt. J. M. Nuttall, 5th Eur. regt.; Capt. C. H. Palliser, 63rd N.I., comdnt. 2nd regt. Hodson's horse; Capt. E. St. George, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., date of arr. at Fort William, June 11, 1860.

Home Dept., June 16.—Mr. W. Ainslie, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl. for 3 yrs., fr. date of embarkation.

Foreign Dept., June 18.—The servs. of Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th regt. Madras N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Madras.

June 19.—Mr. P. A. Walker, extra asst. commiss. in Oude, has 1 mo. leave.

Lieut. J. J. Blair, adj. 1st corps Mayne's horse, has leave on m.c., for 60 days, fr. 3rd inst.

Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, 2nd corps Mayne's horse, is app. to act as adj. of 1st corps, dur. Lieut. Blair's absence.

Mr. J. Barker to be superint. of forest in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

Home Dept., Fort William, June 25.—Mr. W. Blowers, dep. post mr. gen. of Bombay, to have leave to Eur., m.c., for 6 mo.

Mr. T. Garrett, post mr. of Calcutta, to offic. as post mr. of Bombay.

Mr. W. Gowan, insp. post mr. of Lahore, to offic. as post mr. of Calcutta.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, June 22.—Lieut. J. C. Wood, 30th N.I., to be superint. of Dhar.

June 23.—Appointments:—Capt. W. H. Beynon, 30th Bombay N.I., to be political agent for Harotee, and superint. of the Meenah districts.

Lieut. H. Philipotts, of the late 15th Bengal N.I., to be an asst. in the Rajpootana agency, v. Capt. Beynon.

June 26.—Mr. C. A. Elliott to offic. as dep. comr. of Baraitch dur. leave of Maj. Steel.

The leave to Mr. Elliott in G.O. dated 4th ult., No. 1,246, is accordingly cancl.

Mr. G. Lang, asst. comr. 3rd class, in the province of Oude, to be an asst. comr. of 2nd class.

The following regimental order, issued by the officer comdg. 2nd corps, Mayne's Horse, under date May 8 last, is confirmed:—Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke will act as adj. until relieved by Lieut. C. Beadon, app. to the perm. adjutancy, with effect from 1st inst.

The servs. of Maj. G. E. Ashburner, offic. 1st asst. to the agent, Gov. gen. for Central India, are placed at disposal of Bombay govt. from the date on which he left Indore.

Lieut. W. Tweedie, offic. 2nd asst. to resident at Hyderabad, ass. ch. of his dus. on 11th inst.

Capt. R. Ranken, asst. to gen. superint. of operations for suppres. of Thuggee and Dacoitee, ass. ch. of his dus. on 14th inst.

Financ. Dept., Fort William, June 26.—Mr. F. Lushington received ch. of the office of acct. gen. to the govt. of Fort St. George, from Mr. R. P. Harrison, on 9th inst.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, June 23.—Appointments:—Mr. W. H. Buchanan is app. a temp. asst. over in public works dept., and posted to Pegu, with effect from 4th June.

June 25.—Lieut. A. H. Bagge, prob. asst. engr. and dept. superint., northern div., Ganges canal, is app.

an asst. engr. of 2nd class, with effect from 19th March, 1860.

No. 671.—The following proms. are made in the med. depart.:—

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, G. G. Brown, with temp. rank of insp. gen., to be insp. gen. of hospitals, from Aug. 1, 1859, v. J. Row, ret.

Surg. J. McClelland to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals from Aug. 1, 1859, v. G. G. Brown.

Dep. insp. gen. J. C. Brown, with temp. rank, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, from Dec. 1, 1859, v. Greig, ret.

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. McClelland to be insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, from June 16.

Surg. M. McN. Rind to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, from June 16, 1860.

No. 672.—The undermen. officer has leave, from the date on which this G. O. may reach him, with per. to reside within the limits of the Bengal pres., receiving from the same date garrison pay and allowances:—Lieut. col. A. Wheatley, 4th Eur. L.C.

Col. Wheatley will report his place of residence to adjt. gen. of the army.

Fort William, June 26.—No. 674.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 138, dated June 5.—Confirming the Order dated 4th ult., by Maj. A. W. Macintire, c.b., comdg. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, directing Lieut. Westmacott, adjt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, to act as 2nd in comd., in add. to his duties as a/jt., from April 13, v. Maj. Clogstoun, with effect until the date of Capt. Clerk joining.

No. 679.—With reference to a notification from public works dept, No. 125 of 22nd inst., the servs. of Capt. W. Hichens, engineers, are replaced at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 676.—The undermentioned officers, who proc. to England on duty with discharged soldiers, are granted furl. on priv. affairs, from such date as may be fixed by the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Capt. A. Hume, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., for 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. C. H. E. Graeme, 5th Eur. regt., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 677.—The servs. of Capt. W. C. J. F. Bird, of 40th Madras N.I., comdnt. of Sebundy levy at Sumbulpore, are placed at the disp. of the govt. of Fort St. George.

No. 679.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

June 12.—No. 365.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Capt. F. J. Ellis, 58th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Home Dept., Fort William, June 29.—Rev. A. B. Spry, a chaplain on Bengal estab., reported his return from leave on 27th inst., per str. Nubia.

Mr. Spry's servs. are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, June 27.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. T. Cadell, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., temp. to com. of Aden troop.

Lieut. Cadell received ch. of troop from Lieut. H. Moore on 7th inst.

June 28.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the province of Nagpore:—

Mr. A. B. Ross to be superint. of survey and settlement, with effect fr. April 17, 1858.

Mr. D. Sinclair and Kazee Azeem-ood-deen to be extra assta. to superint. of survey and settlement, with effect respectively, the former fr. Jan. 2, and the latter fr. Nov. 12, 1858.

June 29.—Lieut. A. G. Mayne ass. ch. of his appt. as brig. maj. of Mayne's horse on 6th inst.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, asst. commr. 1st class, received ch. of Shoay Gyeen treasury.

Financial Dept., Fort William, June 28.—Mr. F. Forbes, offic. sub treasurer at Madras, having been ordered to proc. to England, on m.c., the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the foll. arrangements:—

Mr. E. F. Harrison, civ. aud. at Madras, to be sub treasurer at Madras.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman, sub treasurer, Madras, to be civ. aud. Madras, but to continue to offic. as civ. aud., Fort William.

Mr. W. Balmain, acct., Punjab, to offic. as civ. aud., Madras.

Mr. G. Raynor, offic. 1st asst. acct. gen. to govt. of Madras, to offic. as civ. aud., Madras, pending arr. of Mr. Balmain.

Mr. T. Peachy, offic. 2nd asst. acct. gen. to govt. of Madras, to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen., in room of Mr. Raynor, until Mr. Raynor is relieved of duties of civ. aud. by Mr. Balmain.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, civ. aud., N.W.P., and now acting civ. aud., Punjab, to offic. as acct., Punjab, v. Mr. Balmain.

Mr. W. E. Gordon, head unconv. asst. in office of acct., Punjab, to offic. as civ. aud., Punjab.

Public Works Dept., June 29.—Appointments:—Maj. J. H. Maxwell, of engrs., 1st class exec. engr., to be superint. engr., 2nd circle, N.W.P., v. Lieut. col. N. C. Macleod, about to ret. from the serv.

Maj. Maxwell will not join till rel. of the com. of the suppers and miners.

Mr. J. Ross is app. a temp. asst. superv. in public works dept. in N.W.P., and posted to Sohajee Pass branch road.

Mr. M. Lynch is reapp. to the public works dept. as a supernu. overseer, and posted to N.W. Provs.

Col. T. T. Pears, Madras engrs., ass. ch. of the chief engr's office, Mysore, on 31st May.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, June 29.—No. 680.—The servs. of Capt. J. C. Bonamy, 32nd N.I., are temp. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal.

No. 684.—Appointments:—

Col. G. Balfour to be president of the military finance commission.

R. Temple, Esq., C.S., chief commissioner of currency and chief asst. to the financial member of council, for special serv.; and Maj. R. S. Simpson, asst. com. gen., to be members of the mily. finance commission.

No. 685.—Capt. and Brev. maj. F. G. Crossman, 45th N.I., is perm. to proceed to sea on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 6 mos., under new regs.

No. 686.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proceed to Eur. on furl.

Capt. and Brev. maj. C. W. Miles of 23rd N.I., comdng. 4th Bengal police batt. for 3 years, under old regs.

Surg. St. George W. Tucker, med. dep., attached to 16th Punjab inf., for 3 years, under old regs.

Surg. H. H. Bond, med. dep., med. storekeeper, Sealkote, for 3 years, under old regs.

Lieut. H. T. Oldfield, 9th N.I., 2nd in comm., Agra police batt., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 687.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proceed to Eur. on leave of abs., m.c.

Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman, 11th Madras N.I., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 688.—The servs. of Lieut. H. H. Lyster, 72nd N.I. offic. sub asst., stud. dept., are placed at disp. of C. in C. for app. as A. de C. on H.E.'s personal staff.

No. 691.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Elliot are, at his own request, replaced at disp. of the C. in C.

The undermentioned officers who proc. to England on duty with discharged soldiers, are granted furl. fr. such date as may be fixed by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. and brev. capt. A. B. Beatson, 56th N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

Capt. and brev. maj. W. Murray, 46th Madras N.I., comdt. 1st cav., Hyderabad cont., on leave for 15 mos. No. 585, of May 31, Maj. W. G. Arrow, 28th Bombay N.I., comdt. 3rd inf., Nagpore Irreg. force, on leave for 18 mos. Bombay G. O., No. 274, of May 8.

Capt. P. F. Gardiner, 29th N.I., comdt. 10th Punjab inf., on leave for 15 mo. G. G. O. No. 633, of June 12. Lieut. H. Hayley, 69th N.I., capt. of police, Dera Ismail Khan, on leave for 15 mo. G. G. O. No. 683, June 12, 1860, from Bombay.

Maj. F. M. Baker, 65th N.I., exec. engr., Punjab div. of public works, on furl. for 2 years. G. G. O. No. 530, May 18.

Brev. col. G. J. Jameson, 1st Bombay Eur. regt. (fus.) mil. aud. gen., Bombay, on leave for 15 mo. G. G. O. No. 612, June 6. Lieut. J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur. regt., on leave for 3 years. G. G. O. No. 637, June 12, 1860.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*June 22.—Appointments:—*Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. mag., under dacoity commr., is transf. to Bograh, and app. to be also a dep. coll. in that district, with the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

*June 23.—*Mr. J. Fayer, offic. prof. of surgery in med. coll., to be prof. of surg. in that coll., and *ex officio* first surg. of the coll. hospital.

*June 22.—*The servs. of Capt. W. C. J. F. Bird, 40th Madras N.I., are placed at disposal of the govt. of India in the mily. dept.

*June 23.—*The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Elliot are placed at disposal of the govt. of India in the mily. dept.

*June 26.—Appointments:—*Mr. H. T. Prinsep, mag. of Howrah, is vested with powers of a dep. coll. in districts of Hooghly and 24-pergunnahs.

*June 28.—*Mr. C. Sconce to be secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Baraset.

*June 27.—*Capt. C. W. Miles, comdt. 4th police batt., has leave for 4 weeks, dated Jan. 14, 1859, prep. to proc. to Eur., on furl.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 4.—No. 1443a.—Mr. A. P. Howell, asst. mag. of Merut, is granted leave for 1 mo.

June 9.—No. 1494a.—The servs. of Dr. J. C. Bow, superint. of the Allahabad Central Prison, are replaced at disp. of the C. in C.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 4.—No. 566a.—Mr. G. B. Macdonochie, dep. coll. of Etawah, is granted 2 mo. leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

June 7.—No. 586a.—Mr. H. S. J. Ross, asst. coll. of Mirzapoor, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll., under Act X. of 1859.

General Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 4.—No. 600a.—The servs. of Capt. W. D. Bishop, cantonment jt. mag. of Futtehghur, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept.

CANTONMENT JOINT MAGISTRATES' EXAMINATIONS.

No. 601a.—The period of 1 year, which was determined by the Notification of May 11, 1858, No. 1,344, as the limit within which cantonment joint mags. should be required to pass the examination prescribed for asst. mags., is hereby extended to 2 yrs.

June 6.—No. 607a.—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Rev. J. D. Aguilar, chaplin. of Roorkee.

No. 609a.—The servs. of Rev. P. J. Jarbo are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

Military Dept., June 14.—No. 116.—Lieut. Harcourt, on furl. to Eur., having failed to rejoin within the period prescribed by the new furl. regs., has forfeited his app. as adj. of the Moradabad batt.

With reference to the above, Lieut. Harcourt is replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept.

Military Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 5.—No. 526a.—Lieut. C. McInroy, 36th Madras N.I., is app. to do duty with the Banda batt. of mily. pol., with effect fr. July 1 to Sept. 23, 1859, and to offic. as adj. of the batt., fr. Oct. 22, 1859.

No. 535a.—No. 477a, dated 16th ult., replacing the servs. of Capt. M. F. Evatt, late 36th Bengal N.I., at disp. of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept., is cancel.

No. 537a.—The following extract from the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 26th ult., is republished:—"Major J. Hennessey, 70th Bengal N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army, dated April 7."

No. 538a.—Priv. leave for 2 mo., to the presy., is granted to Lieut. J. L. Sawers, 2nd in com. Jhansi div. mily. pol., fr. 18th inst., or such date thereafter as he may avail himself of it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—OFFICERS OF MILITARY POLICE.

June 11.—No. 552a.—The following extract from Letter No. 298a, dated April 6, is republished for the information and guidance of the officers of military police, N.W.P.:—

From Lieut. col. W. Mayhew, adj. gen. of the army, to the offic. Sec. to Govt. of India mily. dep.,

No. 298a, dated Camp Kurrlee, April 6, 1860.

Sir,—I am directed by the C. in C. to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of the Govt. to the fact that military officers in civil employ occasionally obtain leave of absence from the civil authorities without declaring the regulations under which the leave is taken, whereas those in military employ are, without exception, obliged, on the first occasion of taking leave, to elect either the old or the new rules.

The C. in C. is of opinion that all officers in civil or military employ should be put on the same footing in respect to leave, whether in or out of India.

*Mily. Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 18.—*Leave of absence, for 2 mo., to proc. to Jubbulpore, on m.c., is granted to Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, comdt. of Narsingpore batt., fr. date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Mr. J. J. Higgins, the adjt., will take temp. ch. of Narsingpore batt., in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. of Lieut. Sutherland.

*June 11.—*No. 1,554.—Lieut. col. G. W. Hamilton, commissr. and superint. of Mooltan div., has priv. leave for 3 mo., under rules applicable to mily. officers in civil employ, fr. 20th July next, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

*No. 1,550.—*Postings:—Capt. B. T. Reid, dep. commissr., Punjab, returned from furl., is posted to the chg. of the Ferozepore district.

*No. 1,558.—*Lieut. H. M. Lane, asst. commissr., returned from furl., is posted to the Mooltan district.

*June 11.—No. 1,513.—*Leave:—Capt. W. McNeile, dep. comr. of Loodiana, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave, with effect fr. June 1 current.

*Public Works Dept., June 12.—No. 1,120.—*Mr. H. Scott, asst. engr., 2nd div. Lahore and Peshawur road, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave, fr. June 15.

*Revenue Dept., June 11.—No. 768.—*Transfers:—Mr. H. Tapsell, coll. of customs, is transf. fr. the Hansie to the Sirsa div.

Mr. W. Johnson, coll. of customs, is transf. fr. the Sirsa to the Hansie div.

*General Dept., June 13.—No. 1,519-23.—*Promotions:—The hon. the lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

Capt. H. W. H. Cox, dep. comr. of the 2nd class, to be dep. comr. of the 1st class.

Capt. W. R. Elliott, dep. comr. of the 3rd class, to be dep. comr. of the 2nd class.

Mr. J. W. McNabb, asst. commr. 1st class, to be dep. commr., 3rd class.

Capt. C. H. Hall, asst. commr., 2nd class, to be asst. commr., 1st class.

Lieut. J. D. Ferris, asst. commr., 3rd class, to be asst. commr., 2nd class.

*No. 1,500, dated June 11.—Appointments:—*Asst. surg. J. Fairweather, attached to 4th Punjab cav., is confirmed in the ch. of the civ. station, gaol, and govt. dispensary duties, at Dehra Ghazee Khan.

*Mily. Dept., Lahore, June 13.—No. 243.—*The Kohat station order, dated 28th May, by Lieut. col. A. Wilde, C.B., comdng., directing Surg. Webb, 4th Punjab inf., to receive med. ch. of the civ. station; and Lieut. and adjt. Pitcher, 4th Punjab inf., to receive ch. of the duties of station staff officer, is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 8.—*The undermentioned officers completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, on 3rd Feb. last:

Lieut. T. N. Walker, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., 1st class certificate. "Perfectly qualified to instruct in musketry."

Lieut. H. J. Wheler, late 38th N.I., 2nd class certificate. "Qualified to assist in musketry instruction."

Ens. G. B. Singer, H.M.'s 75th regt., acting adj. of 2nd Assam L.I., is app. to do duty with that batt., on being relieved by the permanent incumbent.

Asst. surg. A. Taylor, attach. to Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., is app. to med. chg. of 3rd irreg. cav., in room of Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, M.D., placed at the disp. of Govt.

*June 9.—*Asst. surg. G. N. Cheek, in joint med. chg. of Simla, is app. to afford professional aid to the portion of head qrs. staff and estab. remaining there on departure of army head qrs., in add. to his other duties.

Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian, attach. to 3rd troop 2nd brig. H.A., is app. to med. chg. of 1st irreg. cav., in room of Asst. surg. J. D. Crawford, who is directed to retain chg., until relieved.

The following Orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Sirhind div. order, dated 8th April last, directing Asst. surg. C. Prentis, 7th Punjab inf., to proc. from Jullundur to Meean Meer, to take med. chg. of a draft of 46th foot, expected there from Mooltan.

Orders confirmed:—

Agra garrison order, dated 5th ult., app. Asst. surg. D. Cullen, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to offic. as garrison surg., as a temp. measure.

Order division order, dated 9th ult., app. Lieut. R. Atkins, late 48th N.I., to do duty with 1st regt. Hodson's horse, as a temp. arrangement.

Order div. order, dated 25th ult., app. Ens. Gosselin, 23rd fus., to offic. as barrackm. at Gondah, v. Lieut. Unwin.

*June 11.—*2nd Mahratta Horse.—Lieut. T. R. Davidson, adj. 16th irreg. cav., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. H. H. Gough, reas.

16th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, 63rd N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. Davidson.

*June 14.—*The undermentioned officers are perm. to count as service the periods of leave on sick cert. to Europe or elsewhere, entered opposite their names:—

Lieut. F. S. Roberts, art., dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, 15 mo.

Capt. C. B. G. Bacon, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. A. R. Loughman, late 13th N.I.; Brev. maj. H. L. Bird, late 48th N.I.; Brev. maj. G. R. Weston, 65th N.I.; Capt. G. Strangways, late 71st N.I.; Capt. H. Dinning, late 71st N.I.; Surg. J. Campbell, Surg. W. W. Wells, and Asst. surg. H. M. Greenhow, 18 mo.

The following Peshawur brigade order is confirmed:—

*Dated 30th ult.—*Directing Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, returned to Peshawur, to rejoin the art. div.

LIMITATION TO ENLISTMENT.

With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the enlistment of Ghoorkas shall henceforth be restricted to the following regiments:—

66th Ghoorka L.I., Sirmoor rifle regt., Kemaon batt., Nusseree batt., Extra Ghoorka regt.

The G. O. dated 12th ult., removing Surg. D. Scott, M.D., medical storekeeper, from the depot at Allahabad to that at Sealkote, is cancelled.

Surg. H. N. Elton, in med. ch. of recruit depot at Barrackpore, is appd. med. storekeeper, and posted to the depot at Sealkote.

Surg. R. B. Kinsey is appd. to med. ch. of the recruit depot at Barrackpore, v. surg. H. N. Elton.

Leave of absence:—

4th C. 1st B.A.—Lieut. T. Graham, from May 1 to Oct. 15 in extn. of priv. leave, to remain at Almorah, on m.c.

4th regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. Pickard, from June 1 to Oct. 15, to Nymee Tal, on m.c.

Late 18th N.I.—Lieut. E. Knatchbull, from May 25 to Oct. 15, to visit hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

By Maj. G. W. M. Hall, comdng. 4th irreg. cav., dated 30th ult., assuming charge of the adjt.'s office, with effect from 21st idem, in room of Lieut. T. Cadell, removed to another situation.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 1st inst., directing Surg. P. J. Clarke, H.M.'s 90th L.I., to make over med. ch. of the station staff to Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, of 2nd com. 3rd batt. art.

Dinapore station order, dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. F. W. A. de Fabeck, attached to H.M.'s 73rd regt., to take med. ch. of 4th comp. 5th batt. art., in addition to his other duties, in room of Surg. S. H. Batson, who has resigned the charge.

Kussowlie station order, dated 4th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. N. Bell, 93rd Highlanders, to continue in med. ch. of the depot until relieved by Asst. surg. W. Sinclair.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. T. Moore, from June 5 to Dec. 5, to Simla, on m.c.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 19.—The following officers are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. C. St. J. B. Barnett, late 19th N.I., 13th Punjab inf.

Ena. B. P. Hodgson, late 10th N.I., 18th Punjab inf.

Asst. surg. J. Hooper is appd. to med. ch. of Loyal Poorbeah regt., v. Surg. W. Shillito.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. C. G. Walsh, comdg. the regt. of Loodianah, dated 5th ult., appg. Capt. J. Ruggles, late 41st N.I., to be qmrr., v. Capt. G. F. Vincent, transf. to 19th Punjab inf.

By Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., comdg. the British and Indian troops in China, dated 14th ult., transf. Lieut. W. G. Maitland, late 39th N.I., from regt. of Loodianah to Punjab inf.

IMPRESSMENT OF CATTLE.

June 18.—With reference to G.O. of March 21 last, the C. in C. likewise prohibits the impressment of cattle for bullock train or any other purposes whatever, and H.E. will hold officers in comd. of detachments strictly responsible whenever a violation of this rule by the soldiers or others under their command is brought to notice.

With the sanction of Government, it is notified that the Alipore regt. is placed on the same footing, in regard to strength and establishment, as the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie.

The following Meean Meer brigade orders, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated April 19th last.—Asst. surg. P. Gilgour, H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, to proceed to Mooltan at the public expense, and afford med. aid to a detach. of women and children en route to Lahore.

Dated 20th idem.—Asst. surg. H. Clark, 5th Eur. L.C., to accompany Asst. surg. Kilgour to Mooltan, and afford med. aid to a similar detach.

Orders confirmed:—

Nagode station order, dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. J. Thomson to take med. ch. of detachment of the Allyghur levy, in add. to his other duties.

The C. in C. is pleased to prohibit officers comdg. corps of irreg. cav. from purchasing country mares which have been branded with the stud mark for breeding purposes.

Capt. M. F. Evatt, late 36th N.I., offic. interp. to H.M.'s 48th regt., is permitted to resign the situation, and appd. to act as interp. to the 47th N.I.

Capt. R. B. Dundas, late 38th N.I., who in G. O. of the 28th ult. was appd. to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 2nd Drag. gds., is, instead, appointed to act in that capacity to H.M.'s 48th foot, and directed to join.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. C. S. J. Terrot, late 29th N.I., to act as interp.

June 7.—Lieut. col. H. F. Dunsford is confirmed in app. of comdt. 20th Punjab inf.

Maj. F. Johnston, late 62nd N.I., is directed to do gen. du. in the Meerut div.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. the foll. officers to act as interps. to the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Capt. E. Tulloch, late 69th N.I., 7th drag. gds.

Capt. C. C. Drury, late 34th N.I., H.M.'s 54th foot.

Lieut. C. H. Palmer, late 55th N.I., is directed to do du. with H.M.'s 37th foot.

The app. of Asst. surg. R. Rhind, med. dept., to med. ch. of 2nd Sikh inf., announced in G.O. 29th ult., is cancl., his services being urgently required with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., which he is directed to join.

The order issued by Capt. H. S. Obbard, comdg. 21st Punjab inf., dated 27th ult., directing Lieut. E. Beddy, act. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. leave of Lieut. R. J. Walker, is confirmed.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 15.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. B. Cracroft, late 50th N.I., to act as adjt.

1st Assam L.I. Batt.—Lieut. G. D. Crawford, late 18th N.I., to do duty.

The servs. of Lieut. H. C. A. Szezepanski, adjt. 2nd regt. Mahratta horse, are placed at disposal of Punjab govt. for civil employ.

Lieut. W. R. Martin, 48rd N.I., do. du. with 19th

Pun. inf., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on the 7th ult.

Surg. J. H. Littler, is appd. to med. ch. of 42nd N.I., v. Asst. surg. J. J. Durant, whose servs. are required by Bengal govt.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.C. Capt. D. Compton, from May 30 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 30th N.I. Brev. Maj. J. Morrison, from April 17 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, prep. to furl., under new rules. This cancels the leave granted in G.O. of 14th Feb. last.

Late 51st N.I.—Ens. H. A. Plowden, do. du. with Murray's jst horse, from 15th June to 15th July, in ext. of priv. leave to remain at Calcutta, to enable him to appear before the board of examiners for exam. in the native languages.

Ordnance Dept.—Lieut. S. Fox, asst. comr. of ordnance, for 12 mo., from 5th June, to Cawnpore.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 16.—Capt. G. E. Rose, 3rd batt. rifle brig., A. de C. to C. in C., is app. to offic. as H.E.'s milty. sec. until arr. of Col. H. J. Warre.

The leave to Brev. capt. R. Stothert, 4th N.I., in G.O. of 26th ult., is to be recorded as und. old rules.

The undermnt. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified:—

Lieut. W. B. Birch, late 21st N.I., 16th April.

Lieut. F. M. Newbery, gen. list: Ens. A. W. Money, 3rd Eur. regt., do. du. with 8th Punjab inf.; Lieut. E. Ward, late 22nd N.I.; Lieut. H. C. Fagan, late 36th N.I.; and Lieut. H. St. G. Tucker, late 29th N.I., do. du. with 19th Punjab inf., 4th ult.

Lieut. B. V. Arbuckle, of art., 7th inst.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, June 11.—Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 8.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

7th Foot.—Ensign A. J. Harrison, to be lieut. by purch., v. Gardner, ret. June 8.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 1.—Orders confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 7th hussars:—

Dated 28th May.—Appg. Lieut. R. D. Stewart to act as adjt. to the corps, from 1st prox., v. Topham.

By the officer comdg. 70th foot.

Dated 22nd May.—Appg. Lieut. T. D. Backhouse to act as qmrr. to the corps from this date.

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. L. de Cetto, to Calcutta, from June 1 to Aug. 1, on m.c.

Lieut. J. Robertson, to the Doornie hills, from June 4 to Aug. 4.

73rd foot.—Lieut. J. W. Miles, to England, under new rules, for 18 mos., from date of quitting the regiment.

82nd foot.—Ens. C. H. Marchant, to Nynee Tal, from May 15 to Aug. 15 on m.c.

Staff assist. surg. G. Park, to Simla, for 6 mos., on m.c.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, June 9.—Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 23.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

6th Dragoons.—Cornet R. Davies to be lieut. by purchase, v. Annesley, ret.

41st Foot.—Ens. R. Stewart to be lieut. without purch., v. Aytoun, killed in action.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 29.—The following officers have passed in the Vernacular:—

Capt. W. H. Knight, 48th foot.

Lieut. C. E. Buckley, 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

May 30.—Subject to approval by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., the following non-commissioned officers are appointed to act as 3rd class sergeant instructors of musketry to their corps, from the dates on which they may have been directed to take up their duties in regimental orders.

85th Foot.—Serg. Henry Martin.

42nd Foot.—Serg. George Fox.

70th Foot.—Lance serg. William Bibby.

Order confirmed:—

By the Maj. gen. comdg. Lahore div.

Dated April 22, directing Capt. D. McDonald, 79th Highlanders, to relieve Lieut. col. Baumgartner of the command of the draft proceeding to Julundur.

The leave granted to Capt. R. D. Willington, 77th foot, dated Calcutta, May 11, is cancelled at his own request.

Leaves of absence:—

6th Foot.—Ensign F. Helyar, to England, under new rules, for 4 mos., from date of leaving the regiment.

46th Foot.—Lieut. J. S. Churchill to England from 10th May, until his exchange into the 86th regt.

48th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Knight and Lieut. E. Feneran, to Simla and Cashmere from May 1 to Oct. 31. This cancels the leave granted in G. O. dated Simla, May 8.

81st Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Jellicoe, to Murree, in extn. of priv. leave, from May 14 to Oct. 30, on m.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Whittle, to the hills north of Deyrah, from May 23 to

Aug. 22, 1860, on m.c. 93rd Foot.—Capt. R. S. Williams to Cashmere, from June 10 to Oct. 10. Rifle Brigade.—Col. A. F. Macdonnell, C.B., in extn., from Sept. 1 to Feb. 28, 1861.

Asst. surg. J. McKinnel, 73rd foot, will proceed without loss of time from Berhampore to the hd. qrs. of his regt. at Dinapore, where his services are urgently required.

Staff surg. Moffat will take med. ch. of the troops proc. to England on board the transport *Tudor*.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, June 12.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 22.—The undermentioned officers have passed in the Vernacular:—

Asst. surg. G. M. Slaughter, 7th hussars.

Lieut. H. M. Caine, 27th foot.

In G.O., No. 67 of May 28, for Lieut. Stratton, 6th foot, read Lieut. col. Stratton, &c.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Sir G. Barker, comdg. royal art. in Bengal.

Appg. Capt. Warren to be dep. asst. qmrr. gen. to the royal art. in Bengal, v. Addington, with effect from 1st inst.

Lieut. Mitchell, No. 1 batt. 11th brig. royal art., will proceed by horse dak to join his battery at Fyzabad, where his services are urgently required.

By the Major gen. comdg. Sindh div.:—

Dated May 22.—Directing Asst. surg. R. Sutherland, 24th foot, on being relieved of med. ch. of women and children 92nd Highlanders, to return to Ferozepore at the public expense, where his services are urgently required.

Leaves of absence:—

17th Drag. Guards.—Corn. J. A. Drake to Murree, from May 19 to Nov. 18, on m.c.

6th Foot.—Capt. W. T. Bartley to England, under new rules, m.c.

24th Foot, 1st batt.—Surg. R. Gramble to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from May 16 to Sept. 30, m.c.

The following orders are confirmed:

By the brigdr. comdg. at Allahabad:—

Dated 22nd May.—Directing Staff asst. surg. G. Smith to do duty with 70th regt. during abs. on leave of Asst. surg. Watts.

Directing Staff asst. surg. J. Sparrow to relieve Staff surg. Moffat from med. ch. of 75th foot.

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:—

Granting leave of absence to the following officers to England under the new rules, m.c.:—

17th Lancers.—Cornet H. W. Young; Asst. surg. G. C. Clery.

83rd Foot.—Capt. J. Sprot.

Adj. Gen.'s Office H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, June 13.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 4.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been permitted to exchange batts. as follows:—

4th Foot.—Lieut. R. Boyce to 1st batt.; Lieut. O. T. Wilson to 2nd batt.

These officers will join the battalions to which they have exchanged without delay, at their own expense.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers, recently promoted, have been posted to battalions as follows:—

20th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Bolger to 1st batt.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. C. W. Robinson to 2nd batt.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the following appointments of provisional instructors of musketry:—

38th Foot.—Ens. W. W. Miller to act as instructor of musketry to his regt.

81st Foot.—Lieut. H. J. Faircloth to act as instructor of musketry to his regt.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Serg. Devalve to act as 3rd class serg. instructor of musketry to his regt.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, June 15.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla June 6.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers, recently appointed, have been posted to batts. as follows:—

1st Foot.—Ens. Morant to 1st batt.

20th Foot.—Ens. Whybrow to 1st batt.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been removed to the batt. specified against their names, on the condition that the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

23rd Foot.—Lieut. Fitzroy to 1st batt.; Lieut. Wrench to 1st batt.

Lieut. Townsend, Royal art., will proceed to join Capt. Maitland's batt. at Benares, his servs. being urgently required.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Permitting Brev. col. F. P. Haines, 1st batt. 8th foot, to resign his appt. as military sec. to H.E. from the date of his embarkation, the batt. to which he belongs having been struck off the strength of the Indian establishment from May 5, 1860, and directing Col. Haines, under instructions from Horse Guards, to proceed to England by the overland route, reporting himself on arrival to the Adj. gen.

Granting leave of abs. to Asst. surg. J. T. Symons,

H batt. Royal horse art., to England under new rules, m.c.

Granting leave of absence to Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 43rd foot, to England via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c., doing duty with invalids on the voyage.

By the gen. officer comdg. Lahore div.

Dated May 12 and 17.—Directing the dep. postmaster at Meean Meer to furnish seats in the express cart at the Govt. expense for Ens. Wilson, 71st foot, and Trocke, 35th foot, to Delhi, and Ens. Buller, 94th foot, to Rawul Pindee, in progress to join their corps for the first time.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 6th foot.

Dated May 22.—Appointing the following committee of paymastership consequent on the death of Paymaster McDonald:—

Pres. Maj. Catty, members Capt. Unwin, Capt. Powell, and directing Maj. Catty to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

Leave of absence:—

82nd Foot.—Lieut. T. Acton (on civil employ), with the sanction of Govt., to England, under new rules, for 6 mos., from date of embarkation.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the following officers, on the recommendation of a medical board:—

Royal Art.—Capt. and brev. maj. S. M. Grylls, from April 4 to Oct. 4.

80th Foot.—Asst. surg. P. Frank, from April 24 to June 24.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, June 18.—Col. H. J. Warre, 57th foot, reported his arrival at this Pres., and assumption of his duties as acting military sec. to H.E. the C. in C., on the 12th inst.

At the recommendation of the Inspector gen. of hospitals, Staff asst. surg. Gardner will report him self immediately to the officer comdg. the detach. 77th regt. at Dehree, for the purpose of performing temp duty with that corps, in addition to his other duties.

Adj. gen.'s office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, June 22.—At the recommendation of Col. Sir George Barker, the foll. officers of the royal art., arrived from England, will proc. to join their respective batteries, as below:—

Lieut. Hornsby to Lucknow, Lieut. Graves to Seetapore, Lieut. Glasgow to Agra, on first arrival in India.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

App. Lieut. F. Pike, 91st Foot, to act as brig. maj. Queen's Troops, Madras, dur. abs. of Brev. maj. Sir C. W. Cuffe, Bart., from date of assu. charge of the office.

The unexpired portion of leave granted to Lieut. Pike is cane.

Official notification has been received of the foll. promotions, appointments, transfers and removals of officers of the royal art. serving in Bengal:—

Lieut. col. J. M. Adye, c.b., transf. from 11th to 13th brig., and Lieut. col. Younghusband (employed in England) from 13th to 11th brig.

Brev. maj. F. J. Travers, on staff employ, Cape of Good Hope, prom. lieut. col. in the 15th brigade.

Brev. lieut. col. F. C. Maude, No. 3 battery 14th brigade at Dacca, prom. capt. and to proceed to England.

2nd Capt. A. Stevwright, No. 8 battery 11th brig. at Agra, prom. capt., and proc. to England.

2nd Capt. and Brev. maj. C. E. Walcott, No. 6 battery 11th brig. at Butteghurh, prom. capt., and to proc. to England.

Lieut. H. M. Fitzmaurice, No. 2 battery 11th brig. at Lucknow, prom. 2nd capt. and app. adjt. to 11th brigade royal art.

Lieut. W. D. Milman, E battery horse brig. Meean Meer, prom. 2nd capt. and to proc. to China.

Lieut. H. T. Arbuthnot, F battery horse brigade Meerut, prom. 2nd capt., and to proc. to England.

Lieut. R. Biddulph, No. 3 batt. 11 brig. dep. asst. adjt. gen. China force, prom. 2nd capt., and to proc. to Gibraltar.

Lieut. W. Stirling, No. 7 battery 11th brig., att. to No. 7 battery 14th brig., prom. 2nd capt., and to proc. to Malta.

Lieut. A. K. Rideout, F battery horse brig., Meerut, prom. 2nd capt., and to proc. to Quebec.

Lieut. E. C. Cuthbert, No. 2 battery 14th brig. in England, prom. 2nd capt., and to remain at home.

Lieut. C. L. A. de Cetto, No. 5 batt. 11th brig. Gwalior, app. to E battery horse brig. Meean Meer, v. Milman, prom.

Lieut. W. Smith, of No. 3 battery 11th brig. Seetapore, app. to E battery horse brig. Meean Meer, v. Maxwell, dec.

Lieut. E. S. Burnett, No. 9 battery 11th brig., att. to E batt. horse brig. Meean Meer, app. to F battery horse brig. Meerut, v. Arbuthnot, prom.

Lieut. E. S. Burnett having already been app. by Lord Clyde to do duty with E battery in G.O. H.M.'s forces No. 27, March 18, 1860; will be permanently attached to that battery; and Lieut. W. Smith will be app. to, and join F. battery at Meerut.

2nd capt. and Brev. maj. A. C. Johnson, No. 5 batty. 14th brig. Dum Dum, app. to H batty. horse brig. in Madras presy., v. Campbell, promoted.

Lieut. J. R. Oliver, No. 4 batty. 14th brig. Allahabad, app. to H batty. horse brig. Madras presy., v. Franken resigned.

Lieut. E. R. Cottingham, No. 6 batty. 14th brig., in England on m.c., transferred to depot brig., Woolwich.

The officers named will remain and do duty with batteries to which they are at present attached, until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

6th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. J. J. N. Buchanan, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Royal Art.—Lieut. L. de Cetto, to England, under new rules, m.c.

13th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. A. Bainbridge, to Ceylon, from June 25 to Sept. 30.

51st Foot.—Maj. W. Agg, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting the regt., under new rules.

77th Foot.—Capt. M. W. Dickson, to Danjeeling, from May 6 to Nov. 6, on m.c.

88th Foot.—Brev. maj. E. D. Radcliffe, to Mussoorie, from June 1 to Nov. 1, m.c.

Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, June 20.—With reference to G.O. 22nd inst., at the recommendation of Col. Sir G. Barker, the foll. postings and removals of officers of royal art. will take place:—

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. C. Smith, No. 6 batty. 11th brig., is app. to H batty. horse brig., in Madras Pres., and will proc. to join.

Lieut. T. R. Oliver will proc. from Allahabad to Madras to join H batty. horse brig., to which he has been app.

Lieut. Salmon, fr. Calcutta to Seetapore, to join No. 3 batt. 11th brig. On the arrival of this officer at Seetapore, Lieut. W. Smith, fr. Seetapore to Meerut, to join F batt. horse brig., on being relieved by Lieut. Salmon. On arrival of Lieut. Smith at Meerut, Capt. Arbuthnot will proc. to Calcutta, en route to England.

Lieut. Ford is posted to No. 3 batt. 14th brig., and will remain at Fort William and do du. with depot royal art.

Official notification has been received that the underment. officers have been permitted to exchange battalions as follows:—

7th Foot.—Capt. Coope, to 2nd batt.; Capt. Plummer, to 1st batt.

The leave to Major L. E. Knight, 17th lancers, to Calcutta, 6th inst., is cane., at his own request.

Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, 24th foot, app. to 2nd batt. in G.O. No. 67, dated May 28, and ordered to proc. to Mauritius, is permitted to remain in India till the cold season, m.c.

The foll. order is confirmed, subject to approval:—By the officer comdg. 93rd highlanders, dated June 3, appg. Lance corporal S. Smith, acting 3rd class sergt. inst. of musketry to the corps, fr. June 1.

By the officer comdg. 2nd drag. gds., dated May 31, appg. Lieut. Davies to act as interp. to the corps.

CLOTHIERS' PARCELS.

The foll. clause will be substituted for the 2nd para. of G.O. No. 67, dated May 28, article 8:—

"A practice obtains of clothiers in England, forwarding private parcels for officers through the mily. storekeeper, which is contrary to all regulations, and positively prohibited."

Leaves of absence:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. B. Gifford, in ext., fr. June 10 to Nov. 1, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c. 19th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. E. St. J. Griffiths, to Calcutta, fr. June 12 to July 12, on m.c. 24th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. R. G. A. de Montmorency, to Murree, fr. June 1 to Oct. 15. 34th Foot.—Capt. J. L. Moore, in ext., fr. June 15 to Aug. 15. 69th Foot.—Capt. J. W. H. Anderson, to England, under new rules, for 18 mo., fr. date of leaving the regt. 82nd Foot.—Ens. C. Worthy, to proc. to sea, for 6 mo., on m.c. 93rd Foot.—Lieut. A. O. Tabuteau, to Cashmere, fr. June 20 to Sept. 20.

Staff asst. surg. Allanby will report himself to the officer comdg. the 5th fis. at the pres. for duty.

Staff asst. surg. King will proc. to Allahabad, and report himself to the officer comdg. 75th foot, his servs. being urgently required.

Asst. surg. Jackson, 80th Foot, on being relieved, will proc. to join his regt., where his services are urgently required.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 19.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

7th Foot.—Lieut. Harrison, to 1st batt.

Rifle Brig.—Maj. Hon. James Stuart, to 1st batt.; Lieut. Palmer, to 1st batt.; Lieut. Grant, to 1st batt.; Capt. Nicholl, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. col. Hardinge, to 3rd batt.

The servs. of Lieut. R. C. Wilberforce, 52nd L.I., are placed at disposal of the govt. of the Punjab, for civil employ.

Lieut. Townsend, royal art., will proc. immediately from Benares to Gwalior, to join field battery there stationed.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Mansfield.

Granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. C. Boucher.

4th Foot.—Ens. F. R. Sandys.

51st Foot.—Capt. R. G. Mason; Lieut. L. C. Hamilton.

By the brig. comdg. at Agra.

Dated May 25.—Directing the postmaster of Agra, to furnish a seat in the mail cart to Gwalior to Ens. H. B. Wilson, 71st foot, to join his corps at the public expense.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the following officer, m.c.

38th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. Loftus, from April 14 to Oct. 20.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, June 27.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 15.—The underment. officer has passed in Hindoostani:—

Lieut. the Hon. R. H. Stewart, 42nd highlanders.

By the officer comdg. 31th foot:—

Dated June 5.—Appg. Serj. J. Perriss to act as 3rd class serj. instructor of musketry, with effect from 16th May, 1860.

By the officer comdg. 81st foot:—

Dated June 3.—Appg. Corp. Robert Baker to act as 3rd class serj. instructor of musketry, with effect from June 1, 1860.

By the officer comdg. 79th regt.:—

Dated May 25.—Appg. Corp. R. Campbell, acting 3rd class instructor of musketry to the regt., with effect from May 21.

Order confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave of abs. to Capt. G. A. Elliott, 1st batt. 18th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. D. Pereira, to Deyrah from 13th June to 15th Oct., on m.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Perceval, to Simla, from 10th June to 24th Aug., on m.c.

Staff asst. surg. Makesy, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from date of dep. from Saugor, m.c.

Asst. surg. Ramsay, 20th foot, will proc. from Dehree, to join his own corps, where servs. are urgently required.

Appeals against Barrack Charges.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 31.—With a view to establish a more uniform system, as well as to save correspondence in cases of appeals against charges made on account of barrack damages, the C. in C. has been pleased to direct with reference to para. 33 of H.M.'s "Regulations for the Army," and in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, that the following regulations shall in future be adopted:—

Upon the general or other officer in command receiving an appeal in writing, he will, unless he be at once of opinion that the charge should be borne by the corps appealing, order a Court of Inquiry to assemble on the spot, the president of which should, if possible, be a field officer, and one of the members an officer of engineers, or (where readily available) a barrack-master of a barrack district other than that in which the damage was assessed. Where practicable, neither the president nor members should be detailed from the corps making the appeal.

Such court will take evidence in support of the appeal, as well as on the part of the barrack department concerned. They will also, in the case of damage to buildings, examine such member or members of the engineer department as may be named by the superintending engineer as most competent to afford information as to the reasonableness of the amounts charged.

They will record their opinion upon the charges made, and in the event of their recommending any remission thereof, will state fully their reasons for such recommendation.

Should the officer convening the court be of opinion, after a perusal of their proceedings, that the charges made should be borne by the corps appealing, he will issue instructions accordingly; but should he consider that any remission should be made, he will forward the proceedings of the court, with his remarks thereon, together with the original appeal, to the quinn. gen., for the consideration of the C. in C.

Services of Capt. Innes.

No. 649.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 182 of May 8, is published in G.O.:—

"In consideration of the valuable service performed by Capt. Innes at Allahabad, during the trying period of 1857, and of the recommendation of the Governor-general and the C. in C. in his favour, H.M. has been pleased to sanction his promotion to the rank of major on the invalid estab., as a special case, from the date of the receipt by your Government of this despatch."

Capt. Innes's advancement will have effect from June 12, the date of receipt of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The Force of Irregulars for Rajpootanah.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, June 12, 1860.—The following Orders are issued in modification and supersession of those contained in the notification of 5th April last, No. 1,224, regarding the formation of a body of irregular horse and foot for service in Rajpootana.

The force will comprise two regts. of inf. and two regts. of cav.; each regt. of inf. consisting of 800 sepoy, and each regt. of cav. of 320 sowars, including native officers and men of all ranks.

The head-quarters of one regt. of inf. and one regt. of cav. will be stationed at Deolee, and of one regt. of inf. and one of cav. at Erinpoora.

The force at Deolee will be designated the "Deolee Irregular Force," and that at Erinpoora, the "Erinpoora Irregular Force," and each force will be officered as follows:—1 comdnt.; 1 2nd in com.; 1 adj.; 1 asst. surg.

Musketry Instruction.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 30.—The attention of general officers commanding divisions is called to page 96, para. 34, of the book of "Instruction of Musketry," dated Adj. gen.'s Office, Horse Guards, Feb. 1, 1859, with the requirements of which they are requested to comply.

The attention of officers commanding regiments and batteries is called to the book of "Instruction of Musketry," above quoted, at page 7, para. 1. Commanding officers are enjoined to "make themselves acquainted with this most important part of a soldier's duty by careful study of the following regulations," &c. The monthly Diary of Parades must show what musketry instruction (subsequently to the conclusion of the annual course) has taken place in each regiment, in accordance with the directions contained in the concluding para. of page 4, page 69, para. 26, and page 33, para. 35. The diaries dated Jan. 1 and July 1 should show when the half-yearly lectures to officers took place.

Under ordinary circumstances, the fact of a regiment being detached is no reason for the musketry instruction not being carried out. Page 90, para. 13 is clear on this head.

A special report to be made at all inspections by general officers of soldiers who (though not detained in hospital, and who are doing duty in the ranks,) have been exempted from rifle instruction on the recommendation of the surgeon during the last annual course.—Vide page 92, para. 19.

Commanding officers are at once to report direct to the chief inspector of musketry, through district inspectors, for the information of the C. in C., any suspension of the annual course, and not to the adj. gen., as directed in page 96, para. 35.

All letters and circulars signed by the chief inspector of musketry, "By order," are to be attended to as emanating from the C. in C.

By order,

G. CONGREVE, Col.,
Qrmr. gen. H.M.'s Forces, in charge of Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces in India.

MADRAS.**BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.****PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.****PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas the Hon. Sir Henry George Ward, Knight G.C.M.G., hath been appointed by her Majesty the Queen to be governor of the presidency of Fort St. George at Madras, and its dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that Sir Henry George Ward has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of governor of the presidency of Fort St. George at Madras and its dependencies, and taken his seat accordingly. By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.
Fort St. George, July 5, 1860.

Fort St. George, July 5.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. S. Ward, to be private sec. to the hon. the gov.

Brev. maj. D. W. Tupper, of H.M.'s 50th regt., to be mil. sec. to the hon. the gov.

Capt. Cavendish Charles Fitz Roy, H.M.'s 68th foot, and Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd foot, to be aides-de-camp to the hon. the gov.

Subadar maj. Veerasawmy, Sirdar Bahadoor, sappers and miners, to be native A. de C. to the hon. the gov.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, July 5.—No. 307.—The following minute of council in the public department, of this date, is published in G. O. for the information of the army:—

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Minutes of Council, July 5, 1860.

The Hon. Sir H. G. Ward, Knight, having arrived, the commission of government from her Majesty the Queen, bearing date the 10th May, 1860, appointing him to be gov. of the pres. of Fort St. George, at Madras, and its dependencies, is read.

The oaths having been administered to Sir H. G. Ward, he takes his seat as gov., under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

Ordered that the following proclamation be published:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Sir H. G. Ward, Knight, G.C.M.G., hath been app. by H.M. the Queen to be gov. of the pres. of Fort St. George at Madras, and its dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that Sir H. G. Ward has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of gov. of the pres. of Fort St. George at Madras, and its dependencies, and taken his seat accordingly.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

Fort St. George, July 5, 1860.

July 3.—Appointment:—Mr. F. C. Puckle to be a dep. superintd. of revenue survey, and to have charge of the new party at Nellore.

Public Works Dep., July 6.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. C. J. Smith, 2nd asst. dist. engr., presy., to continue to do duty in Nellore, until further orders.

Mr. G. M. T. Powell, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Krishna, to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., at the presy., during the employment of Lieut. Smith, on other duty, or until further orders.

Sanctioned as a temporary arrangement the app. of Mr. T. Murray to act as 2nd asst. to the accountant gen., during employment of Mr. Peachey as actg. 1st asst.

July 5.—No. 309.—2nd Capt. R. A. Peach, art., is perm. to proc. to Europe, on m.c., under old regs.

2nd Capt. R. A. Peach, art., being permanently disqualified for the performance of both active and garrison duties, is transf. to invalid pension list fr. July 8.

July 6.—No. 310.—Appointments and promotions: Capt. (brev. maj.) T. H. Campbell, comy. of ordnance, Bangalore, to act as principal comy. of ordnance, dur. leave of Lieut. col. Barrow.

Capt. R. Morton, actg. dep. comy. of ordnance at Bellary, to act as comy. of ordnance at Bangalore, dur. abs. of Maj. Campbell on other duty.

Infantry.—Sen. maj. C. J. Elphinstone, fr. 12th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Dudgeon, dec.; date of com., April 8.

12th N.I.—Sen. capt. J. G. Halliday to be maj., Sen. lieut. G. C. Finlay to be capt., and Sen. ens. G. N. Ross to be lieut., in succ. to Elphinstone, prom.; date of commissions, April 8.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Sen. capt. C. G. Southey to be maj., Sen. lieut. H. L. Grove to be capt., and Sen. ens. F. P. Rowley to be lieut., v. Winfield, ret.; date of commissions, July 5.

The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Col. W. Halpin, inv. est., on m.c., 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Maj. W. F. Hutton, inv. est., on m.c., under old regs. Surg. B. S. Chimmo, on m.c., 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. W. A. Gibb, 48th N.I., asst. to gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, is granted leave on m.c. till Oct. 15, in continuation of that notified in G.O. July 12, 1859, No. 4,249.

Capt. A. J. Bruce, 14th N.I., offic. 4th asst. to comr. of Mysore, has been granted by the comr. priv. leave for 2 mo. fr. date of depart., to visit the Eastern coast.

Capt. H. T. Campbell, 13th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, with leave of abs. for 2 mo., under regs. of 1854.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

11d. Qrs., Choultry Plain, July 4.—Lieut. J. D. L. Campbell, 23rd regt. L.I., is re-admitted on estab. from June 23, the date of his arr. at Madras, pending the receipt of the letter from the India Office, granting him permission to return to duty.

Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob is permitted to proceed to Bombay on m.c., under the regs. of 1854, to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Returned to duty:—

Asst. surg. W. Doyle arr. at Madras on June 23.

Lieut. J. D. S. Bennet, 5th N.I., having been reported fit to return to duty the unexpired portion of leave granted to him in G.O. May 15, is cancelled from the date of rejoining his regt.

Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd N.I., is appd. to do duty with 29th N.I., till Nov. 1, to join.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieuts. B. L. Gordon, art., Madras.—H. S. Court, 44th regt. N.I., do.—(Qualified as adjt.)

July 5.—With reference to G.O., dated 3rd inst., Ens. J. W. Ouchterlony, 2nd Eur. L.I., will do duty with 34th regt. L.I., till Sept. 14.

BIRTHS.

ATWELL, wife of W., daughter, at Kandy, July 10.

DOVETON, wife of H., daughter, at Mozufferpore, June 27.

GIBSON, wife of A., son, at Mutwal, July 9.

KILNER, Mrs., son, at Jaffna, July 6.

MODLIAR, wife of S. J., son, at Kornegalk, June 26.

MONEY, wife of Lt. col. E., daughter, at Naince Tal, June 25.

NICOL, wife of A., daughter, at Colpetty, July 7.

PHILLIPS, wife of Rev. R., daughter, still-born, at Galle, June 29.

ROSS, wife of H. M., twin daughters, at Trevandrum, June 27.

SANKEY, wife of C. W., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, June 29.

SHAW, wife of Capt. D., son, at Trichinopoly, July 1.

SIMPSON, wife of B., son, at Alipore, June 28.

SMITH, wife of Capt. W., son, at Garden Reach, July 1.

TOUCH, wife of Capt. J. G., daughter, at Madras, July 9.

TOWGOOD, wife of H., daughter, at Bellwood, July 6.

VOGEL, wife of S. A., daughter, at Chinsurah, June 29.

MARRIAGES.

HARE, the Hon. H., to Georgiana C., daughter of the late Col. B. Browne, at Barrackpore, June 18.

MERCER, Lieut. W., 7th Madras N.I., to Catherine J. E., daughter of Maj. W. H. Welch, at Kamptee, June 13.

DEATHS.

BROOKE, William A. F., son of John, Dep. of Public Works, Chinsurah, East Indies, on board the *Candia*, at sea, aged 13 years, 10 months, July 7.

EGLINTON, Robert W., only child of R. L., banker, Calcutta, at sea, on board the *Ruby Castle*, on the passage from Melbourne to Calcutta, aged 4 years.

HANNAN, John, at Serampore, aged 41 years.

HOFF, Georgiana G., wife of J. W. H., at Calcutta, aged 18, June 15.

JUMEAUX, Susan, wife of L., at Mutwall, June 26.

L'ESTRANGE, Henry G., infant son of T. J., at Calcutta, June 23.

MAIN, Richard, at Calcutta, aged 35, June 13.

O'BRIEN, Edward H., at sea, June 21.

REES, William P., at Calcutta, aged 27, June 27.

REILY, infant son of G. M., at Dacca, June 22.

SCOTT, Miss Catherine F., at Calcutta, June 29.

SHIROORE, Mary Z., at Calcutta, aged 63, June 30.

STIRLING, John L., at Calcutta, aged 29, June 26.

YOUNG, William, at Conipore, aged 3, June 25.

The Victoria Cross.**WAR OFFICE, August 7.**

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned soldier of her Majesty's army, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of an act of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

Private Samuel Morley, 2nd Battalion, Military Train.—On the evacuation of Azimgurh by Koer Sing's Army, on the 15th of April, 1858, a squadron of the military train, and half a troop of horse artillery, were sent in pursuit. Upon overtaking them, and coming into action with their rear-guard, a squadron of the 3rd Sikh cavalry (also detached in pursuit), and one troop of the military train, were ordered to charge, when Lieutenant Hamilton, who commanded the Sikhs, was unhorsed, and immediately surrounded by the enemy, who commenced cutting and hacking him whilst on the ground. Private Samuel Morley, seeing the predicament that Lieut. Hamilton was in, although his (Morley's) horse had been shot from under him, immediately and most gallantly rushed up, on foot, to his assistance, and in conjunction with Farrier Murphy, who has already received the Victoria Cross for the same thing, cut down one of the sepoy, and fought over Lieut. Hamilton's body, until further assistance came up, and thereby was the means of saving Lieut. Hamilton from being killed on the spot.

* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 13, 1860.

THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.

ONCE more are Frankish warriors hastening to the East to avenge the insults and cruelties heaped upon their co-religionists by the fanatical followers of Mahomed. This time, indeed, there is no question of the Holy Sepulchre, nor are the hosts of the Saracens at all likely to put to the proof the martial prowess and chivalry of the new crusaders. What the mail-clad knights of yore only accomplished after the most fearful slaughter and suffering could now be done in a month by a single division of any European army. In the fulness of time the custody of the Holy City will probably be decided by a few strokes of the pen; but, in the meanwhile, all that is contemplated is to establish perfect security of person and property for the Christian subjects of the Porte. The public press, more potent of voice than even Peter the Hermit, has roused the sympathies of Europe from Rome to St. Petersburg, and already swift ships are conveying to the shores of Syria the advanced guard of the army of retribution. The chief actors in the recent massacres will, no doubt, be severely punished, and for some time to come the Giaour will be treated with forbearance, if not with respect, by the intolerant but trembling Turk. It is more important, however, to investigate the causes of the late disturbances than to dwell upon the means employed for their suppression. Had it not been for the issue of the greased cartridges, the Sepoy mutiny, there is reason to believe, would not have taken place before the present year. On this point we have the evidence of an intelligent native officer, who, on hearing of the outbreak at Meerut, observed to his superior European officer that it was well for the English that the movement had commenced prematurely; for if it had begun three years later, as was originally intended, they would all have been driven out of the country. It can hardly be a mere coincidence that a simultaneous agitation should pervade the Mahomedan community in Algeria, Morocco, India, and Syria. And yet this would have been the case had not the Bengal sepoys fired the match before the train was fully laid. What agency, then, could have fanned their fanaticism to so fierce a flame? What grievance had they to redress? What insults to resent? There is but one solution of the mystery. There is but one Power that could benefit by the general commotion. That Power, it is almost superfluous to add, is Russia. We do not imagine, or suspect, that the present Emperor has any very definite designs upon India, or that his Majesty ever contemplates the possibility of expelling the British from Hindostan. The eyes of the Russian Government are fixed, for the present at least, upon Constantinople and Persia, and not in his most sanguine mood can we

conceive the Czar extending his plans of aggrandizement beyond those points. Nor would it be possible for him to realise those traditional schemes of the House of Romanoff, unless the other European Powers were too fully occupied with their own affairs to interfere seriously with the progress of Russian policy in the East. It may be questionable whether it was ever intended that Morocco should engage in hostilities against Spain. Far more likely is it that, if the machinery had worked properly, the Moors would have made common cause with the Kabyles, and with them have fallen upon the French outposts, and thrown the whole province into confusion. The movement in India would have furnished sufficient occupation to the arms of England, and little deference would have been paid to the remonstrances of Austria or Persia while those States were disunited by mutual jealousy. If the French alone, then, had undertaken to vindicate the cause of Christianity in Syria, who could blame Russia for extending her ægis over her oppressed co-religionists in Roumelia, or who could have prevented her from prosecuting her career of conquest beyond the Caucasus? The possession of Constantinople would open the Mediterranean to her fleets and commerce, while the supervision, if not the subjugation, of Persia, would place in her hands the entire trade of Central Asia. Russia alone would benefit by reviving the slumbering fanaticism of the Moslemite, and may, therefore, without any lack of charity, be reasonably suspected of having fomented, and perhaps originated, the spirit of aggression that once carried them in triumph through Asia and along the northern shores of Africa into Spain, and again from Asia into Greece, but which in these days can have no other result than to hasten the downfall of Islam and the expulsion of the infidel from Europe.

OLD LAMPS FOR NEW.

It is not difficult to foresee that the next Session of Parliament will witness the effacement of the last remaining vestige of the system that added an empire to the British Crown. That "mutinous and ill-disciplined" force which led the way into the citadel of Mooltan and stood immovable on the field of Chillianwallah when Queen's troops had gone to the rear, which saved Allahabad and Benares, and was the first to avenge the massacre at Cawnpore, which was foremost in every fight under the walls of Delhi, and never backward in Central India—that force will have ceased to exist so soon as the Lords have had an opportunity of sanctioning the rash legislation of the Lower House. After a gallant and desperate struggle the devoted little band who strove to stem the tide of innovation has been borne down and overwhelmed in the flood, and without going to a division the Commons have resolved that there shall no longer be a local European army in India. The opposition encountered by Ministers was not, however, altogether fruitless, for it wrung from Sir Charles Wood the assurance that officers at present in the service should in no way suffer as to pay, pensions, or any other privileges to which they would be entitled under the late system. The native army, it was further announced, is to remain under the exclusive control of the Go-

vernor-general, who will select its officers from a general Staff Corps. Everything, then, will depend upon the constitution of that corps—making due allowance for the influence certain to be brought to bear upon the Viceroy by Ministers in this country. Still, if the Staff Corps be really efficient, the evil consequences of favouritism will be reduced to a *minimum*. It must be admitted, too, that if H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge should succeed in carrying out his scheme for throwing open to public competition all appointments to first Commissions, there will be a fair prospect of this desirable contingency being attained. It is to be regretted, however, that an amendment to Sir Charles Wood's resolution was not moved to the effect that the European forces in India should never on any account be reduced below a certain number—say 60,000 men, or three-fourths of their permanent strength. Indeed, it is not yet too late to provide some such barrier against the possibility of India being deluded of its European garrison. Were this danger confined to the occurrence of some sudden and terrible emergency, there would be the less necessity for insisting upon it; but what is most to be apprehended is, lest the Ministry for the time being—whether Liberal or Conservative—might be induced under political pressure to cut down the army estimates to such an extent that the regular force maintained in the British Isles would prove quite inadequate for the duties required of it. But if ministers were debarred from drawing upon the military resources of India, except to a limited extent, and under very extraordinary and exceptional circumstances—and only then with the sanction of Parliament—there would be less to be feared on that head. The army lamp, however, is not the only one that is to be changed. In all probability, should no ministerial revolutions take place, a Bill will be brought in next session to throw open to public competition in India many offices hitherto appropriated to the Civil Service. The perils and inconveniences attendant on this measure have been so clearly exposed in the current number of *Blackwood*, that we prefer referring our readers to that excellent periodical, to offering any remarks of our own upon the subject.

The amalgamation of the two Courts of Judicature will likewise be proposed, and if carefully conceived, may prove of inestimable advantage to both races in India. Less complacently, however, do we regard the impending extinction of the India Council, and the substitution of Under-Secretaries. The Council, it is true, is impotent to prevent a headstrong Secretary of State from adopting any course, however hazardous, that may be pleasing in his own eyes; but, nevertheless, it can hardly fail to exercise a certain salutary restraint in any save extreme cases, and for this reason its abolition will be matter for sincere regret. With regard to the titular East India Company, it may be doubted if the mere shadow of a mighty substance, the simple echo of a great name, can be of much advantage to any interest. It is not easy to see how India, or even the proprietors of India Stock, can in any way be benefited by its further continuance. It is rather to be feared lest its utter impotence should invest the memory of the past with a certain degree of ridicule, and bring into contempt the once potent "Koompani Bahadoor."

RITHERDON, Francis H., son of Robert, late of the H.E.I.C.'s Home Service, to Lucy, daughter of Samuel Ritherdon, deceased, formerly surveyor of shipping to the Hon. East India Company, at St. John's Church, Upper Lewisham-road, New-cross, Aug. 4.

STAMPER, Rev. John, Asst. Chaplain, Bengal army, to Charlotte E., daughter of James Fawcett, Esq., at St. Paul's Church, Dublin, Aug. 7.

WALKER, Charles G., H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, to Catherine J., daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Cusworth, at Charlcombe, Bath, Aug. 6.

DEATHS.

FRITH, William, late of the firm of Frith and Co., Bombay, July 31.

WELLAND, Sophia, widow of the late Major Frederick, H.E.I.C.S., at Clifton, July 22.

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August 8, 1860.

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 451.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 11	Burmah (Rangoon)	June 22
Madras	" 12	Bombay	July 23
Agra	" 17	Ceylon	" 21
China (Hong-Kong)	June 23.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency. Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

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Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 1 lb. in weight), if sent *via* Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

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1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 3d.

1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE *Bombay Times* of the 23rd July announces through a special telegram from Calcutta that the Income-tax Bill has at length been passed, and thus the readers of the Calcutta papers will be spared any further reports of the tedious and seemingly interminable discussions of the Legislative Council on the much-vexed question. The Bill is *not* to be retrospective, as we stated in our last Summary, though Mr. Reuter has omitted the important little monosyllable in the telegrams from Marseilles furnished to our London contemporaries. The first quarterly payment falls due on the 1st of November, and any attempt to defeat the object of the Bill, by closing shops or in any other manner, will be punished by twelve months' imprisonment.

In consequence of disquieting rumours calculated to operate injuriously on the money market, Mr. Wilson has explained, in the Legislative Council, that there was no intention of burdening India with any portion of the expenses of the China war. The report originated in the permission granted to the Commissary-general of the China force to draw upon the Calcutta treasury, for eight months, a monthly sum not exceeding £50,000, the Indian Government receiving credit from the Secretary of State for India for the amount of such drafts.

It will be seen elsewhere that the grant of land to the Maharajah of Nepaul embraces a part of the strip of territory ceded by that State in 1815, and which was subsequently transferred to Saadut Ali, Nawab of Oude, in payment of a debt of one million sterling.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have voted, by a large majority, certain resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Wilson's proposed Paper Currency for India. The opinion of the mercantile community of that presidency is rather in favour of a private bank framed upon the model of the Bank of England, with a capital of at least five millions.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Wilson with a view to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties, which was to be reconsidered after one month, has also been unfavourably received in commercial circles. By this measure a duty of four annas will be imposed on the transfer of every 100 rupees worth of shares, but all transfers of subscriptions to any of the Government loans or other Government securities are specially exempted. It is therefore directed against private enterprise, and even so in unfair proportions. For instance, while the transfer of a share in the Mercantile or Oriental Bank will cost only twelve annas, that of a share in the Bengal Bank is mulcted to the extent of 10 rupees, and in the case of the Apollo Press Company of 31½ rupees.

As in this country so on the west coast of India, the fall of rain has been unequalled for the last fifty years. It has not been sufficient, however, to extinguish the fiery spirit of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, who has taken out a writ of

mandamus to compel the production by the chief magistrate, Mr. Crawford, of the warrant issued by him in June for the apprehension of one Gunga Roopa, falsely accused of having stolen the Guicowar's jewels.

The report that the seat of Government was about to be transferred from Bombay to Poona has been positively contradicted.

The Governor-general in Council has appointed a committee to inquire into "the large and rapid increase in civil expenditure of various branches which has occurred within the last four years." There cannot be two opinions as to the necessity of such an investigation, and we trust that it will be searching and impartial. The Committee consist of Mr. Richard Temple, President; Messrs. Hugh David Sandeman and Robert Healy Hollingberry, members; and Mr. W. S. Halsey, secretary.

The Indian Government, many of our readers will be happy to learn, have given notice of their intention to distribute the Compensation Fund on the first of the present month. Nothing, however, is said about refunding the prize money, so long withheld from its rightful owners.

The Council of India will, we understand, hold their next meeting at their new office in the Westminster Palace Hotel. The preparations for the removal of the establishment are so far advanced that it is confidently expected that the 1st of September will mark not only the commencement of the shooting season, but also the inauguration of the "fashionable" era of the Indian Government.

THE HOMEWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Delta*, with the heavy portion of the above mail, left Malta at 4 P.M. on the 5th, and may therefore be expected at Southampton about the 24th inst.

OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 4th, reached Malta on the 14th inst., at 9 A.M., and left for Alexandria at 4 P.M. The *Vectis*, from Marseilles on the 12th, arrived at Malta on the 14th inst., at 7 P.M., and left for Alexandria at 11 P.M.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'S FORCES.—Lieut. Power D. L. P. Trench, Royal Art., at Gorruckpore, July 3.

BENGAL.—Col. Patrick Hay, B.N.I., at Edinburgh, aged 53, Aug. 11.

BOMBAY.—Capt. J. J. Pollexfen, 15th N.I., Assist. Quarter-master-General (Southern Division), June 12, the day before reaching Malta, on his way home to England.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Messrs. Mayes, Herdt, Bowyer, Otter, Cooper, Watson, and Mundy, Col. Brown, Capt. Blunt.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, Aug. 24, from BOMBAY.—Mr. Sparks, Mr. Finn, Lieut. Thompson, Messrs. Banks, Van der Harpe, Laubard, Hewes, Love, and Aubyn, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and infant, Col. Cleveland, Lieut. Rait, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. Jacob, Ens. West, Ens. Innes, Dr. and Mrs. Jacob, and Mr. Capt. Stewart, Mr. Llewellyn. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Stewart, Lieut. Brookes, R.N., Mr. Howe, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Vandenburgh, Mr. Innes.

BENGAL.

STATE OF COMMERCE.

The extraordinary state of the markets of the world is attracting great attention. Capital, we see it remarked in the English papers, cannot find profitable and safe employment, and is, in consequence, increasing in the deposits of the Bank. The same action which is observed in Calcutta appears to be universal; trade does not revive, and there is a feeling of apprehension in Europe which paralyses all speculation. In this country there is a remarkable difference, which has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The prices of our staples of export, comparatively speaking, are not low in Europe, yet the rates ruling here are nearly all above the market rates in England. If a prospect of advance appears, or if a rise is quoted from England, there is immediately a proportionate rise in Calcutta, so that the relative price appears always to be somewhat higher than in England. We observe all market reports sent from this are full of hopes of more produce to ship, and more moderate rates when the rivers open. But this opening of the rivers never seems to increase the stocks of produce in Calcutta; at least we understand that has been the case for the last two or three years. If this were the case now, and produce were increasing at the marts in the interior, we should hear of lower prices at those marts; but instead of that our letters inform us that produce of all descriptions is held at prices which, as compared with those of Calcutta, are relatively higher. This statement of things, if as correct as we believe it to be, would tend to prove that the consumption of the country was increasing, and that the increased wealth and capital of all classes were enabling them to hold their produce much longer against the purchasers than they ever have been able to do heretofore. The little we really know of the interior arrangements of the people of this country makes these views little better than guesses, but the facts we point to are undoubted. The remarkable stagnation in Europe is, of course, re-acting on the market, and the export trade is reduced to a very low ebb indeed; still prices do not give way; the rivers are not yet sufficiently open, it is said, but though there are the usual stocks, and there are the usual arrivals, still the depression of trade in Europe does not appear to affect the holders in the slightest. If all this be really owing to the increasing consumption of the country, which prevents the accumulation of stocks accompanied by increased wealth, the prospect for the new system of taxation is excellent. The inquiry which this system will compel Government to make must clear up many problems, and will display a wealth of resources in the country which no one could have dreamed of. The reticence of the natives, which no European can understand, and their long practised plans for hiding their wealth and means will be to some extent laid bare. We have before endeavoured to show that the enhanced price of rice was most probably owing to an increased population, as well as to the increase of wages and the demand for labour. It may also be in part owing to the ability of the merchants of this country to hold their stocks. The statistics, then, which must be the result of the measures now passing Council, will prove of great value, and, above all, aid the Government in coming to true conclusions on the subject of the ability of the mercantile community to bear a taxation which has never reached them before, and enable it to improve and correct the law where it is now faulty from the ignorance Government now labours under on the whole subject.—*Englishman*.

THE NEW ARISTOCRACY.

Little more than three months have elapsed since the Viceroy in open durbar at the capital of the Punjab, announced the extension to that pro-

vince of the liberal policy initiated in Oude. For awhile it was necessary to curb the power of the Sikh, and to reduce to obedience and complete subordination the chiefs who had been accustomed to wield unlimited sway. Shorn of patrimony, stripped of power, the Sikh sirdars led a life of inglorious and pernicious obscurity. But it may truly be said that India's necessity has been the Punjab's opportunity. The manly feeling and noble nationality which rendered the Sikhs no contemptible foe, made them when vanquished generous and faithful feudatories of the British Empire. The service rendered to the State by the Punjab has not been overrated. Now it has been acknowledged by the Government. A sirdar remarking on the speech of the Viceroy at the Lahore durbar, said truly—"The size of the loaf allowed for our food we knew could not be increased; but we sighed almost in vain for permission to eat that loaf as a homely meal, not as prison diet." To understand properly their feelings for the past ten years, we have to imagine a landlord at home who has been accustomed to lord it with princely grandeur over a numerous and obsequious tenantry suddenly deprived of a large portion of his income and of the whole of his authority. The change in their fortunes thus foreshadowed by the Viceroy's speech has given new life to the chieftains of the Punjab.

In carrying out the wishes of the Supreme Government, Sir R. Montgomery, who as chief commissioner of Oude, was the first to propound this policy, consulted the opinions of his commissioners as to the fitness of sirdars to receive these new powers. The replies from nearly all were very encouraging. Only one commissioner, with characteristic timidity and hatred of all aristocracy, deplored the measure, and reported that no one in his division could be trusted with judicial powers. But other commissioners responded, warming to the call of the Government. Mr. Brandreth, of Delhi, had few chiefs left from the general wreck whose loyalty could deserve such reward. One man, however, the Nawab of Kurnaul, was found faithful. The commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States found himself surrounded by faithful chiefs, and his difficulty lay in the selection of good men to whom this experiment might be safely entrusted. In truth, till the last Sikh campaign, the Cis-Sutlej petty chieftains had all exercised very extended powers on their own estates, which powers had been taken away on the annexation of the Punjab, as one of them said, "as a reward for their loyalty." But in the present altered state of things, where power is to be given, not as a right to all, but as a favour to a chosen few, there were many men whose qualifications and character would not stand the test. Those who were selected were the young Sirdar of Boorea, a near relative and ward of the Maharaja of Putteala, the Nawab of Koonjipoora, the Bhaces of Umrowlee and of Luddoah, and eight other jageerdars. They are to be invested with the special powers of assistant commissioner in criminal and revenue cases, and with power to decide civil suits not exceeding the value of Rs. 300. An appeal in all cases will lie to the deputy-commissioner. They will also receive the reports of the village police regarding all crimes committed on their estates, and will initiate steps for their detection.

In the Trans-Sutlej States lies the ancient principality of Kangra, the stronghold of the Rajpoot clans. In no part of India is the filial reverence for their feudal chief by a people carried to a more enthusiastic extent than in the Kangra valley. Besides the chief of the Katock or highest Rajpoot clan, there are the Raja of Goleir, the Raja of Noorpoor, the Raja of Sibha, and the Raja of Nadoun, the last-named being the illegitimate offspring of a former Katock Raja. Unfortunately, perhaps, aristocracy of birth does not in those hills betoken always aristocracy of administrative talent; and the Raja of Katock, the Raja of Goleir, the Raja of Noorpoor, have shown themselves wholly unfit to be trusted with the reins of government. On the other hand, the lowly-born Raja of Nadoun has acquired a well-

earned reputation as a first-rate administrator. The Sibha Raja looks after his affairs with a business eye. These two chiefs have therefore been selected to exercise the full magisterial and revenue powers of a deputy-commissioner, with power to decide civil suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 300. Placed in a much higher scale than a new jageerdar, these rajas have greater influence over the surrounding country. It is expected that in proportion as greater confidence is reposed in them, they will acknowledge and act up to their greater responsibility.

The heart of the Punjab and the centre of the Sikh religion is known as the Manjha. Here we should expect to find many chiefs ready to contest the palm of supremacy in intellect and vigour suited for administration. Three have been selected by the Lieutenant-governor. The first is Raja Tej Singh, well known as a member of the old Lahore durbar, and one who has a claim to consideration. Second is Raja Shumsher Singh Sindaewala, of the lineage of Runjeet Singh, a chief of note, and of no mean intellect, though unfortunately he labours under the same disadvantage as the Raja of Nadoun. Like him, however, he has shown himself to be possessed of influence and ability, which will be well enlisted on the side of our Government. The third is Raja Sahib Dyal. In the Lahore division three chiefs have been selected. Gooroo Goolab Singh, of Gur Sahai, in the Ferozpoor district, is a man of sanctity and extensive influence, which he exerted on behalf of the British in 1857. Kan Singh Nukye, in the extreme south of the Lahore district, is an aged Sikh, who in former days enjoyed power and still commands respect. In the Goojranwala district, Sirdar Gundha Singh, of Bootala, is an active, well-affected, and intelligent chief, who has thrown himself into the cause of the British Government ever since the honourable defeat of the Khalsa. Crossing the Chenab, the recommendations for the gift of power become fewer. One chief in the Rawul Pindie district, Futteh Khan, of Kot, has long assumed a degree of power which often embarrassed the district authorities, or rather he never could be persuaded that he ought to resign into the hands of others the reins of government which he had held so long. But he always exerted his influence for good, and in 1857 showed himself a decided and faithful servant of the British Government. The grant of powers to him is eminently politic. The next is Sirdar Nehal Singh Cachee, a man well known in the Punjab, and described by Sir John Lawrence as one of the truest and most faithful servants of the Crown. In the Peshawur division, Khwajah Mahomed Khan, Syud Ayooddeen, and Raja Aligohur Khan, have been chosen for the districts of Kohat, Peshawur, and Hazara. Other chiefs there are across the Indus, but for them the present arrangements are not quite suitable. The Trans-Indus policy is peculiar to the frontier. In Mooltan and the south of the Punjab there were none whom the commissioner could recommend. The selection finished, it became necessary to consolidate as far as practicable the estates of all those chiefs, so as to bring their jurisdiction within a convenient circle. This is now being done. Meanwhile a brief but explicit code of procedure is being drawn up. The regeneration of the Punjab aristocracy has commenced.

The success of the talookdar magistrates in Oude justifies the extension of the policy. They have generally provided themselves with assistants or assessors conversant with the laws which it is their duty to apply and enforce. The appeals against their decisions to the European officials have been unexpectedly few. As chieftains who possess estates before which the lands of our English nobility seem mere paddocks, they have enemies both numerous and acute. Yet even Man Singh has so carefully exercised his new powers that within the last four months only three appeals have been made against his decisions, and these for very trivial exactions. The policy which created the wealthy zemindars of Bengal, and which in an extended form has hitherto proved to be so successful in Oude, has now been introduced into the Punjab. It will

solve the great difficulty of our administration, the creation of a native aristocracy, at once the reward of loyalty and the outlet of ambition.—*Friend of India.*

ENGLISH CITIES IN THE EAST.

The cities which the English have built in the East have few of the advantages which public spirit and sanitary science have conferred on those of Europe. They are equally destitute of the barbaric beauty and splendid enterprise which may yet be seen in the ruins of Gour, in the ghats and bazaars of Benares, in the lavish carvings of Muttra, and not unfrequently in the capitals of native States. Existing under the most despotic Government England has ever sanctioned for a dependency, they bear the evils while they enjoy none of the blessings of despotism. Municipal laws are passed in which their residents have no concern, local taxes are raised with which they have nothing to do but to pay them; but no irresistible order goes forth, as if a god spoke from the clouds, for the formation of a street here, the widening of a lane there, the cleansing of this tank, or the demolition of that dangerous ruin.

Men who neglect the simplest physiological laws and become victims to the first epidemic are not forced to open their dens to the breezes of heaven, nor to disperse the malaria which they hourly inhale by removing its cause. Native dynasties at least built such cities as old Delhi, whose ruins are grander than those of Thebes. They made their name illustrious by creations like the Taj. If they did not remove filth from the crowded streets of their cities, they housed themselves and their retainers in buildings which a modern age is too utilitarian, too unimaginative, to imitate. Akbar, who raised the fairy palaces of Futehpore Sikri, now the most wondrous ruins in the world, would have stabled his horses in the House which the Court of Directors reproved Lord Wellesley for building. Where the Viceroy of the Queen of half the globe now sleeps, Akbar's nobles would not have deigned to lay their heads. The capitals of the East which British wealth has created by accident, possess neither the social advantages nor the sanitary provisions of a brick town in an English county, while they are destitute of the glorious architecture and living splendour which both Hindoo and Mussulmans have given to their cities. Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay have not one third-rate public building or private house among them. The first ceases to be admired by even griffins after a few days' residence, and is the horror of all who are not forced to live in it. By the Mofussilite with his easy habits, his cheap living, his few but fast friends, his breezy bungalow, and out-door life, it is looked upon as banishment. Madras is a large fishing village, with detached country houses lying inland, whose rooms are small and menages as economical as in a London bye street. Like Glasgow, the solitary advantage of busy cotton-choked Bombay is, that it is easy to get out of it to the pure air of the sea, or the cool delights of the hills. No great Exchange, no sumptuous reading-room, no general club, no vast concert hall, no place of public resort besides a panting band during a dusty evening drive, is to be found in India.

The English when they come to India leave their peculiar institutions behind them. Even the black hat is discarded—out of the cities. No political discussion, no literary reunion, no mental pabulum of any kind affords a stimulant to conversation or a piquancy to life. The good man talks platitudes in the bosom of his family. The young and unmarried find excitement in vicious pursuits. Official necessities prevent the slightest social intercourse between the covenanted and uncovenanted servants of Government in the North West. In Bengal, the work is or is made so much less, the class feeling is so much stronger, and the covenanted class is in itself so much more concentrated, that civilians seldom come out of their shell. We know of old fossils in Calcutta, men who rule

India, or suppose they do so, forgetting that there is a special providence, who never open a new book, who take no interest in European politics, who reply to the boisterous announcement that Garibaldi has taken Palermo—"Ah, who is he?" and relapse into that which forms the only interest of their life, who is to get the Board. Such are dying out. They will not remain long in a monopoly into which their own uncovenanted subordinates may any day be admitted as their equals, and have the right of taking a chair in their presence. According to them, what with competition wallahs and the uncovenanted, the service is going to the dogs. It is this class separation of civilian from non-civilian and non-official, of merchant from tradesman, of white from black, of European from native, that is more provocative of the total absence of public spirit, united energy, and local patriotism than the cause generally assigned—that Europeans do not settle in India, that they are birds of passage. No public institution, unless it is purely utilitarian, like the Agricultural Society, flourishes or has flourished in India. By a high entrance fee the Asiatic Society keeps low-bred men at a distance. In its origin and its popular objects the new Dalhousie Institute goes to the other extreme. The Bethune Society is too native; some other society is too European. And so amid such excuses as these the best schemes prove to be built on the sand.

The most striking instances of the want of public spirit are given every year in the successive reports of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. Even allowing for the exaggerations in which they indulge on this subject, as an excuse for themselves in doing so little with an annual income of nearly eight lakhs of rupees, their accusations against both natives and Europeans are based on justice. After much goading from the press they attempted to collect statistics of the city in 1858. They failed because the Europeans would not assist them. In their report, just issued for 1859, we see they have again made the attempt, but cannot guarantee the figure they give. Although rents in Calcutta have risen 50 per cent. in five years, and return in many cases 15 per cent. to house proprietors, and although the population is annually increasing, only eight one-storied, and eight two-storied houses were built last year, raising the total number of brick built houses in the city to 13,379. No census has ever been made of the metropolis of the East. Had it been in the Punjab, its residents and floating visitors would have been known to a man. It is roughly estimated at half a million, but with the suburbs, we believe there is not a day on which there are not a million of people in Calcutta. Confining ourselves to Christians we see that 958 of the residents and 257 soldiers and sailors died during 1859. Of the former, 183 were carried off by cholera, 163 by dysentery, and 136 by fever, the three diseases of tropical countries. Of these, 439 were buried in one cemetery, close to Sealdah, where the great terminus of the three railways of Bengal is being built. The necessity of sending dead bodies by railway six miles out of town we have before urged. The mortality was chiefly under the age of 10, and between the ages of 20 and 40. Thirty-seven died between the ages of 70 and 100, a remarkable example of the longevity of life in India. Of the 958 cases of death 118 were pure Europeans, and of these 52 were males, 30 females and 36 children. Against these 118 we have 182 births, of whom 99 were boys and 83 girls. The most deadly month for infants was May, and the greatest number of births took place from September to January. During the year there were 116 marriages among Europeans.

We trust the Legislative Council will order at once a census of Christians in India. It will be some years before the operation of the taxes will give us reliable data as to the numbers and wealth of all classes. Taxation, and a partial representation in the Legislative Councils, will stir up that public spirit and create that interest in public events which at present lie dormant.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ARMS ACT.—It will be perceived from the subjoined *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, that the Arms Act has received the assent of the Governor-general.—Legislative Council of India, July 2, 1860.—The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Hon. the Governor-general on the 30th June, 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. XXIX. of 1860.—An Act to continue in force Act XXVIII. of 1857. Whereas it is expedient that Act XXVIII. of 1857 (relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of Arms and Ammunition and for regulating the right to keep or use the same) should continue in force for a further period of one month; it is enacted as follows:—1. Act XXVIII. of 1857 shall continue in force for a further period of one calendar month from the 30th June, 1860.—Act XXVIII. of 1857 continued for one month.—M. WYLLIE, Clerk of the Council.

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.—We hear from Cawnpore that a melancholy occurrence took place there at midnight on Saturday, the 23rd of June. A private in the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, who bore rather an indifferent character, but was well liked by his comrades, went out in front of his barracks, and placing a loaded carbine to his breast, shot himself dead. No sufficient cause can be adduced for the deed, and he was perfectly sober at the time. We believe that far too little endeavours are made by the Government, to render the life of soldiers in India less miserable than it often unfortunately now is. The monotony of men confined to barracks all day, often induces hypochondria, and to this malady the suicide above mentioned seems to have fallen a victim. All day confined to barracks, without prospects, without amusements of any kind, forced to associate with men he possibly dislikes, the soldier in India has indeed a weary life before him. At Dum-Dum, and at one or two other stations, museums and lecture and reading-rooms for soldiers have been started in some regiments, not by Government, but by their officers and private individuals, but these are the exceptions and not the rule. Institutions like these are invaluable. They keep the soldier from the weight of his own thoughts, from brooding over his misfortunes, real or fancied, from regretting the happy home he may have left, and from seeking relief in drink and other vices which idleness cannot but engender. It is really too bad that in this country, where too often a European soldier's life is one of extreme hardship, some provision is not made to render his station in life as sufferable as possible. In this enlightened and practical age the soldier has ceased to be looked upon as a mere machine, without the faculty of thought or the power of free action. We feel the justice of the heavy claims which he has to our gratitude, and what is more, we admit the policy of taking care of so costly a commodity. We therefore have some right to expect that Government will take into its serious consideration, and carry out effectually and at once, the measures for the amelioration of the condition of the soldier in India, which it is both their duty and their interest to do.—*Oude Gazette.*

JOONPORE.—The *North-West Gazette* understands that considerable excitement prevails among the Rajpoots of the Northern Pergunnahs of Joonpore. This is of course attributed to that standing bug-bear, a seditious Fuqueer. Mr. Jenkinson, the joint magistrate of Joonpore, has proceeded to the disturbed districts to investigate the matter. Meanwhile people are not wanting to remark the coincidence of this excitement with the arrival of a native regiment (47th N.I.) at the station.

THE PASSAGE-MONEY specified in articles 185 and 186 sec. XLIV. Jameson's code, will in future only be paid to officers ordered to proceed to England by the Cape route on medical certificate. This regulation refers equally to officers of her Majesty's British and Indian armies. Those proceeding by the overland route who may be entitled to free passage according to existing regula-

tions, will be provided with a passage, instead of receiving passage-money as heretofore. Application by officers of the British army should be made to the brigade-major of her Majesty's British forces, and those by officers of the Indian army to the assistant quarter-master-general at the Presidency. The former applications, if endorsed by the brigade-major as corrected, will be forwarded by him to the assistant-quarter-master-general at the Presidency for compliance, and it will be the duty of the latter officer to apply to the Admiralty agent in Bombay for passage in the P. and O. Company's vessels at the contract rates, to the extent of eight first-class passages in each overland steamer, if requisite. Applications for first-class passage beyond that number in any one steamer should be made by the assistant-quarter-master-general, direct to the P. and O. Company's agent in Bombay, on the ordinary terms.

H.M.'s 75th REGIMENT.—From a private letter received from Allahabad we (*Oude Gazette*) learn that the number of deaths in H.M.'s 75th regiment stationed there figures very high; that scarcely a day passes but the beating of a muffled drum does not proclaim the demise of some one belonging to this gallant corps. Our correspondent visited the hospital of the regiment, in hopes of ascertaining the cause of this dreadful mortality, but could gain no information on the subject. He, however, assures us that the hospital presents a most painful spectacle; on one cot is stretched an unfortunate being in "foaming madness;" on another, one delirious from fever; a third supports a patient labouring in fearful agony under the dire influence of spasmodic cholera, while many other sufferers are prostrated from dysentery, rigid rheumatism, consumption, asthma, distorting convulsions, and small-pox.

THE AFFAIR AT CAIRO.—The *Englishman* states that two senior officers have been dismissed the service for their participation in the disgraceful scene that was lately enacted in a mosque at Cairo, and that two others have been severely reprimanded.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) congratulated the Indian medical service in February last on the publication of their amended royal warrant. It appears that it has again been found necessary to return it to the Secretary for India for revision, as the Indian Government did not feel authorised in deciding whether "service in India" was intended to include "leave in England for two years" or not, to qualify for the rank of surgeon-major. The principle of allowing a certain amount of leave in England to count as service for pensions was conceded a year ago, and it is generally expected that it will be allowed to count in favour of the new rank of surgeon-major. We hear that the limitation of age to fifty-five years will lead to the retirement of Drs. Tweddell, Downes, and Campbell, at an early date.

NATIVE ARMY.—All recruiting for the native army has ceased until further orders. When a regiment falls below the established strength of 700 rank and file, commanding officers are to report the same to the adjutant-general of the army.

CHAPLAIN'S CLERK AND SEXTON.—The practice of detaining soldiers for the performance of the duties of chaplain's clerk and sexton at out-stations being attended with inconvenience to the regiments to which they belong, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that they shall be made available for such duties only after failure to secure the services of pensioners, or others, who may be residing at the station.

ENGLISH POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Commander-in-Chief, on the recommendation of the Director General of post-offices in India, has directed officers commanding European troops to explain to their men, many of whom, it is believed, are under the mistaken impression that English postage stamps are recognised in India in payments of postage, that such stamps are not current in this country, and that letters with only English postage stamps upon them are treated as unpaid letters, and charged with double postage on delivery.

COLONEL R. HORSFORD.—On the representation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to remove Colonel R. Horsford from the appointment of Brigadier-commandant of Artillery.

GENERAL SIR HUGH ROSE has been appointed an Extraordinary Member of Council, and took his seat and the oaths on the 6th July under the usual salute. The following *Gazette Extraordinary* contains the notification:—"Notification: Fort William, Home Department, 6th July.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State having, in a despatch dated the 2nd June, 1860, announced to the Government of India the appointment of General Sir Hugh Rose, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, it is hereby notified that General Sir Hugh Rose has this day taken his seat and the oaths as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William. —W. Grey, Secretary to the Government of India."

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—The superintendent of the settlement of Port Blair is vested with sole authority to allow access to the Andaman group of islands (including the Cocos, Prepairs, and Narecondam), for trading or other purposes, and is empowered to impose such restrictions with regard to visiting the islands as he may from time to time deem necessary under the present circumstances of the settlement.

MAHARAJAH DULEEP SING, now in England, has subscribed a monthly donation of Rs. 1,000, which is remitted through his Highness's agent in Calcutta, to the order of the director of public instruction in the Punjab, for the benefit of the educational institutions there.

RUMOURS.—Some little time ago we brought to notice the circulating gharras of the Gwalior States; we now understand that an anonymous Hindoo letter has been circulated in the Allahabad district, calling on villagers to perform certain religious rites, the object of which is not very clear, on pain of the displeasure of one of the goddesses. Though not apparently of a seditious or treasonable character, the secrecy with which it was passed on from village to village, and the connivance of the police, who should have brought it to notice, constitute features in the case that render it worthy of attention. No doubt it was accompanied by some verbal explanation of its object, though nothing appeared in the letter itself to indicate it. It may, after all, be harmless, but secret combinations of this kind for any purpose are suggestive of danger. The worst part about it is the connivance of the police. Of what earthly use, we should like to know, are these bodies of police, for whose support India is to be taxed, when they do not even report an affair like that alluded to. We believe that by far the greatest amount of mischief done during the mutiny was perpetrated by the police of the North-West Provinces and the liberated jail-birds. By overstocking the country again with them as the Government have done, they have taken the best measure they could to ensure a repetition of the mischief the moment the opportunity offers. We do not think they have the pluck to make the opportunity themselves.—*Delhi Gazette*.

DELHI, July 10.—The last item of absorbing and important public intelligence is that the natives have discovered a flag of light over the sun which is supposed to signify all sorts of portents. Omens or no omens, the state of the grain market nearly approaches the appalling; we are close upon famine prices, at fifteen seers for the rupee; this is peculiarly unfortunate when it is remembered that taxation must be introduced in a few months, placing a further burden on the back of an already heavily-laden people. Government have taken compassion on the miserable dependents of the ex-King's family, and have doubled their subsistence allowance for as long as the scarcity prevails.

CAPTAIN C. D. GRANT, of the 11th N. I., whose conduct recently formed matter for inquiry by a Commission, has been removed from the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Martaban, and his services placed at the disposal of Government.

B.L.—The Sudder Court has ruled that in future only those who have attained the degree of B.L., or that of Licentiate of Law in the Calcutta University, shall be deemed to be eligible to practise at the bar of the Sudder and Mofussil Courts, and that no one so qualified can be admitted to practice without first subscribing the usual declaration before the Judge of the Sudder Court.

MR. H. D. CHICK has been reappointed editor of the *Oude Gazette*.

SHOWER OF FISH.—The *North-West Gazette* relates a fall on the 24th of June, when the sky was bright and clear and a strong wind blowing, of a shower of fish to the south-west across the Jumna, in the district of Bonda. Six seers of them were picked up in one place, and a portion of them sent to Allahabad. They were about two inches in length, resembling the stickleback, but without the prongs in the dorsal fin.

SALE OF INFANTS.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) have been informed that many natives are now so far reduced to a state of actual starvation that they have begun to sell their children. Our informant, who sends us a long letter on the subject, which it is to be regretted he does not authenticate, and we therefore cannot possibly tell what amount of dependence we can place on his assertion, adds that he has just heard of two such cases occurring within fifteen miles of Agra. It is a curious thing that the Christian colony of Secundra which was formed, as every one recollects, from children purchased during the last great famine, and which was destroyed during the mutiny, has thus a chance of being re-established in the present year, owing to exactly a similar cause.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—According to Sir William O'Shaughnessy's report, the total number of private messages by electric telegraph in India in 1859-60 was 170,566. The number sent by native merchants was, in 1858-59, 39,724; in 1859-60, 71,554. The errors, in 1858-59, were one in 752 words; in 1859-60, they were one in 1,182 words.

LUCKNOW MEMORIAL.—Proceedings of a meeting assembled at the Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, on the 10th of July, 1860, Lieut.-Colonel L. Barrow, C.B., in the chair. Proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Abbott, and seconded by E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.—"That a monument be erected to Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., and the brave men who fell in defence of the Residency of Lucknow." Carried.

MUSSOONIE, 10th July.—Lady Canning and suite left this evening for Calcutta. She enjoyed herself during her stay here, riding and walking all over the hills morning and evening. Lord W. Hay returns by the lower route to Simla. Strange that none of your correspondents have noticed the fact of the comet having made its appearance here on the 4th instant. I saw it on the evening of the 7th very distinctly, almost due west, with its tail upwards. Our astronomers appear behindhand in their calculations, if we are to conclude that this is the old comet; it, however, I may add, is very small.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 5. Camperdown, Dauney, London; Peron, Guildband, —6. Cherokee, Ellen, London; Shaw in Shaw, Noralab, Juddah; City of Lucknow, Browne, Glasgow; Samuel Bodington, Whittaker, London.—7. Bucephalus, Whitley, London; William Fairbairn, Allen, Liverpool.—9. Seringapatam, Bendon, Melbourne.—10. Angela Burdett Coutts, Wilson, Madras.—11. Lord Clyde, Courer, Melbourne.—12. Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, London; Brothers, Adams, Mauritius; Martaban, Joughlin, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Camperdown.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bormand, Messrs. G. Lockie, McInteth, S. G. Murrehead, and J. O. Russell.
Per Bucephalus.—Mrs. Stubbs and four children, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Rion and child, Mr. Erven.
Per Seringapatam.—G. Kotts, Esq.
Per City of Lucknow.—Capt. Cock.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, June 19.—The provisions of the commercial treaty of 1802 with Hyderabad annulling all charge of transit duties on the produce of the English territories, to merchants subjects of that Government, have not been, up to this period, carried into effect. The Resident has now taken measures which cannot fail to give proper effect to this provision of the treaty, and much benefit will be conferred on persons trading with the English territories. I should wish to see transit duties on all traffic, either foreign or internal, abrogated by the Nizam's Government. I understand, but not upon sufficient authority to assert it very positively, that the Resident has demanded compensation from the Nizam's Government for some property destroyed recently by plunderers. If the Nizam's Government will adopt the spirit of this measure and make the authorities, where the depredation was committed, pay what it is made to disburse to the English Government, it would have a most salutary effect. It is by the connivance in a great measure of the officers of that Government, or by their laxity, that the chiefs of the depredators are not apprehended, and a little wholesome justice towards them would put down this mischief, extending almost over the whole country, or rather which did so extend, for the system of appointing Zilladars to watch certain arondissements, and the operations of the Hyderabad Contingent against depredators, and the impending punishment of powerful officers of the Government who sheltered them, have reduced to no inconsiderable extent the limits of their range. I hope to see a still better order of things. There is no doubt that it is ardently desired by the administrator. Without the intervention, however, of the English Government, his task will be arduous in the last degree. His ideas of government go beyond those of his compatriots, and the consequence may be understood. They will not easily gain popularity, nor will proper instruments be found to co-operate with him and give them effect. We require here, as you do in your territories, the use of a little force to give effect to new systems.—*Englishman*.

INAM COMMISSIONER.—The number of cases decided by the Inam Commissioner during the month of May was 6,887, which raises the whole number of cases decided from the commencement to 53,535. Besides these 3,365 village service Inams were recorded during the month, making a total up to the end of May of 6,510. The total number of titles confirmed to the end of May was 44,509; of which 2,906 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character; 25,617 were personal grants enfranchised at the option of the inamdars; 15,551 were personal grants enfranchised compulsorily; and 405 were personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The number of title deeds issued up to the end of last month was 28,290. The total amount of quit rent now payable to Government in addition to former Jodi is Rs. 60,723. The amount paid in redemption of quit rent is 5,973. The combined quit rent annually payable to Government, for the future, upon personal Inams confirmed to the holders, amounts to Rs. 110,950-20, which is nearly one-fourth of the full assessment of the land—viz., 490,852 rupees. The whole of the Inams so confirmed, Mr. Taylor reports, belong to the old districts of Rajahmundry and Masulipatam, where the inquiry is nearly brought to a close. The Guntoor division of the Krishna district is now fully occupied by seven deputy collectors, and the remainder will proceed to Nellore, Chingleput, and North Arcot, on the completion of the Talooks in which they are now respectively engaged.—*Daily Times*.

CAPT. J. T. CLARKE.—A European general court-martial, of which Colonel P. T. Cherry, 1st Light Cavalry, is appointed President, has been ordered to assemble in Fort St. George, for the trial of Captain J. T. Clarke, 34th Regiment L.I.

COCHIN.—The Madras papers mention that the Rajah of Cochin has been robbed of his jewels. They were abstracted from time to time from the palace, and the robbery, it is said, extends over several years. Several of the palace servants are implicated. The Dewan is instituting a strict inquiry into the affair.

CENTRAL CHURCH IN BLACK TOWN.—Government have contributed ten thousand rupees towards the erection of a Central Church in Black Town. Upwards of twenty-seven thousand rupees from first to last have been contributed by the public towards the same object; and there is now every reason to hope that the project started nearly thirty years ago by the late Rev. F. J. Darrah, one of the most devoted and popular chaplains that ever served in the district, will now be vigorously pushed on to completion.

BOMBAY.

NATIVE WEALTH UNDER BRITISH RULE.

A correspondent of a Bombay journal, in referring to the aversion of natives who have acquired enormous wealth through the protection of the British Government, to contribute to the maintenance of that organisation through the instrumentality of which alone they have prospered, gives us some curious information as to the rate at which wealth has accumulated under British protection in the Western Presidency. When the island was made over as a dowry to the Queen of England two centuries ago, the whole property in it was considered worth £2,833. By 1688 it was estimated at £6,496; so late as 1812 it had risen to only £130,260. Behold the spring it has taken within less than half a century! In 1858 the fixed property within the island, including merchandise in store, was estimated to be worth more than five millions sterling. If we turn to the population returns, we find results still more extraordinary—

1716	...	16,000	1837	...	240,000
1814	...	180,000	1849	...	566,199
1826	...	162,579	1855	...	600,000

The census now due will, we have no doubt, give us a return of at least three quarters of a million—750,000—a population trebled since 1837, or in twenty-three years. Not one of these auspicious results could have been realised, unless through the virtue of British protection. So late as 1812 the Pirate Coast deserved the bad name it had long held, and Angria and his buccaneers pushed out from Colabah and plundered vessels across the harbour literally within sight of the lighthouse. The Peishwa, equally unscrupulous, was equally near at hand, and a visit to Panwell or Bhewndy was almost a perilous adventure. Poonah was a foreign Court; the Bhor Ghat, now traversed by the most magnificent railway incline in the world, was tracked by a footpath down which it was almost impossible for a horseman to proceed without dismounting. Bombay now boasts a sea-borne commerce worth thirty millions sterling, while vessels leave and arrive in the harbour bringing close on a million of tons of freight.

Of the fortunes realised by commerce within the present generation we cannot speak with exactness. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is understood to have left considerably upwards of a million sterling, the fruit of his own industry and talent. The Manchester Cotton Reporter mentions that some years since a body of native merchants applied for leave to erect some work at the presidency at their own expense, and that the first five on the list represented realised fortunes of half a million sterling. The property of Manackjee Petty was about a year ago sworn to as somewhere about £120,000, and this sum is quite a common figure at which to set down the earnings of the life of a Parsee merchant. The Peishwa, with a company of Mahratta spears, would have raised half Mr. Wilson's necessary balance in a forenoon in Bombay; or, more correctly speaking, had native rule existed, these fortunes would never have been realised. The man who had five

lakhs of rupees in his possession would have known that he was ready to be squeezed and tortured till he surrendered them.

We rejoice at the prosperity of our native fellow-subjects; we lament to think of their short-sightedness and greed. Hitherto the native of India has been the only man in the world who enjoyed the blessings of government without paying for them anything beyond the trumpery contribution of the salt tax. It is from the land revenue, or, more correctly speaking, rent—the Sovereign being the owner of the soil, and from the opium duty, that the treasury has been filled. A rebellion, the child of that ignorance and superstition those very millionaires are most anxious to foster and perpetuate, arises, and they refuse to contribute of their abundance to pay for the evils that this ignorance has wrought. As each successive year rolls on the claims of the treasury increase—their disinclination to meet them increases with the claims. The blessing of a past exemption, in place of proving ground of gratitude, and of eagerness now to meet a necessity which can no longer be evaded, is considered a precedent for perpetual immunity from burthens which all men throughout the world who enjoy government know that the governed must bear.—*Friend of India*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARGO-BOAT COMPANY.—It is in contemplation by a Mr. Coe, who, in 1858, laid before the merchants and the Chamber of Commerce a scheme for a Cargo-boat Company, which met their cordial support, to bring out his scheme in the shape of a Joint-Stock Company, with limited liability. Judging by the promises of support then made, both as to subscribed capital and business influence, there can be no doubt that the project will now be perfectly successful. It is self-evident to all who are acquainted with the trade of the port, that by judicious arrangements the delay and inconvenience in landing goods at present experienced by the mercantile community may be entirely obviated, and that the entire amount of business in the harbour may be carried on with much greater regularity and safety than at present by a well-managed company, with a moiety of the boats now used for the purpose. When a ship arrives in the harbour with a cargo probably consigned to a hundred different firms, each or every one of them sends off a boat. The consequence is, disappointment to almost all. From what we hear, the company is to take the cargo out of ships as it comes to land, and to land it at once by the aid of tug boats, independently of wind or tide. It is easy to see that this will not only be a saving of money but a great convenience, and we cordially wish the promoter every success.—*Bombay Gazette*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Mr. J. M. Erskine, sub-treasurer, has been appointed a director of the Bank of Bombay, in the place of Mr. Corfield, who has returned to Europe.

THE TARIFF COMMITTEE, of which Mr. Spooner, the commissioner of customs, was the chairman, have just terminated their labours, and the result of their deliberations is a confirmation of the general opinion that the Bombay tariff will not admit, as supposed by the Calcutta Board of Revenue, of being revised to any appreciable extent, so as to give a large increase in the revenue. The Bombay Government coincide in the views of the committee, and are further of opinion that any special revision of the tariff is not called for, and that any modification, if any, should be made on the usual revision of the tariff in the course of the ensuing year.

KIRKEE.—The remount depot is abolished, and such horses as remain with the depot are to be distributed to the mounted corps at Poona, under the arrangements of Captain Wallace, acting remount agent.

MR. FORDE, the chief engineer of the Baroda Railway, has been removed from his appointment, on the ground of certain differences with Mr. Lane, of the merits of which we are not well enough acquainted to hazard an opinion.

KHUL, July 4.—You must have heard of the marauding excursions of the Bheel chieftains Khaja Naik and Bheema Naik, who have been carrying on their exploits on the bullock transport train road between Wassind and Mhow, for more than a month past. Their rendezvous is the jungle behind the hills between Dhoolia and Sindwa. The same marauders rebelled against Government in 1858, when they were pensioned, and pardoned. They have now found an occupation in plundering the passengers on the road between Wassind and Indore. They have also laid their hands on some villages between Dhoolia and Sindwa. About three weeks ago, a caravan of 150 camels, laden with treasures to the amount of about Rs. 400,000, was looted. On the first intimation of the rise of these men received by the authorities, detachments were marched against them from Malligaum, Dhoolia, Indore, and Mhow. Of the forces sent against them, 300 cavalry troopers of the Rajah of Indore, the 6th and 9th Regiments N.I., with ammunition, &c., under Major Baugh, Lieutenant Bennett, Lieutenant Walter, Lieutenant Diester, Captain Davison, the Assistant Director of the Transport Train, and other European officers, encamped here (Khul) for four days. They had succeeded in capturing the uncle of Bheema Naik, who is said to have been one of the ringleaders on this side of India during the great mutiny. He was escorted by a strong guard of a detachment of the Bheel Battalion and 50 men of the Indore Irregular Cavalry. After a visit from Major Baugh and others, he was conveyed away to be confined in the castle of Mundlesur, near Khul. The forces then left the camp to pursue Khaja Naik and Bheema Naik, but they have not yet succeeded in capturing these chiefs. It is said that the marauders have looted some opium boxes which were on their way from Indore to Bombay, and their efforts are still confined to that nefarious object.—*Jam-i Jamshed.*

REMOVAL OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOL.—Our attention has been attracted to a notice in the *Poonah Observer*, of July 7, to the effect that the Byculla school children are to be removed from Bombay to Poonah; and we are told another report prevails, that these schools are to be banished to Poorundhur, against which removal the editor calls upon parents and guardians, we think unwisely, to protest. All we can learn about this projected movement is, that fifty children, selected indiscriminately, are eventually to be sent to the sanatory station of Poorundhur as an experiment. We have, however, received the assurance of those deeply interested in the schools, that no ill-considered or hasty movement is contemplated, and that when the children come to be removed, extraordinary care is to be taken. They are to be measured and weighed before leaving Bombay, and a careful weekly register is to be kept of their increase, or decline, in height and weight. The children are to be narrowly watched, and under the fostering care of the soldier's friend, the Rev. Mr. Gell, we have no doubt they will flourish and prosper, and that the change will prove, in every respect, a beneficial one to them. Should the experiment, as we feel it will do, succeed, the Byculla schools will, we believe, eventually be removed to Poonah, with a branch at Poorundhur, or whatever hill station may be finally selected. The present school premises at Byculla are well adapted for barracks or public offices, their vicinity to the church would prevent their being made available for other purposes.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

COLABA.—Government has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 7,210 for the purpose of erecting a shed, north of the pilot bunker station at Colaba, to shelter the stores belonging to the master attendant's department, as well as to form a kind of depot for property saved from wrecks, and likewise to afford a temporary place of refuge to shipwrecked seamen. The depot is to be transferred to Khandalla, but a sanitarium is to be established in its place.

LIEUT.-COLONEL KIRBY, H.M.'s 94th Regiment, has been appointed to act as military secretary to the commander-in-chief.

MR. KERSHAW.—A farewell dinner took place at Mount Castle, the residence of J. J. Berkley, Esq., on Friday evening, the 20th July, in honour of John Kershaw, Esq., upon his retirement from the office of locomotive and carriage superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The party consisted of Captain Rivers, the Government Consulting Engineer, Captain Southey, Acting deputy Consulting Engineer, Messrs. A. and R. Wallace, John Kershaw, Esq., Messrs. W. B. Wright, West, Dawson, Terry, R. E. Wright, Sandford, and Hood, of the engineering department, and Messrs. Charlton and Whatley, acting superintendents, Mr. Heads, locomotive assistant, Messrs. Reading and Sandford, foreman carriage builders, Messrs. King, Reade, Moores, Gibson, Corns, and Ringrose, of the locomotive and carriage department. A deputation of about fifty of the European employees attended in the evening to take part in the presentation to their late chief of the address and testimonial, consisting of a handsome service of plate. The party was also joined by Messrs. Jugonnath Sunkersett, and Venayekrow Jugonnathjee, and several native gentlemen connected with the railway. Mr. Berkley took the chair.

THIRD BELOOCH REGIMENT.—Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the 3rd Belooch Regiment shall be broken up from such early date as may be fixed upon by the Major General Commanding the Scinde Division under detailed instructions which have been communicated to Major-General Cunynghame, C.B., by the Acting Adjutant General of the army. The date from which the regiment is disbanded is to be reported to army head quarters; from which date all appointments and establishments are to cease, and the European commissioned officers attached to the corps are to be directed to rejoin their respective regiments.

A UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION FOR WESTERN INDIA.—At the suggestion of Sir William Mansfield, it is proposed to establish a United Service Institution for Western India, similar in design to the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, London. The head-quarters of the Institution are to be at Poonah. All gentlemen in the civil, naval, and military services in the Bombay Presidency are to be invited to become members of it. The object is the promotion of art, science and literature. The means by which it is proposed to attain this object are, the formation of a library containing historical, scientific, and professional works, maps, charts, and plans, the delivery of lectures, the collection of inventions and natural curiosities, and, if possible, the publication of a journal, the collection of arms of all nations, models, and a museum, which shall serve as a central depository for objects of professional and general information, and for trophies and relics connected with Indian history.

THE INDUS FLOTILLA.—The following letter has been published for general information:—"No. 573.—To the Sec. to the Government of Bombay, Mil. Department.—Sir,—The Government of India has recently had before it an account of the transport of the families of soldiers from Kurrachee to Peshawur and elsewhere in the Punjab. Owing to the judicious arrangements made by the authorities, both civil and military, and the great care and attention paid to the comfort and wants of the families by the officers of the Indus flotilla, and those in whose immediate charge they were placed, this difficult task was carried out with complete success. The approbation of the Government of India has been conveyed, through the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, to the functionaries of that province who are concerned; and I am now desired to request that the Government of Bombay may be moved to make the cordial approval of the Governor-general in Council known to the officers of the Sind commission, of the Indus flotilla, and of the Commissariat Department, who afforded such material aid in carrying out the measure.—I am, &c., R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-general, Secretary to the Government of India.—Council Chamber, Fort William, the 15th June, 1860.—Poonah, 10th July."

NATIVE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—At the special sessions of the peace, held on July 12, in the Town Hall, Mr. Narayan Dinnanathjee, interpreter of the Supreme Court, was elected a municipal commissioner in room of Dr. Winchester, resigned. The other candidates were Mr. Brooke and Mr. Manley.

REMOVALS TO POONA.—It is reported that the Sudder Dewane and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut will be removed to Poona from the 1st August. The establishment of the civil auditor at the Presidency is also to be removed shortly to Poona.

MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER has been appointed Lloyd's agent for the Port of Kurrachee.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday night, July 19, a mud and plaster tenement, three stories in height, situated in Jugjeevon Kika-street, leading off the Parell towards Duncan-road, gave way at one corner, and with a heavy crash which startled the inhabitants near by, buried no less than eighteen of its inmates in a heap of ruins. The first bodies taken from the ruins were those of a Hindoo husband and wife, who had occupied a room in the upper story of the building; they were both horribly mutilated, and must have met with instantaneous death. A young man, son of the above, who was sleeping in the second story, was also taken out dead, and the body of a girl two years of age, the daughter, who was sleeping in the same room with him, likewise dead. Four out of the five persons who met their death by this catastrophe, are therefore of one family; and what is rather remarkable, two children who are made orphans by this sad blow, and who were sleeping on the ground floor, were taken out uninjured. They are a boy and a girl; and the former, when discovered by Mr. Avron, was buried under a plank, on each end of which there were enormous quantities of rubbish, and the centre borne up by the boy's head, who was probably saved from death, by a large bundle of cloth around his head. The little girl, when first discovered, was attempting to force an air-hole. Mr. Edginton was soon on the spot, and aided in clearing away the rubbish, and in sending off the mangled bodies of those who were yet living to the hospital. No less than eighteen were taken out, and of this number five were corpses; eleven were horribly mangled, one having the skull almost completely bared of the scalp, and others with arms and legs broken, made a dreadful spectacle. Those who were yet living were sent to the hospital as soon as they were got out of the ruins.

THE MONSOON.—The total fall of rain at Bombay, up to the 21st July, inclusive, is as follows:—At Byculla, 56 in. 53 cts.; in the Fort, 50 in. 86 cts.; and at Colaba, 43 in. 23 cts.

MR. C. M. I. POLLOCK, Clerk of the Crown, who has lately been suffering from ill health, has obtained six months' leave to proceed home for a change. Mr. Pollock is the senior partner in the firm of Pollock, Faithfull, and Keir, solicitors.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 7. China, str. Henry, Sou hampton; Tilly, str. James, Kurrachee. Gladiator. Jaffares, Liverpool.—8. Behar, str. Norie, Southampton.—9. Mercia, Hudson, Melbourne.—10. Columbian, str. Stuart, Suez; Beeston Castle, Corney, Liverpool; Carnatic, Hird, Melbourne; Englishman, Hardwick, Aden; South Sea, Long, London; Knight, Reid, Aden; Cape, Robinson, Suez; British Lion, Harrington, Liverpool; Telegram, Sergeant, Cardiff; Dispatch, Eager, Galle; Sea Lion, Alexander, Kurrachee.—11. Daylight, Smith, Glasgow; Sultan, Limstrong, London; Queen of the S. S., Gardner, London; Caldera, Clym, Gravesend.—12. Champion, Gall, Fremouth; Swan River, Semiramis, Thieson, Liverpool.—13. Douglas, DeBathe, Mau mein.—18. Jean Victor, Fribec, Nantes; Daumastier banks, Oiler, Aden; Duke of Northumberland, Brown, London.—20. Abraham, Pettey, Aden.—21. Kosuth, Jones, China.—22. Scindian, str. Beys, Kurrachee; Aden, str. Bernard, Hong Kong; Waverley, Upion, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. Co.'s str. China.—Mrs. Bullock and child.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. India.—C. I. Kirby, Capt. Murray, Lieut. Jacob, Ens. French, Dr. LeFebvre, Mr. Godfrey, Capt. Lewis, late of the ship Stamboul, Mrs. Kily, Mr. Latham, Mr. Beys, and Mr. Jones.
Per Gladiator.—Mr. Fitzgerald.
Per South Sea.—Mrs. Grant, Miss Newland.
Per Knight.—Mr. Smith.
Per Cape.—Mrs. Robinson.
Per Sea Lion.—Mrs. Alexander.
Per Sultan.—Mr. W. A. Weatherolt.
Per Queen of the Seas.—Miss Riddell.

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No. 703.—Brev. lieut. col. H. Bruce, c.b., 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I., having been relieved from the duty of dep. adjt. gen. of H.M.'s Indian forces in China, and reported his ret. to India, his servs. are replaced at disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 704.—With reference to G. O. No. 423, April 19, Ens. A. Scott is to rank from March 4, and will stand immediately below Ens. H. L. Young, of list of cadets No. 2 of 1860.

No. 705.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 388, dated June 21, 1860, granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Asst. surg. R. Brown, of med. dep., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 706.—On the representation of H.E. the C. in C., the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to remove Col. R. Horsford from the app. of brigd. comdt. of art.

No. 707.—The following officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev. from the date specified:—
Lieut. G. L. Fraser, 23rd N.I., and Lieut. H. B. Blake, 3rd Eur. regt., July 4.

No. 708.—The servs. of Brev. capt. W. Reveley, 65th N.I., are placed temp. at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 709.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated June 16.—No. 148.—Confirming the order by Maj. H. M. Glogston, v.c., comdt. 1st cav. Hyderabad contg., dated June 11, directing Capt. Grant, 2nd in com. 1st cav., Hyderabad contg., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his own dms. from that date, consequent on dep. of Lieut. Tweedie, apptd. offic. 2nd asst. to resident at Hyderabad.

No. 711.—The following prom. is made:—
Engrs, capt. R. Strachey to be Lieut. col. from July 2, v. Lieut. col. N. C. MacLeod, ret.

Supernu. capt. J. Crofton is brought on the estab. of capt., v. Strachey, prom.

Home Dept., July 10.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant the Rev. T. C. Smyth, chapl. on the Bengal estab., leave to Eur., on m.c., for a period of 15 mo., fr. 1st ult.

Foreign Dept., July 9.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. B. Macnochie to be an asst. commissr. of the 3rd class in Oude.

The servs. of Lieut. R. C. Clifford, late 38th Bengal N.I. and adjt. of the Oude mil. police, are placed at the disposal of the mil. dept.

July 10.—Lieut. P. Ward assu. ch. of his appts. as offic. adjt., Nagpore police, on the 26th ult.

Mr. J. Burton, extra asst. commissr., assu. ch. of treasury at Oonao on 13th ult.

Capt. F. A. V. Thurburn, dep. commissr. of Mo. humdee, made over ch. of his dist. to Mr. H. G. Sparks, asst. commissr., on 1st ult.

The following arrangements have been made in the Survey dept.:—

Mr. W. Lane, 1st class asst. revenue surveyor on Scinde survey, to officiate as revenue surveyor in ch. fr. April 23 last, the date on which Lieut. J. Macdonald, rev. surveyor, made over ch. prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, 2nd class asst. revenue surveyor on 1st or eastern div. Nagpore survey, to be 1st class asst. surg. from 1st April last.

Mr. J. Campbell, 2nd class asst. rev. surveyor on 1st or eastern div. Nagpore survey, to be a 1st class asst. surg. from 1st April.

Mr. F. Grant, 3rd class junior sub-asst. rev. surv. on 1st or eastern div. Nagpore survey, to be a 2nd class junior sub-asst. surv. from 1st April last.

Mr. G. J. Hodgson, 3rd class junior sub-asst. rev. surv. on Scinde survey, to be a 2nd class junior sub-asst. surv., from 1st April.

Mr. N. A. Garstin, extra asst. commissr. in Oude, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

Public Works Dept., General.—Establishment, Fort William, July 4.—Transfer.—Mr. R. C. Dobbs, 4th class exec. engr., is transf. from the Chittledroog to the Bangalore div.

Mr. O. H. Clark, 1st class asst. engr., Bangalore div., is posted to Chittledroog div. as offic. exec. engr.

SIR HUGH ROSE.

July 6.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State having, in a despatch dated June 2, announced to the gov. of India the appt. of Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, Kt. Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, C. in C. of H.M.'s forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India, it is hereby notified that Gen. Sir Hugh Rose has this day taken his seat and the oaths as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the gov. gen. of India, under the usual salute from the rumparts of Fort William.

W. GREY,

Sec. to the Govt. of India.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

June 26.—Appointments.—Mr. C. J. Jackson to be registrar of deeds and a marriage registrar in Suran.

June 28.—Mr. T. A. Maclean to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

June 29.—Ens. G. B. Singer, 75th foot, to be jun. asst. to the commissr. of Assam.

Mr. V. H. Schalech to be a member of the ferry fund committee of Tirhoot.

June 30.—Mr. W. Wavell to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Cuttack.

Mr. A. Blandford to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Malda, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that dist.

June 26.—Mr. H. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, is transf. to Moorshedabad, in which district he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

June 30.—Mr. J. W. Furrell to offic. as registrar of deeds, and marriage registrar of Rajshahye.

Capt. J. C. Bonhamy to offic. as comdt. of 9th Bengal police batt. from 16th inst.

July 3.—Rev. P. J. Jarbo, Ph. D., to be chaplain of St. James' Church.

Rev. A. B. Spry to offic. as chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to the charge of the sub-division of Buxar, dur. the abs. of Mr. J. A. Garstin, and to exercise the powers in Shahabad, in addition to those he already exercises.

July 5.—Mr. A. Morgan to be civil asst. surg. of Jessore.

Capt. W. Reveley to offic. as commandant of 4th Bengal police batt.

Leave of Absence.—July 3.—The priv. leave for 3 mos., granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. A. Garstin, chaplain of Dacca, is confirmed.

July 3.—Mr. R. Abercrombie, judge of Dacca, having resumed charge of his office on 27th ult., unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 19th idem is cane.

Appointment.—July 6.—Mr. A. Littledale, judge of Nuddea, is vested with powers of a mag. in that dist., for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

Mr. W. Wavell, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cuttack, is vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Cuttack.

Leave of Absence.—July 6.—Mr. H. Driver, sub-asst. to the commissr. of Assam, at Gowhaty, for 1 month.

July 6.—Mr. C. M. Armstrong, sub-dep. opium agent of Ghazepore, for 1 mo., making over charge of his office to Mr. T. Wilson, sub-dep. opium agent of Benares, who will conduct the duties thereof, in addition to his own during Mr. Armstrong's absence.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 22.—No. 1617 A.—Mr. H. W. Dashiwood, mag. and coll. of Banda, is apptd. a special commissr., under the penal acts.

No. 651a.—The notification of No. 345a, dated April 28, appg. Mr. Fuller to offic. as dep. coll. of Humnipoor, is hereby cancelled.

No. 653a.—Mr. E. A. Cline is apptd. to offic. as dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Humnipoor.

June 21, No. 662a.—Mr. T. H. Dunn is apptd. to offic. as a dep. coll., and is posted to Allygurh.

No. 663a.—Mr. offic. dep. coll. Dunn is placed in ch. of Allygurh treasury, during abs. of Mr. G. Billings.

June 22, No. 669a.—Mr. W. R. James, dep. coll. of Jhansie, is prom. to 2nd grade of dep. colls. on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, fr. date of the demise of Oomur Duraz Ali, dep. coll. of Calpee.

Gen. Dept., June 23.—No. 693a.—Rev. W. Liemann, of the German mission, is apptd. to be a marriage registrar, under Act V. of 1852, in the Ghazepore district.

Political Dept., June 23.—No. 677a.—Maj. F. W. Pinkney, commissr. of the Jhansie div., is apptd. agent to His Honor the Lieut. gov., and Maj. E. Clerk, dep. commissr. of Jhansie, asst. agent for the conduct of relations with the state of Kunniadana.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 26.—No. 1639a.—Mr. F. F. Hogg is apptd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, dur. abs. of Mr. E. J. Boldero.

No. 1640a.—Capt. R. Ranken, personal asst. to the gen. superint. for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity at Jubbulpore, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. in Sangor and Nerbudda territories.

June 28.—No. 1660a.—Asst. surg. G. F. Trimnal, 1st Madras N.I., is apptd. to med. ch. of the civil station of Hoshungabad, from 7th inst., in add. to his mil. dms.

No. 1667a.—Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson is apptd. to be superint. of Allahabad Central Prison, and is vested with powers of a jt. mag. within the precincts of the jail.

June 28.—No. 1672a.—Dr. W. Watson, civil asst. surg. of Mynpoorie, is transf. to Banda.

Dr. G. Barnard, civil asst. surg. of Banda, is transf. to Mynpoorie.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 27.—No. 700a.—Mr. N. Parsick, dep. coll. of Banda, is placed in ch. of treasury of that dist.

No. 702a.—Mr. C. W. Kinlock, dep. coll. of Shah-jehampur, is granted 3 mo. priv. leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

General Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, June 30.—No. 740a.—Asst. surg. G. Grant is apptd. temp. to med. ch. of civil station of Bijnour.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept., June 20.—No. 1,168.—Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls, exec. engr., Upper Sirhind div., has 1 mo.'s privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,170.—Mr. E. J. Martin, 2nd class engr., is posted to Mooltan, as asst. to superint. Sutlej canals. Gen. Dept., June 18.—No. 1,383.—Transfers:—Mr. J. B. Lyall, asst. commr., is transf. from Hooshiarpur to Shalpoor.

No. 1,584.—Postings:—
Lieut. N. W. Elphinstone, dep. commr., Googaira, is permanently posted to Jullundur district.

Capt. A. L. Busk, dep. commr. of Thanesur, is permanently posted to Umballa district.

Mr. W. E. Blyth, dep. commr. of Kurnaul, is permanently posted to Jhang district.

Capt. H. J. Hawes, dep. commr. of Jhung, is permanently posted to Rohtuck district.

Capt. H. W. H. Cox, dep. commr. Dera Ismael Khan, is transf. to Peshawur district.

Capt. S. F. Graham, offic. dep. commr. of Thanesur, is posted permanently to that district.

Capt. H. Mackenzie, dep. commr. of Rohtuck (on leave), is posted to Dera Ismael Khan district.

Mr. P. S. Melvill, dep. commr. of Umballa (offic. commr., Trans-Sutlej States), is posted to Kurnaul district.

June 20.—No. 1,592.—Mr. G. R. Elsmie, asst. commr., is transf. from Ferozepore to Unrisur.

Lahore, June 20.—No. 249.—The Kohat station order, dated May 29, by Lieut. col. A. Wilde, comdg., directing Asst. surg. A. M. Verchere, 1st regt. Punjab inf., to assu. med. ch. of No. 1 Punjab lt. field batt., from that date, is confirmed.

No. 252.—Punjab Sing, late a native comdt. in Oude police, and formerly a resalidar in the 2nd Punjab cav., is reapp. a resalidar in this corps, and is to be borne on the rolls as a supernum. until a vacancy occurs.

No. 254.—The order, dated May 6, by Lieut. W. Musgrave, comdg. Huzara horse, directing Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, civ. surg., Jhelum, to rec. ch. of his resalchs from May 6, is confirmed.

No. 255.—The order, dated May 13, by Lieut. W. B. Cumberland, com. detach. of art., Punjab irreg. force, directing Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, civil surg., Jhelum, to rec. med. ch. of detachment, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., June 22.—No. 1,184.—Leave:—Lieut. C. M. Browne, exec. eng., Western Sirhind div., has 1 mo. leave, with effect fr. 12th inst.

Revenue Dept., June 21.—No. 838.—Promotion:—Mr. J. Leeson, asst. patrol, Delhi Customs line, has been prom. fr. 3rd to 2nd grade of asst. patrol.

Gen. Dept., June 21.—No. 358.—With the sanction of the Supreme Govt., the official designation of Dr. C. Hathaway, "inspector of prisons," is changed to that of "inspector general of prisons," Punjab and its dependencies.

Lahore, June 23.—No. 262.—The brigade order dated June 4, by Brig. gen. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irreg. force, appg. Lieut. S. Beckett, do. du. 1st Sikh inf., v. Lieut. Saunders, offic. 2nd in com., is confirmed.

No. 263.—1st Sikh inf.—The regtl. order dated June 6, by Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, comg., directing Lieut. W. F. Unwin to offic. as permanent do. du. officer during Lieut. Beckett's abs., is confirmed.

Judicial Dept., June 25.—No. 368.—Appointments:—Revs. J. Parsons and J. Smith, of the Baptist Mission, are app. marriage registrars in Delhi dist.

Gen. Dept., June 25.—No. 1,641.—Transfer:—Mr. C. P. Watts, asst. commr., is transf. fr. the Jhung to the Shalpoor dist.

Lahore, June 27.—No. 266.—Cureton's Mooltancee Regt. of Cav.—The regtl. order dated June 4, by Capt. J. W. Campbell, assuming comg., directing Lieut. B. Williams to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. R. C. W. Mitford as adjt., during Lieut. col. Cureton's abs., is confirmed.

No. 267.—Leave of abs.:—Capt. R. N. Tronson, capt. of police, Mooltan div., is allowed 3 mo. priv. leave to Cashmere, under the rules applicable to mil. officers in civil employ.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 26.—The following officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 15th inst.:—

Lieut. D. R. Clarke, late 55th N.I.
Asst. surg. R. Fryer, med. depart.

June 27.—Lieut. B. V. Arbuckle, Bengal art., has passed prescribed exam. in field engineering.

The leave granted to Lieut. R. J. Walker, late 61st N.I., do. du. with 21st Punjab infantry, in G. O. 26th ult., is to commence on 27th inst. and terminate on 27th Sept. next, instead of the dates therein specified.

Leave of absence:—
Gen. List.—Ens. J. N. Steel, do. du. H.M.'s 77th Foot, from June 20 to July 20, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Late 20th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Franks, from June 20 to Dec. 31, to Nymee Tal, on m.c.

June 29.—Capt. J. C. Dickson, 2nd in com. of the Mynpoorie levy, is directed to proc. and join his own corps, 33rd N.I.

Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, of med. depart., is app. gar. asst. surg. of Chunar, and directed to join.

Order confirmed:—

Benares station order, dated April 14, directing Lieut. A. D. Anderson, late 61st N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 19th foot, to join and do duty with a detach. of volunteers arrived at the station in progress to Upper Provs.

June 30.—The G. O. dated 19th ult., app. Lieut. H. U. Smith, late 46th N.I., to do du. with 22nd Punjab inf., is canc. at his own request; and he is perm. to remain with H.M.'s 23rd fus., in the capacity of actg. interpreter.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jubbulpore station order, dated April 25 last, directing Asst. surg. T. Sharkey, H.M.'s 97th regt., to proc. to Nagode, and afford med. aid during continuance of cholera there, returning when his services are no longer required.

Artillery regtl. order, dated 23rd inst., directing unposted Lieut. D. F. Huyshe to do du. with 4th comp. 4th batt.

21st N.I.—Lieut. J. F. Trevanion, fr. June 17 to Oct. 17, to Murree, m.c.

Hd. Qrs. Calcutta, July 9.—With advertence to G. O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, No. 706, dated 6th inst., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that Col. R. Horsford shall retain his appt. as brigdr. comdt. of art. until relieved.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 20.—The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Med. dept.—Asst. surg. J. T. Lawrence (17th irreg. cav.), from June 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere on m.c., under new rules.

June 21.—Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, med. dept., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 5th inst.

Unat. Ens. T. M. McCarthy, doing du. with convalescent depot at Allahabad, is directed to do gen. duty at Meerut.

June 22.—Lieut. col. W. St. L. Mitchell, late 56th N.I., is directed to do general duty in Benares division.

Capt. J. J. O'Brien, late 16th N.I., is appd. to offic. as 2nd class barrackmaster at Moradabad and Nynsee Tal. v. Lieut. Bowles, resigned.

The following officers passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.:—

Lieut. L. C. Gordon, engrs.

Lieut. G. W. Thompson, art.

Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, Asst. M. J. S. Perreau, Med. dept.

Ens. G. E. Reade, general list, doing duty with H.M.'s 48th, is appd. to do duty with 97th foot at Jubbulpore, and directed to join.

Leave of absence:—

Divl. Staff.—Capt. R. G. Simeon (D. A. A. G. Meerut div.) from July 1 to Oct. 15, in extn.

1st comp. 1st Bengal art.—Lieut. W. J. Stewart, from July 1 to Oct. 1, to Calcutta, in view to undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

SUPPLY OF STORES.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 23, 1860.—In pursuance of the orders of Govt., a committee, composed of the officers named below, will be assembled at the presy., for the purpose of reporting upon the present mode of supply of stores furnished to the Indian Govt. by the War Office, and of payment for the same.

The proceedings are to be forwarded in duplicate to the adjt. gen. of the army:—

President.—Lieut. col. J. C. Hannington, officng. milit. audit. gen.

Members.—Lieut. col. E. W. S. Scott, inspector of gen. ordnance, Lieut. col. J. E. Robertson, H.M.'s 6th foot; Capt. M. J. Turnbull, superint. of army clothing, Capt. C. H. Dickens, offic. secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department.

Brev. maj. G. C. Synge, of H.M.'s 52nd L.I., app. dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div. by G.G.O. No. 650, of 1860, is posted to the Benares div., and directed to join.

Lieut. A. Murray, of the late 60th N.I., is app. to do duty with the 4th irreg. cav., and directed to join.

Lieut. W. D. Shaw, late 2nd N.I., is app. to do duty with the 70th N.I., and directed to join.

Military Finance.

No. 710 of 1860.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following resolution:—

By paragraph 14 of Financial Resolution of the 7th April it was declared that the accounts of the various departments of the army should after examination at the several presidencies, be transmitted to a Military Finance Department at Calcutta; and that the said accounts having been finally examined by that department in communication with the audit board, abstracts thereof would be sent to that board for ultimate and appropriation audit.

In order to give effect to the objects thus indicated, the following resolutions have been passed in detail. The functions to be entrusted to the Mil-

itary Finance Department as therein described, will, pending the organisation of the department, be exercised by the Military Finance Commission now sitting in Calcutta.

1. The Military Finance Department, acting under the immediate supervision of the Govt. of India, shall be charged with the duty of examining into all sources of military expenditure, and controlling all permanent and contingent military expenses, whether relating to pay, moneys or material, throughout the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and all territories under the direct control of the Govt. of India.

2. The functions of the department will extend to enforcing the observance of the limits of expenditure prescribed by Government for every branch of the military service, also constantly watching the progress of issues of stores and disbursements of money in relation to the sanctioned expenditure; and whenever the prescribed limits are in any way transgressed, the said department will take such steps as may be necessary for inquiring into and checking the same, or will report the circumstances for the orders of Government. In like manner, wherever reductions in the expenditure of money or stores, or further economy in the application of means may be considered practicable, it will be the duty of the department to represent the same to the proper authority, with a view to the necessary measures being taken to give effect thereto, reporting their proceedings to Government.

3. The financial examination to be exercised in the military finance department will not affect the functions of the several local governments of the established military authorities, or the executive heads of the several branches of the service, whose responsibilities for ensuring economy and efficiency will remain as heretofore.

4. The said department will exercise supervision over all accounts of military expenditure, and to this end will be empowered to call on the heads of all branches of the service for information, and to require the assistance and co-operation of all department disbursing officers; also receiving from each head of department timely notice of every probable increase or decrease in requirements of any kind, whether as regards moneys, establishments, or material, and whether contingent, or provided for in the annual estimates. The Military Finance Department will be responsible for inquiring, and reporting to Government whether the duties of disbursing, accounting, and controlling officers, involving the issue of money or stores, are duly performed; also requiring the verifications of balances of cash and stores, restricting the cash amounts, either kept in hand or outstanding, and enforcing the carrying to account of all recoveries. It will be the duty of the department to keep themselves fully acquainted with the nature of each service, examining the records of receipt, issue and consumption of stores, equipment, clothing, &c., and ascertaining whether the workshops, manufactories and depots connected with the military service are so conducted, and the allotment of stores, supplies, and equipments so kept up, that the utmost economy, consistent with thorough efficiency, may be maintained. All requisitions for stores, whether on England, or on authorities in India, will be scrutinized by the department, who will watch over the accumulation of stock, and control the quantities maintained in this country; also examining the terms of all contracts or other arrangements for obtaining supplies entered into on behalf of Govt. of any military branch, in order to ascertain whether framed with due regard to economy and efficiency, and closely observing all disbursements, so as to be able at any time to furnish to the financial department of the Supreme Government returns of all monies received and issued, under the different heads of service, up to the latest date.

5. In order to ensure strict and unvarying uniformity of record in all controlling, examining, and disbursing officers of the military service, the Military Finance Department will see that the forms prescribed for all books, returns, vouchers and accounts are adhered to; being at the same time authorised to re-consider all existing forms and under general instructions from the Government of India to make such modifications as may be necessary, and lay down new rules, adopted to the process of examination, and check as ordered to be carried on under the new system. The department will also lay down the periods for the submission of those documents, and take measures to ensure their being rendered in a regular and uniform manner, defining and strictly enforcing the responsibility of controlling, disbursing, and accounting officers in this respect, and as regards the correctness of the vouchers and authority for expenditure.

6. The Military Finance Department will determine the mode and form in which the detailed estimates of expenditure and requisitions for stores for each executive military branches are to be framed, for incorporation in the general budget. Those for the Bengal Presidency, and for territories under the direct rule of the Government of India, will be forwarded to the department for submission to the

Supreme Government; and as regards Madras and Bombay the military portion of the general estimate, together with the detailed estimates received from the governments of those presidencies, will be referred to the Military Finance Department.

7. The said department will carefully check and examine all the estimates and requisitions with due regard to financial considerations, and the wants of the several branches of the service, proposing to Government any modifications that may be necessary; and will combine the revised estimates into one general estimate of military expenditure for all India, in which the numerical strength and location of the several arms of the service, and of the army establishments will be exhibited, with the estimated cost thereof; the proposed charges of army clothing, hospitals, material, provisions, pensions, &c., being also arranged, item by item, in appropriate divisions, so that when the estimates have been sanctioned, the disbursements may be at once brought under their respective heads. The general estimate will then be submitted by the Military Finance Department to the Supreme Government, and will, after their orders have been passed, be incorporated with the imperial budget.

8. The accounts of all the military branches will, after the prescribed examination has been made, be transmitted in such forms and at such periods as may be ordered to the Military Finance Department, with whom will rest passing and final examination of such accounts, and they are accordingly authorised to institute further inquiries, call for detailed records, vouchers, explanations, and the like, disallow charges, or report the matter to Government. The strict appropriation of all disbursements of money or issues of stores under the head of service for which sanctioned will be enforced by the department, who will also ascertain that the several amounts are charged against the specific sanction given, and against the year in which the said expense has been incurred. When the accounts have been finally examined and passed, they will be classified and consolidated into the statement for all India, and abstracts thereof will be transmitted to the audit board of the Supreme Government in such form as may be prescribed for final audit. The Military Finance Department will also allow such persons as may be deputed by the audit board to have access at all times to accounts of all kinds in their office for such examination as may be prescribed.

9. The department will be authorised at any time to inspect any office whether of control, account or disbursement connected with military expenditure of money or stores; to examine the books and investigate the transactions, as also to depute any person from the department to conduct such inspection and report thereon.

10. At each of the presidencies (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay), and in such other localities as may hereafter be fixed, an officer subordinate to the said Military Finance Department, will be appointed, designated "Controller," who will cause due effect to be given to the orders of the department in the matters described in the foregoing paragraphs subordinate to each controller; there will be "Examiners" of the accounts of the several military branches, and an officer for classifying and compiling accounts in such numbers and at such station as may hereafter be found necessary; and one officer in each compiling office will be specially responsible for the correctness and speedy classifying of the said accounts.

11. Disbursing officers of all the military branches will transmit to the examiners of the branch to which they respectively belong, the accounts of disbursements and issues of stores made by them, at such times and in such forms as may be prescribed, accompanied by the vouchers and authorities. The examiners will, under the orders in force, scrutinise and compare all the accounts obtaining explanation if necessary, or in the event of doubt existing as to the correctness of any charge, referring to the controller; but if satisfied, will pass the accounts, and transmit them to the compiling officer in the manner prescribed.

12. The compiling officer at each presidency or in each circle will, under the supervision of the controller, classify the accounts in such form as may be laid down; transmitting them to the Military Finance Department through the controller, at such periods as may be ordered.

13. The special duty of the controllers will be to examine and control all the offices of examination within their respective circles, and to enforce the carrying out of orders under the established system; but they will also inspect all offices of accounts and disbursement within their respective circles, calling for such information regarding the accounts received from the examiners as they may deem necessary, and, in the event of doubt on any point, making reference to the department at Calcutta.

14. In the Bengal presidency it will be the duty of the controllers to examine and submit to the Military Finance Department the detailed estimates of military expenditure for incorporation in the general budget of the empire. In the Bombay and Madras

presidencies the controllers will submit such estimates to the local government for incorporation in the general estimate of the presidency.

15. The duties of examination and check now performed by the military auditor general, and the auditors of commissariat, medical ordnance and clothing accounts, at the several presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and in the territories directly under the Government of India, will be transferred to the examiners of accounts appointed to those branches respectively; the officers and establishments attached to the above offices being, under instructions from the Military Finance Committee, redistributed, so as to meet the requirements of the new system. The general powers now exercised by the military auditor general in each presidency will be merged in the enlarged powers to be entrusted to the controllers.

16. The officers employed as controllers, examiners, and compilers, will be in future appointed under the same competitive system as that prescribed for the financial department, and will be transferrable from one presidency to another, as occasion may require.

17. The system of examination and account now laid down will take effect in each presidency from such date as may be determined by the Government of India, and pending the detailed arrangements for carrying it out, the duties will continue to be conducted as hitherto by the officers in charge, their full responsibility for efficiency remaining undiminished, while at the same time they attend to the requisitions of the Military Finance Department.

18. It is known that, consequent on late events, arrears of accounts have in many cases greatly accumulated to the detriment of efficiency and the interests of the State. The Supreme Government has hitherto looked leniently on such arrears, but from and after the date of the introduction of the new system, absolute regularity must be maintained, and no arrears permitted to accumulate without being at once brought to notice. In order that existing arrears may be cleared off as soon as possible, special establishments will be entertained for that purpose under arrangements made by the Military Finance Commission through the several controllers, with strict injunctions that the object is to be speedily accomplished.

The Civil Finance Commission.

Financial Dept., Fort William, July 6.—Notification:—In consideration of the large and rapid increase in civil expenditure of various branches, which has occurred within the last four years, and which shows a tendency to still further augmentation, the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to constitute a Civil Finance Commission, to consist of the following officers:—

Mr. Richard Temple, C.S., president; Mr. Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Mr. Robert Healy Hollingsberry, members; and Mr. W. S. Halsey, secretary.

This commission will first take note of the increased expenditure under each head in the imperial accounts of Government of India political, judicial, fiscal, and the like. Prosecuting its inquiries under each head, it will ascertain in what proportion in presidency, province, or other division of the empire, the detailed augmentations, which make up the aggregate of increase have occurred, in every case analysing the causes of increase. It will further compare the expenditure in the several civil departments of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay presidencies respectively as shown in the accounts presented by the several local governments to the Supreme Government, with a view to suggesting such reductions as may be practicable, and will from time to time submit such reports to the Supreme Government as may be requisite.

Furthermore as regards the Bengal Presidency and the several local governments comprised therein, also as regards the several provinces under the direct control of the Supreme Government, the commission will investigate as closely as may be practicable all civil charges whatsoever, excepting the charges of the covenanted and commissioned officers, the police, civil and military, and public works, with a view to the suggestion of any reductions that can be properly made. The commission will carefully collate and compare the cost of the political, judicial, and fiscal establishments of all grades and all charges in the said departments, including pensions. It will specially examine all miscellaneous and contingent charges in all departments, and all extraordinary charges. It will in each branch of the revenue consider the cost of collection in reference to the proceeds.

Whenever the Commission shall proceed to inquire into the cost of any civil establishment at the Presidency of Calcutta; the head of such office will be associated with commission, and be a member thereof.

In the Bengal Presidency and the provinces under the direct control of the Supreme Government, the Commission will, in respect to inquiries made in virtue of this resolution, communicate direct with the Secretary to the Local Government, or to the

head of the province. In request to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, any communication which the Commission may have to make, should be made to the Supreme Government.

For any particular instructions required for guidance, the Commission will apply to the Supreme Government in the proper department, such general reports as the Commission may make, will be submitted to the Financial Department.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor general in Council.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, July 12.)

Judicial Dept., Bombay Castle, July 10.—Mr. H. Birdwood, supernu. 3rd asst. to the mag. of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a mag.

Revenue Dept., Bombay Castle, July 9.—Mr. G. Strettel, 1st dep. forest ranger, received charge of the forest dep. in Scinde on the 25th ult.

July 11.—Asst. surg. Mott acted as civ. surg. of Shikarpoor, from Sept. 11, 1859, to May 18, 1860.

Public Works Dept., Bombay Castle, July 11.—Lieut. R. Mathew, exec. engr., Nusseerabad, has leave on m.c. for 24 days, from May 30, 1860.

Mr. F. Robins, actg. 1st class asst. engr., Northern Concan, has leave for 3 months, from Aug. 1.

(From the Government Gazette, July 19.)

Political Dept., Bombay Castle, July 12.—Lieut. H. F. Disbrowe, asst. to the resident in the Persian Gulf, has been granted leave for 3 mo., on m.c., from April 15; and Asst. surg. W. E. Wood, civ. surg. at Bushire, has been app. to act as asst. to the resident during Lieut. Disbrowe's abs.

Judicial Dept., July 12.—Mr. A. Bosanquet, actg. sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, for the detached station of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a zillah judge.

Mr. G. W. Elliot, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, is invested with the powers of a zillah judge.

July 16.—Lieut. T. Trneman, 3rd Eur. regt., is app. adjt. of the Shikarpoor police, v. Lieut. E. W. West.

July 18.—Capt. W. Rice, actg. com. of 2nd Khandaish Bheel corps, is app. an asst. mag. in Khandaish zillah.

Revenue Dept., July 9.—Messrs. A. A. Borrodale and W. R. Pratt to be, respectively, 2nd and 3rd assts. to the coll. and mag. of Surat.

July 16.—Mr. N. B. Beyts, asst. to the superint. of rev. survey and assess., Guzerat, has leave for 6 weeks, to Bombay.

Financial Dept., July 16.—Surg. W. Collum, assay mr., has leave for 1 mo., to the Poconan.

Gen. Dep., July 17.—Asst. surg. Asher, 1st Belooch batt., has been app. actg. civ. surg. at Hyderabad, v. Asst. surg. Stehman, proc. to Eur. on m.c.

July 18.—Dr. M. Haugh is, in add. to his duties of superint. of Sanscrit studies in the Poona college, app. offic. prof. of history in that institution. This app. is to take effect from June 1, 1860.

July 2.—Lieut. S. Bell, adjt., 1st Khandaish Bheel corps, has leave for 1 mo.

July 4.—Messrs. W. D'Oyly, and H. N. B. Erskine, respectively 1st and 2nd asst. mags. of Belgaum, are vested with special powers.

The Rev. M. M. Ross, asst. chaplain Church of Scotland, is allowed to proc. on pastoral duty to Ahmednagar for 1 mo.

The Rev. D. Macpherson, asst. chaplain Church of Scotland, is allowed to proc. on pastoral duty to Poona and Belgaum from Aug. 7 to Sept. 22.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, July 6.—No. 426.—Maj. E. Wray, Bombay art., is app. agent for gunpowder, v. Maj. Finimore, dec.

July 9.—No. 428.—The foll. proms. are made:—

Bombay Regt. of Art.—Capt. G. P. Sealy to be lieut. col., 2nd Capt. J. Shikleton to be capt., and Lieut. A. R. Hoskins to be 2nd capt., from March 30, in succ. to M. Willoughby, C.B., ret.

Lieut. col. E. S. Blake, and Lieut. M. C. Newall, regt. of art., are entitled to the superior rates of pay from March 30, inclusive, v. Willoughby.

Capt. A. B. Kemball to be lieut. col., 2nd Capt. C. J. Barton to be capt., and Lieut. F. F. Sheppe to be 2nd capt., from April 11, in succ. to Grant, ret. on 10th idem.

Lieut. col. J. Pottinger, and Lieut. R. LeMessurier, regt. of art., are entitled to the superior rates of pay from 11th April, inclusive, v. Grant.

Sec. capt. G. B. Mellersh to be capt., and Lieut. C. P. Roberts to be 2nd capt., from 25th June, 1860, in succ. to Finimore, dec., on 24th idem.

Lieut. W. Ward, regt. of art., is entitled to the superior rate of pay from the 25th June, v. Roberts, prom.

H.M.'s 11th N.I.—Lieut. T. Thatcher to be capt. of a compy., from 18th July, 1859, v. Kneller, ret.

H.M.'s 15th N.I.—Capt. W. F. Cormack to be maj., Lieut. T. G. Coles to be capt. of a compy., and Ens. W. J. Berthon, to be lieut., from 29th Nov., 1859, in succ. to Wells, ret. on 28th idem.

No. 429.—Order by Maj. gen. Woodburn appg. Capt. Anderson, 11th N.I., to offic. as paymr. Northern Div. of the army on departure of Maj. Jopp, is confirmed.

No. 430.—The following transfer and prom. are ordered:—

Ens. H. Gibson is transf. from H.M.'s 29th N.I., to H.M.'s 11th N.I., at his own request.

H.M.'s 11th N.I.—Ens. Gibson to be lieut. from this date, v. Thatcher, prom.

THE NEW MHOW DIVISION.

No. 431.—The Malwa and Rajpootana division of the army will be henceforth termed the Mhow division.

No. 432.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13 last, Prin. insp. gen. B. P. Rooke and Insp. gen. J. Scott have the relative rank of major generals.

No. 433.—Lieut. col. P. L. Hart, corps of engrs., is allowed to retire from the service on the pension of his rank fr. Aug. 15.

INELIGIBILITY TO FURLOUGH.

No. 434.—The following extract of a despatch No. 82 of May 25, from H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—"Para. 4. I have to inform you that it has been decided that those officers who have been allowed to count their leave on sick certificate as service for pension will be ineligible to a furlough on private affairs, until they have served six years in India from the date of their return to duty."

July 12.—No. 435.—The furl. granted to Lieut. Mason, 3rd N.I., in G.O. No. 403, June 25, is for 18 months.

July 13.—No. 437.—Capt. J. E. Taylor, invalid estab., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv., fr. 21st prox., on pension of his rank, under new furl. regs.

No. 438.—Surg. W. S. Johnstone is app. to act as medical storekeeper dur. abs. of Dr. Winchester, m.c.

No. 439.—The underment. cadets for the engrs., cav., and inf., are prom. to 2nd lieuts., cornets, and ens. respectively, and rank assigned them from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Engrs.—W. M. Campbell, J. H. R. Cruickshank, G. W. Oldham, and H. W. Watson; date of rank, June 11, 1858.

Cav.—J. A. H. Arbutnot, April 12.

Inf.—A. B. Burns, Jan. 27; E. S. Walcott, March 9; D. C. Pedler and W. Scott, March 12; H. W. C. Bulkeley and T. A. Buchanan, April 27.

The foll. 2nd lieuts. of the corps of engrs. are prom. to rank of lieut., fr. Aug. 27, 1858:—2nd Lieuts. W. M. Campbell, J. H. R. Cruickshank, G. W. Oldham, and H. W. Watson.

Poona, July 11.—No. 442.—Referring to G.O. No. 426, dated July 6, Capt. (Brev. Major) T. T. Haggard will act as agent for gunpowder from the date of Maj. Finimore's death, till relieved by Maj. Wray.

Capt. G. B. Mellersh to be a commissary of ordnance on the estab., v. Wray appd. agent for gunpowder.

Capt. A. M. Murray is appd. to act as commissary of ordnance, and to the charge of the Ahmedabad arsenal.

July 16.—No. 443.—Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, of H.M.'s 29th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

SCHOOL FEES.

No. 445.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, all school fees received from H.M.'s regts. in India are henceforth to be credited to the Indian Government.

July 17.—No. 446.—The undermentioned officers are allowed leave to Europe on m.c., under new furl. regs., for the periods specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. W. Lumsden, H.M.'s 22nd N.I., for 18 mos.

Lieut. W. Jacob, 2nd regt. Jacob's rifles, 18 mos.

Lieut. D. H. Hickman, H.M.'s 5th N.I., 18 mos.

No. 447.—Conductor and 2nd class barrackmaster H. Brewer, of the unatt. list, is allowed to retire fr. the service on the pension of a conductor in India.

July 18.—No. 448.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c., under new rules:—

Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, 49th Madras N.I., and Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob, Madras army.

No. 449.—Sub-conductor E. W. Forrest, cattle dept., Belgaum, has furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c.

No. 450.—Capt. W. M. Leckie, H.M.'s 13th N.I., is app. to act as paymr. of Poona div. of the army, in succ. to Capt. Aitchison.

July 4.—No. 425.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated June 12.—By Maj. gen. Woodburn, directing Brev. col. Heath, of H.M.'s 31st N.I., the next senior officer, to assume com. of the Deesa brigade, with effect fr. May 6 last, v. Brig. St. John, res. the com.

With reference to G. O. No. 672, of June 26, Infy. Cadet E. G. Sturt is att. to do duty with detachment of H.M.'s 56th regt. at Ahmednuggur.

The ext. of leave granted to Capt. Field, 6th N.I., in G. O. No. 571, dated May 30 last, is to be considered as having effect up to June 21.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, July 5.—Leave of abs. to proc. to England under the new furl. regs. is granted to Ens. H. M. L. Innes, 4th foot, m.c. On arrival he will report himself to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

July 7.—The leave of the undermentioned officers is extended to the 31st inst., at presy. on m.c.:—

Capt. H. S. Osborne, invalid estab.
Lieut. H. J. Heisch, 28th regt. N.I., and Ens. and Adj. P. Murray, 3rd Belooch batt.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Lieut. G. R. Billamore, fr. July 1 to July 31, to the Deccan, on m.c.

22nd N.I.—Lieut. W. Lumsden, from 16th to 31st July, in ext., to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

80th N.I.—Capt. J. J. Lauria, from May 15 to July 15, to remain at Assoerghur, on m.c., under new furl. regs.

31st N.I.—Lieut. C. D. McLeod, from 1st to 31st July, in ext., to remain in the Deccan, on m.c.

Poona, July 9.—Leave of abs. to England under the new furl. regs. is granted to Lieut. A. J. Rait, royal art., m.c., subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India. This officer is not available for duty.

Lieut. col. Kirby, H.M.'s 94th regt., is app. with the sanction of the C. in C. in India, to act as mil. sec. to the C. in C. Lieut. col. Kirby has this day joined his apptmt.

July 10.—Capt. G. E. Ashburner, 8th N.I., is directed to rejoin his corps forthwith.

MUSTER RULES.

With the sanction of Govt. the foll. G. O., dated Simla, Sept. 23, 1859, by the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India, is published and made applicable to the troops of this pres., and the subjoined rules with respect to the system of taking musters are established in supersession of Articles 66 and 67, Section XXXVIII, 3rd Appendix to Jameson's Code.

Id. *Gen. Simla*, Sept. 23, 1859.—With the sanction of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, the C. in C. is pleased to determine that the practice now in force,—a practice not enjoined by the regulations, of detailing officers to muster corps, not their own,—shall as a general rule be abolished.

On the 1st of each month regiments will be formed on their respective private parade grounds, in open column of companies, right in front, each company having the first man on the roll on the left. After the captains or officers commanding companies have inspected their men the regiment will be formed into close column, with the non-commissioned officers and drummers on the left of their companies, and the officers on the pivot flank.

The commanding officer will then face the column to the left, and the officers will be called to the front; the paymaster will then proceed to take the muster.

After the officers are mustered the subalterns will move to the reverse flank and remain there until the muster is concluded, the commanders placing themselves ten paces from the left of their companies facing towards them, having a roll of their men ready for the purpose of accounting for absentees.

Each pay-sergeant or havildar, on being mustered, will take post one pace in rear of the commander to assist in answering for the company; on each man's name being called, he will answer to it, recover arms, and move quietly to his barracks or lines.

The muster of the men who may have been on duty on the first of the month will be taken in the evening, on the following day, by the paymaster in barracks or at roll-call.

BREAKING UP OF THE 3RD BELOOCH BATTALION.

Poona, July 11.—Under instructions from Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the 3rd Belooch regt. shall be broken up, from such early date as may be fixed upon by the maj. gen. comdg. the Scinde div., under detailed instructions, which have been communicated to Maj. gen. Cunningham, c.b., by the actg. adjt. gen. of the army.

The date from which the regt. is disbanded is to be reported to army hd. qrs., from which date all apps. and estabs. are to cease, and the Eur. commsl. officers att. to the corps are to be directed to rejoin their respective regts.

Bombay, July 12.—The undermnt. officers returned to duty without prejudice to rank by perm. of H.M.'s princp. Sec. of State for India in Council on the 10th July, 1860:—

Lieut. col. D. Davidson, 2nd Eur. N.I., and comry. gen.

Capt. brev. maj. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I.

Capt. W. L. Briggs, 22nd N.I., and comdt. 3rd regt. Scinde irreg. horse.

Capt. W. DeVitre, regt. of art.

Capt. W. Y. H. Shortt, 22nd N.I., and superint. of police, Sholapore.

2nd Capt. A. R. Hoskins, regt. of art.

Lieut. J. E. Furneaux, 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers.)

Ens. F. D. Maude, attached to 14th N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostance on July 4.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards to the officer comdg. royal art., Bombay, Brevet major Cleveland, royal art., having been prom. to a regimental lieut. colonelcy, will proc. to England by the next mail str., reporting himself on arrival to the dep. adjt. gen., royal art., Horse Guards.

Leave of absence has been granted by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. to the undermentioned officer:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Col. M. W. Smith, c.b., fr. May 31 to Sept. 30, at the recommendation of a med. board.

July 14.—Returned to duty on July 11:—

Lieut. E. C. Ross, and Ens. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. regt.

Leave of absence:—

Invalid Estab.—Capt. D. M. Gleig, fr. 1st to 31st July, in ext. to Rajpote, on m.c.

2nd Regt. Jacob's Rifles.—Lieut. W. Jacob, fr. 3rd to 31st July, to Bombay on m.c., prep. to Eur.

With reference to G. O. No. 727, dated 9th inst., Cornet T. Dawson, H.M.'s 3rd drag. gds., is perm. to remain at Kirkee for the purpose of making up the accounts of the remount depot, on completion of which he will join the detachment of his corps, now at Poona.

Vet. surg. Fitter will join 2nd regt. L.C. at Neemuch.

Poona, July 17.—On the abolition of the 3rd Belooch regt., Capt. J. P. Sandwith, 1st grendr. N.I., is appd. to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd Belooch regt., and Asst. surg. R. Bayne, will proceed to join 1st Belooch regt., to med. ch. of which he is appd., v. Asher.

THE GARRISON OF BOMBAY.

Under the authority of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to intimate that the garrison of Bombay is constituted a brigade of the 1st class fr. the 1st inst. On the first occasion of the com. of Heesa becoming vacant, that brigade will be constituted one of the 2nd class.

The following appointments are made:—

2nd class Brigdr. Sir C. Stuart, k.c.b., to be a brigdr. of the 1st class on the estab., and to com. at Bombay.

2nd class Brigdr. F. Adams, c.b., to be brigdr. of the 1st class, on the estab., and to com. the brigade at Belgum, fr. 1st prox.

Capt. C. T. Aitcheson, brigade maj. at Neemuch, is transf. to Belgum.

Capt. T. M. Baumgartner, of H.M.'s 83rd foot, is appd. a brigade maj. on the estab. from 1st prox., and posted to Neemuch, v. Aitcheson.

THE SANATORIUM AT COLABA.

With reference to G.O. No. 689, dated 30th ult., the foll. appts. are made in gen. depot and sanatorium at Colaba:—

Lieut. R. Statham, H.M.'s 33rd foot, to be paymr. of gen. depot, v. Brown.

Capt. W. W. E. Brown, H.M.'s 57th foot, paymr. gen. depot, to be comdt. of sanatorium, Colaba.

Asst. surg. J. L. Erskine, H.M.'s 4th (the King's Own) foot, to be med. officer of the sanatorium at Colaba.

The sanatorium at Colaba is to be considered as a branch of the gen. depot at Khandalla, and all correspondence connected with it will be submitted through the officer comdg. the gen. depot, excepting such as may require the immediate orders of the brigdr. comdg. the Bombay garr.

The estab. authorized in G.O. No. 810, dated Oct. 10, 1859, for the late depot at Colaba, are to be considered applicable to gen. depot at Khandalla.

The undermnt. officers have passed the required exam. in the colloq. Hindoostance:—

Lieut. Inge, H.M.'s 6th drag., and Lieut. Bacon, H.M.'s 95th regt.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, July 6.—No. 126.—Mr. W. C. Booth, mate, has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, July 11.—Mr. W. A. Wetherall, midshipman, having returned from England by the ship *Sultan* on 11th inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernu. from that date.

Poona, July 5.—No. 125.—Extensions of leave, on account of ill-health, have been granted to the following officers of the I.N., viz.:—

Comdr. B. Hamilton, for 6 mos.

Mr. H. Burn, mate, for 6 mos.

Mr. J. G. Lakes, mate, for 6 mos.

Mr. E. M. Brownlow, midshipman, for 6 mos.

The following officers have been permitted to return to their duty *via* the Cape of Good Hope:—

Mr. C. P. Georges, mate, I.N.

Mr. C. R. Low, midshipman, I.N.

July 6.—No. 126.—Mr. W. C. Booth, mate, has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, July 12.—The undermentioned midshipmen supernumeraries attached to the *Ajdaha* are to be directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed by the hired transport *William Curcell* to join the vessels stated opposite their names:—

Mr. J. B. Morgan, Mr. W. May, *Feroze*.

Mr. C. King, Mr. G. G. Lowder, *Assaye*.

July 13.—Mr. W. A. Wetherall, midshipman, supernumerary, attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed in the hired transport *William Curcell*, to join the *Feroze*.

Poona, July 18.—No. 131.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. of the I.N.:—

Lieut. Forster, *Ajdaha*, to be registrar of the Indian navy seamen, from June 22, v. Lieut. Philbrick, proceeded to England.

Mr. A. C. Danilo, acting master of the *Ajdaha*, to the charge of the *Goolanar*, from June 21, to fill a vacancy on the estab.

July 20.—No. 132.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c.

Mr. F. M. Lambard, mate, under old furl. regs.

Mr. H. Hewer, midshipman, under new regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, July 6.—Mr. S. Barker, chief clerk in the civil branch of the C. in C.'s office, will hold himself in readiness to proc. to Kurrachee by the str. appt. to leave after the arrival of the next English mail, for the purpose of joining the Indus flotilla, v. Ingle relieved.

Mr. Williams, purser of the *Ajdaha*, will act as chief clerk in the civil branch of the C. in C.'s office in add. to his own duties, from the date on which Mr. Barker may proc. to Scinde.

Abolition of the Colaba Depot.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, June 30.—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the depot at Colaba for soldiers of H.M.'s British regiments, and the depot in Fort George for those of the local army, shall be abolished; and that one general depot be established for both services, to be styled the "general depot," for the reception of invalids, convalescents, time-expired men, recruits, volunteers, and men removed from staff employ.

2. The depot will be established at Khandalla from the 15th October next; but, in the mean time, will be at once removed to Poona under arrangements which will be communicated to the brigadier commanding at Bombay by the quartermaster general of the army.

3. On the removal of the general depot from Colaba a sanitarium will, under the authority of Government, be formed at that place, to be styled the "Colaba Sanitarium;" it will be established upon the same footing as the sanitarium at Poornidhur, for the accommodation of sick soldiers of European corps who may be recommended for change of air to the sea coast.

4. The general depot (when at Khandalla), and the sanitarium at Colaba will be under the orders of the brigadier commanding at Bombay.

5. The following staff for the general depot and Colaba sanitarium is authorised, viz.:—

General Depot.—Commandant, paymaster, adjutant and quartermaster, staff surgeon, sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, hospital sergeant, paymaster sergeant, provost sergeant, canteen sergeant.

Colaba Sanitarium.—A commandant, medical officer, sergeant major and pay sergeant, hospital sergeant, canteen sergeant, who will also perform the duties of quartermaster sergeant.

6. Soldiers arriving at Bombay, on leave or other cause, will be attached to one of H.M.'s corps serving at the Presidency, under the orders of the brigdr. comdg.

BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE, the wife of D., of Madras, of a son, on board the *Massilia*, from Alexandria, Aug. 7.

BACON, wife of Major E., daughter, at Bombay, July 10.

BARKOW, wife of Major E., daughter, at Bombay, July 10.

BEAUMONT, wife of T. G., son, at Colaba, July 13.

BELL, wife of J. D., son, Garden Reach, July 5.

BERKELEY, wife of R., son, at Lucknow, June 30.

BRICH, wife of J., son, at Secapore, July 12.

BOWMAN, wife of H., son, at Bombay, July 8.

BOUCHIER, wife of Capt., daughter, at Murree, June 30.

BROOKE, wife of H., daughter, at Mazagon, July 9.

CARRER, wife of N. St. L., daughter, at Allahabad, July 1.

CLAY, wife of E. B., son, at Nynce Tal, July 7.
 COKE, wife of H., daughter, at Poona, July 12.
 COLEMAN, wife of C., daughter, at Poona, July 11.
 COOPER, wife of W., daughter, at Kadderpore, July 6.
 DAVID, wife of S., daughter, at Lahore, July 3.
 DUMBLETON, wife of Capt. C., daughter, at Simla, June 29.
 ENDOR, wife of J., son, at Kurrachee, June 26.
 FORBES, Mrs., son, at Bombay, July 5.
 FULLER, wife of Capt. A. R., son, at Lahore, July 4.
 HAUGHTON, wife of T., daughter, at Madras, July 9.
 HENDERSON, wife of Capt. J. R., son, at Ahmedabad, July 12.
 HUNTER, wife of Capt. P., son, at Shahjehanpore, July 8.
 JARDINE, wife of Capt. F. R., son, at Dapoolie, July 14.
 JOLLEY, wife of D., daughter, at Bombay, July 16.
 JONES, wife of Capt. R. G., son, at Jaulna, July 16.
 LANE, wife of W., son, at Bombay, July 12.
 MACRONE, wife of W. J. B., daughter, at Mynpoorie, July 6.
 MAJON, wife of T., son, at Bombay, July 11.
 MITCHESON, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Butchers' Island, July 13.
 MOIR, wife of R., son, at Babooghur, June 30.
 NEILSON, wife of Dr., son, at Dharwar, July 13.
 PORTER, wife of J., son, at Bombay, July 19.
 RIDDLE, wife of A. M., son, at Bombay, July 24.
 ROZIER, wife of E., son, at Madras, July 11.
 RUNDALL, wife of Capt., son, at Madras, July 10.
 SANGSTER, wife of T. H., daughter, at Indore, July 11.
 SCRIVENER, wife of Capt., daughter, at Poona, July 6.
 SKELETON, Mrs. J. F., son, at Calcutta, July 5.
 SKINNER, wife of Lieut. R. M., son, at Allygurl, June 30.
 SKOTTOWE, wife of Lieut. F., son, at Bombay, July 14.
 SWINTON, wife of R. B., son, at Madras, July 10.
 THACKER, wife of Capt. J., son, at Kolapore, July 8.
 WAGNER, wife of R., daughter, at Dharwar, July 15.
 WARD, wife of T. W., son, at Kurrachee, July 3.

MARRIAGES.

BOND, J. H., to Miss Adelaide S. Newbigging, at Black Town, June 27.
 BUSH, Lieut. D. S., to Grace S. N., daughter of J. N. Martin, at Bombay, June 25.
 GOULD, William J., to Miss Mary A. Davies, at Bombay, July 19.
 HARVEY, Lieut. W., to Annie L., daughter of Major H. C. Talbot, at Mussoorie, June 21.
 LIVINGSTONE, R., to Mrs. M. Hand, at Umritsur, June 25.
 LYNN, C. S., to Miss Mary A. Powell, at Nagpore, July 9.
 MOORE, Capt. J. L., H.M.'s 31st regt., to Margaret E., daughter of the late E. F. Moore, at Sholapore, July 11.
 NICOLL, G., to Miss Mary Newland, at Poona, July 14.
 PARK, Lieut. W. A., H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., to Miss Sarah Yellord, at Kurrachee, July 5.
 SAVILLE, John A., to Mrs. Charlotte Fallon, at Madras, July 11.
 WATKINS, R. B., to Jane M., daughter of the late James Willoughby, at Patna, June 30.

DEATHS.

AMORY, John E., at Calcutta, aged 28, June 28.
 ANGELO, Louisa, widow of the late Lieut. col. J., at Mussoorie, aged 60, July 12.
 BATTY, Amy R., infant daughter of J., at Bombay, July 22.
 BRYAN, J. J., at Madras, aged 20, June 28.
 CARTWRIGHT, William B., infant son of H. D., at Candy, July 19.
 CHAILBET, John, at Bombay, July 8.
 CARTRELL, Catherine T., infant daughter of A., at Byculia, July 6.
 FARRAN, Elizabeth, widow of the late Maj. gen. C., at Bangalore, aged 79, July 9.
 FOWLER, Henry, at Bolarum, June 29.
 GLASS, Cuthbert R., infant son of A. W., at Calcutta, July 4.
 HAND, Robert H., infant son of N., at Poona, July 8.
 HARRISON, Mary G., infant daughter of S. J., at Ahmedabad, July 4.
 HEPPEL, Thomas H., infant son of J., of cholera, July 6.
 JOHNSTONE, Victoria M., of cholera, at Nellore, aged 14, July 9.
 LE GEXT, Philip W., Member of the Legislative Council of India, at Point de Galle, Ceylon, while on leave, June 29.
 LEGGETT, Jane, wife of E., at Bangalore, July 6.
 LEONARD, Daniel, at Sholapore, aged 26, July 6.
 M'RAE, Minna, inf. daughter of Dr. J. M. Cunningham, at Nainee Tal, July 11.
 MOONEY, William W., inf. son of T., at Kinnaon, July 3.
 MORRIS, C. F., at Lucknow, June 30.
 MULLER, Nathaniel A., inf. son of C. J. F., at Cochin, July 4.
 PALMER, William A., at Hyderabad, aged 48, July 12.

PATON, Jessie C., inf. daughter of Capt. R. M., at Simla, July 12.
 RAY, wife of Lieut. T., at Meean Meer, aged 38, June 23.
 SPILLING, Hannah C., inf. daughter of C., at Poona, July 15.
 TAYLOR, Charles B., at Mirzapore, aged 59, July 12.
 THORNHILL, Robert C., inf. son of M., at Agra, July 13.
 FRENCH, Lieut. Power, D. L. P., Roy. Art., at Goruckpore, July 3.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. August 14.

Military Train.—Ens. E. W. H. Webb, from 58th foot, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Bodkin, retires.
3rd Foot.—Surg. A. Crocker, from the staff, to be surg., v. Barker.
4th Foot.—Ens. J. H. M'Ewen to be lieut. without purchase; Lieut. H. A. G. Todd, to be adjt. v. Ens. F. R. Sandys, res. adjt. only, May 31; C. G. Leggett, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Studdert, prom.
18th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Orr, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Hyde.
19th Foot.—C. G. Fryer, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Rogers, prom.
20th Foot.—S. A. Wroughton, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Gibaut, prom., Aug. 14; C. R. Gibb, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Vernon, prom., Aug. 15.
31st Foot.—Ens. T. H. M'D. Murray, to be lieut., without purch., v. Rutledge, dec., April 11; Ens. P. Walker, from the 3rd foot, to be ens., v. Murray, Aug. 14.
53rd Foot.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. W. Parke, from 72nd foot, to be lieut. col., v. Payn, who exch., Aug. 14.
57th Foot.—Capt. J. R. Wilmot has been permitted to take and henceforth use the surname of Grimston only, in lieu of that of Wilmot.
72nd Foot.—Lieut. col. W. Payn, C.B., from 53rd foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Parke, C.B., who exch.; Capt. and Brev. maj. C. J. W. Norman to be maj. by purch., v. Maj. and Brev. lieut. col. A. D. Thellusson, ret.; Lieut. E. J. Upton to be capt., by purch., v. Norman; Ens. A. Tanner to be lieut., by purch., v. Upton; Cornet J. E. Macaulay, from 12th lt. drags., to be ens., v. Sherlock, prom.
73rd Foot.—Surg. G. K. Hardie, M.D., from the staff, to be surg., v. Booth, dec.
75th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Millar, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Read, dec.
77th Foot.—Capt. J. Lazenby, from h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. Fosbery.
8th Foot.—T. B. Urquhart, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Ostler, who ret., Aug. 14.
91st Foot.—J. B. Campbell, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Eltrington.
93rd Foot.—Capt. J. Bond, from h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. E. Welch, who exch.
95th Foot.—C. W. Fiddes, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Kuipe, prom., Aug. 14.
96th Foot.—Ens. F. Hanniker, to be lieut., by purch., v. French, prom., Aug. 14.

BREVET.

Maj. A. C. Honner, 1st Bombay N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army, Aug. 14.
 Capt. and Brev. maj. P. S. Thompson, 14th lt. drags., to be lieut. col. in the army, July 3.
 Brev. asst. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury, of the Bengal army, to be surg. in the army.

Grant of Lands to the Maharajah of Nepaul.

From the Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India to H.H. the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, dated May 17, 1858.

SIR,—Your Excellency will remember that on the last occasion on which I had the pleasure of receiving your Excellency on the eve of your departure from Allahabad, I announced to you my intention to restore to the Maharajah of Nepaul a certain tract of country adjoining the frontier of his kingdom, which had been ceded to the British Government in 1816.

Your Excellency will also remember that I expressed a wish that you should be the medium of the communication to the Maharajah.

The restitution is made in recognition and as a lasting memorial of great services rendered by your Excellency in person, and by the brave troops under your command, to the British Government. It cannot, therefore, be made known to the Maharajah and to the durbar through any channel so fitting as yourself.

The last of the regiments which composed your Excellency's army are now about to cross the British frontier on their return to Nepaul. I, therefore, again repeat to these gallant men, and to your Excellency as their leader, my cordial thanks for the good service which they have performed, and I place in your Excellency's hands the letter to the Maharajah, communicating to his Highness the cession of territory to which I have alluded.

Extract Statement of Brig.-gen. Macgregor, Mil. Commr. and Gov.-gen's Agent with H.H. Jung Bahadoor, dated March 30, 1858.

In concluding this brief memorandum of the services performed by our ally, Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, I feel it incumbent on me to place on record the high sense I entertain of the value and extent of the service performed. Embracing with firmness the alliance of the British Government from the first, his Highness has never swerved from his loyalty. Assailed by temptations of all sorts, he has thrown them all aside, and at once acquainted me both with the agents and their promises. He has cheerfully endured privation and exposure himself, and expended the blood of his soldiers in the cause of justice and humanity, and in what he has the sagacity to perceive lie the best interests of his own State. He has led his troops in person in battle, and there they have shown the qualities which have made their nation famous.

THE FORMATION OF THE CHINA FORCE INTO DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES.—1st Division.—Major-general Sir J. Michel, K.C.B.; Brev. Lieut.-Col. Ellington, 6th Foot, Aide-de-camp; Capt. Green, 77th Regiment, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general; Lieut. Allgood, Bengal army, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general. **Royal Artillery.**—Desborough's Battery; Barry's Battery (Armstrong). **Royal Engineers.**—10th Fisher's Company. 1st Brigade: Col. Stavelay, C.B., with rank of brigadier; Capt. R. Brooke, 60th Rifles, brigade-major; 1st (Royal) Regt.; 2nd battalion 31st Regiment; Loodianah Regiment. 2nd Brigade: Col. Sutton, with rank of brigadier; Capt. V. Van Straubenzee, 9th Foot, brigade-major; 2nd "Queen" Regiment, 1st battalion; 60th Rifles, 2nd battalion; 15th Punjab Native Infantry. 2nd Division.—Major-general Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.; Capt. P. F. Brooke, 48th Regiment, aide-de-camp (extra); Brev. major M. Dillon, Rifle Brigade, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general; Capt. M. Hammer, 87th Regiment, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general. **Royal Artillery.**—Mowbray's Battery; Gavin's Battery. **Royal Engineers.**—23rd (Graham's) Company. 3rd Brigade: Col. Jephson, with rank of brigadier; Capt. Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton, brigade-major, 44th Regiment; 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), 1st battalion; 44th Regiment; 8th Punjab Infantry. 4th Brigade: Col. Reeve, with rank of brigadier; Brev. major M. Walker, V.C., 3rd Regiment; Brigade-major, 67th Regiment; 99th Regiment; 11th and 10th Punjab Infantry. **Cavalry Brigade.**—Lieut.-col. Pattle, brigadier; Lieut.-col. C. Walker, 2nd Dragoon Guards, assistant-quarter-master-general; 1st Royal Dragoon Guards, two squadrons; Probyn's Horse; Fane's Horse. **Royal Artillery.**—Milward's Battery (Armstrong). **Artillery Reserve.**—Rotton's, Beddingfield's, Penny-cuick's Batteries, and two batteries Madras Artillery. **Engineer Reserve.**—Head-quarters and one-half 8th Papillon's Company; two companies of Madras Sappers.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d.	2s. 2d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 1s. 11¹/₂d.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, August 22, 1860.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

THE failure of the Red Sea line renders it imperative upon Government to do something more than "take into consideration" the expediency, or rather the necessity, of adopting some other route for establishing a telegraphic communication with India. Hitherto every attempt to use submarine cables for long distances has proved miserably abortive, nor does there appear to be any reasonable hope of laying one successfully over coral reefs or across sharp ridges of rock. Independently of these dangers recent experiments have shown how defective is the present system of insulating the wire when immersed in deep water. Either new materials must be employed for the outer coat, or some great improvements must be introduced in applying them, before it will be possible to establish a submarine telegraph with a fair prospect of success. Even the wire prepared to connect this country with Gibraltar has been found unfitted for the purpose, and therefore it was proposed by Government to lay it down between Rangoon and Singapore, with a view to obtain speedier intelligence from China. The wiser plan, and the cheapest one in the long run, would be to dispose of the wire for what it is worth, and patiently submit to the first loss, instead of increasing it by a fruitless attempt at its diminution. But while the long sea routes have so cruelly disappointed the sanguine calculations of speculators, the different lines on dry land have turned out all that could be desired. It is needless to insist upon the immense advantage to this country of having direct communication with India. Lord Ellenborough and Sir Charles Napier estimated a knowledge of the native tongue as equal to 10,000 troops, but a telegraph in good working order would be better than 20,000. No time should be lost in diplomatic intrigues. If it be useful to have the line at all, it will be doubly useful to have it made at once. The Euphrates route is already known, and might be prosecuted without delay if the Government could for once decide upon taking prompt action. This line must be chosen at last—why, then, not now?

THE INDIAN EXODUS.

"WESTWARD the path of empire lies." Confident of the justice of his cause, the Secretary of State for India, rising in his place in Parliament, expressed his belief that very shortly after the prorogation he should be able to remove his office to the Westminster Palace Hotel. Since that announcement the

House of Lords, speaking by the mouth of the Lord Chancellor, have confirmed his claim, and already the preliminary arrangements for the transfer are rapidly advancing towards completion. In a few weeks, then, we may expect that the Wise Men of the East will go forth out of the land of Goshen, "that pleasant land," to take their ease in their inn in aristocratic Westminster. In many respects it will, no doubt, be more convenient to carry on the business of the Indian Government in close propinquity to the other public offices, so that as little time as possible may be lost in journeyings to and fro between Downing-street and the virtual seat of the Indian Empire. There may be, indeed, some apparent lack of dignity in the idea of the successor of the Great Mogul issuing his decrees from a house of public entertainment; but, after all, this is strictly in keeping with ancient precedent. The Directors of the old Company in its early days were wont to solace themselves with a pipe and a pot in a City tavern while they regulated the prices of teas and silks, rice, sugar, and cinnamon. In like manner does the Crown inaugurate its rule of a mighty empire in the spacious apartments of a comfortable as well as fashionable hotel, the only difference being that claret and cigars will take the place of brown stout and tobacco. *Perchance—absit omen!*—there may be one other trifling difference: as in the tavern a system was concerted which led to a fabulous success, so in the other a policy may be adopted which shall lead to ultimate discomfiture and ruin. In the mean time, however, the commercial spirit of London capitalists is busily engaged in devising plans for the improvement of the metropolis and the increase of their own incomes, consequent on the migration from Leadenhall-street to the West-end. In our advertisement columns there appears the prospectus of a (Limited Liability) Company, who propose to erect a magnificent block of buildings in the open space in front of the Westminster Palace Hotel. The want of residential chambers and good offices in the immediate vicinity of St. Stephen's has long been the cause of great inconvenience to all persons connected with Parliamentary business and the different Government services. It is the object of this new company to supply a remedy for the existing state of things, by the erection of a handsome structure, which will contain no fewer than five hundred and thirty-six rooms, of which four hundred and eighty-four will be let as chambers or offices. The completion of this design will undoubtedly be a great boon to hundreds of individuals, as well as a vast improvement to the neighbourhood. As to the success of the undertaking from a commercial point of view, it is no part of our province to express an opinion, nor is it necessary to do so where success is almost a certainty. The capital required is so moderate in amount that no time is likely to be lost in raising it, and thus—whether we lose or retain our Indian empire—the metropolis will decidedly be a gainer by the transfer of the India-office from the city of London to the city of Westminster.

"LA GUILLOTINE NE VA PAS MAL."

THE Indian revolt has ended, but the Indian revolution marches fast. Politicians—particularly English politicians—are so accus-

tomed to consider amalgamation as a question of military detail that its true significance is almost forgotten. The innovation, great even in its military aspect, carries with it the most far-reaching political consequences. It changes entirely, for example, the relations of the Presidencies to each other and the Central Administration. Hitherto the three great divisions of the empire, though subject to a uniform control from Calcutta, and invested with a common right of appeal to England, have remained as distinct as separate monarchies. The Bengal officer knew nothing of the Bombay army, and utterly despised the pariah sepoy of Madras. The Madras officer detested the Bengalee as the cloud between himself and official sunshine. The Bombay "man" contemned them both—the Bengal army for its want of discipline, the Madras army for its inferior physique. The members of each army married among themselves, held their own staff appointments, managed separate funds, and organised irregulars on their own widely diverged theories. Above all, the tone of the three armies was widely different. To express it in a brief and, therefore, partially exaggerated phrase, the specialty of Madras was discipline—of Bombay, readiness for service—of Bengal, a brilliant and somewhat careless dash. The amalgamation destroys at once this diversity. For the three armies Parliament substitutes one, identical throughout the empire, uniform in all things, from the distribution of commands to the stamp on dress-coat buttons. Rivalry, as between armies, is extinguished. The regiment stationed in Bombay for five years may pass the next five in Calcutta or Bangalore. That difference of organization which made the Madras army the best army for garrison, the Bengal army for the combat, and the Bombay army for foreign service, is suppressed. We are not arguing now whether these diversities were or were not beneficial. We point simply to the new identity as involving a total change in the ideas, customs, and tone of the great Indian garrison.

The change will be accelerated by the change in the administration of the staff. There is to be a staff corps, a single body of gigantic proportions, raying out officers in all directions to fill offices varying from pro-consulates to post-masterships, superintendencies in the Mahratta provinces, and commissionerships in Mysore and Oude. There cannot be three staff corps. The single army liable at any moment to transfer from one province to another cannot furnish men with specialties for local work. All capacities must be fused into one great whole, and all, allowing for differences in the languages studied, will be members of one body, animated with one *esprit de corps*, accustomed to look to one system as embodying the perfection of reason. All, too, must look in a greater or less degree to one authority for promotion, or, if the local patronage is retained, all will set their highest hopes on the direct service of the Central Government, the source of all permanent honours, and all really valuable promotion.

Lastly, the innovation centres all authority in one hand. Hitherto the approbation or dislike of the Supreme Government has mattered little to Colonel Jacob; his own presidency could give him leave to try a new rifle. The Governor-general might consider Colonel

Cotton a dreamer without influencing his weight as consulting engineer for Southern India. The innovation largely modifies this independence. The staff corps must be selected by the central authority. All really valuable appointments must be left in its hands; all for which men in India strive, rapid reputation, swift promotion, must be dependent on its fiat. Sir C. Wood argued justly against the charge that the amalgamation would limit the power of the Governor-general. Amalgamation may even widen his authority, and intensify its action; but he wisely kept silence on the position of the governors and lieutenant-governors. Their authority at least will suffer inconceivably. They, at all events, cease to be the sole distributors of reward in their own dominions. The result will be a centralization such as even India has never yet witnessed, a centralization which will make the Central Government sole military, and almost sole civil executive. The Indian scheme of administration for a century, organized on the principle of diversity, will in twenty years be homologous. In 1880 the man who left India in 1860 will recognise nothing—not even the external framework of the system to which he was accustomed.

As if this great change were not enough, all other branches of the executive are sentenced to pulverisation. The Civil Service, but for the overtalkativeness of the session, would by this time have been thrown open. The judges are to be replaced by barristers of five years' standing. The council of colleagues is to be supplanted by a cabinet of secretaries. The Legislative Chamber is, as a necessary consequence, to be completely remodelled. The European theory of finance is already introduced. The use of English is probably at hand, and in ten more years the mighty empire, the *peculium* or *close* of the East India Company, will be in all externals, in policy, in administration, and in difficulties a tropical colony of the Crown. The new policy may be for the good of India, it certainly is inevitable, but whether good or evil, it at all events involves a revolution.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

At length, at the far end of the Session, we are presented with the usual annual statement of the finances of India, and a more unsatisfactory one it would be hard to imagine. To use a homely phrase, the candle is being burnt at both ends. In India the dangerous experiment is to be tried of a vastly increased taxation, while in this country the Indian revenue is to be supplemented by a loan of three millions sterling. It is true, Sir Charles Wood asks only for power to raise that sum in the event of its being found necessary, but no man in his senses can seriously regard this proviso as anything more than a means of "making things pleasant." It will, indeed, be an agreeable surprise to all parties, except perchance to a few capitalists, to be informed next Session that this authority to borrow money has remained a dead letter; that it has been simply what it purports to be—a collateral security, to which there has been no occasion to have recourse. That the probability of such a joyful announcement being made is very small, will be seen from Sir Charles Wood's own estimate of the receipts

and expenditure for the current financial year. The deficit for 1858-59, it appears, amounted to £14,187,000, and for 1859-60 to £9,981,000, making a total deficit of £24,168,000 for the two years. The prospect for 1860-61 is, however, somewhat less discouraging, though still far from re-assuring. The income being estimated at £37,762,000, and the expenditure—including £1,276,000 for guaranteed interest on railways—to £45,234,000, there remains a deficiency of £7,472,000, for the liquidation of which extraordinary means are to be adopted. In the first place, a tax of four per cent. is to be levied on all Indian incomes—with a few exceptions—of £240 a year and upwards. Then there is to be a license tax on trades and professions, and one for dealing in tobacco, while various alterations have been made in the Customs' duties. But from all these different sources of assumed ultimate wealth and certain present disaffection, it is not anticipated that more than one million sterling will be realised during the current year. This leaves a balance of six millions and a-half on the wrong side of the sheet, to cover which Government propose to lay their hands on whatever surplus will be remitted to this country from the seven millions expected to be paid into the Treasury by the Railway Commissioners in India, after deducting the amount required during the year for the construction of railways. But as even this discounting of future resources is likely to prove insufficient to fill up the chasm, Sir Charles Wood has applied for and obtained power to raise £3,000,000 by way of loan in this country, though not guaranteed by the Imperial Government. If this were positively the last time that the Indian revenue would require adventitious aid from English capitalists, we might be disposed to accept the present necessity with a sigh of resignation, though it must be remembered that this temporary convenience is purchased by a permanent charge of at least £120,000 per annum,—but we shrewdly suspect that the same process will have to be repeated for the ensuing year. Already the deficit for 1861-62 is estimated at upwards of three millions, after making a very large allowance for the revenue which the new taxes are likely to yield; and it does not appear that Sir Charles has taken into account the two or three millions he proposes to abstract—well, to borrow—from the railway funds. It is quite impossible that the system of tinkering and soldering by means of loans and anticipations will ever restore the annual balance of the Indian finances. Every new loan increases the ultimate difficulty, and merely staves off the evil hour for a year or two. There is but one way of equalising expenditure with receipts if the latter can be made to cover the former, and that is by reducing the former to the level of the latter. This, we are aware, is never a popular method with persons in power. It is apt to make enemies, or at least to alienate friends, and no public man cares to increase the number of his opponents, or to diminish that of his supporters. That a very considerable reduction, however, may be effected, we believe on the authority of Lord Elphinstone as well as of Sir Charles Trevelyan, to whose opinions Ministers attached such great importance in the debates on the local army question. During the last three years the public expenditure has increased under every head to an

immense amount, so that it is not merely to a reduction of the army that we are entitled to demand, but also the introduction of a more economical system into every department of the Government. But so long as scarce forty members can be found to listen to the annual exposition of the Budget it is idle to expect that the Indian authorities will much concern themselves about the ways and means. Their business, it seems, is to spend the public money as lavishly as possible, while that of the Secretary of State is to make good their shortcomings by taking from empty benches power to raise an annual loan. It is a pleasant game enough while it lasts, but the reaction will be found rather painful, for what is sport to the dispensers of the revenue is serious work to those who find that revenue. As long as a man can pay his taxes from his annual wages he may grumble, but he will submit; but compel him to break in upon his humble hoardings, and it were safer to rob a tigress of her cubs. This, however, is what the Indian Government proposes to do—with what result remains to be seen.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—AUGUST 10.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLL having moved to resolve that the European Forces (India) Bill was of such urgency as to call for immediate consideration, moved the second reading of the Bill. He alluded to the necessity for passing the present measure, which had been carried by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, consisting of all political parties, and he therefore did not expect any great opposition from their lordships. At great length he pointed out that the proposed change of combining the relatively speaking small European force of the late East India Company with the regiments of the line was far less extensive than it would have been had the Government decided on establishing a European force in India totally distinct from the regular army.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH strongly protested against the Bill, as it was of a very dangerous character. It would destroy the efficiency of the European army in India, as it would be impossible to obtain under the provisions of the present Bill such a class of officers as had been trained under the old system. The Bill, too, was not in accordance with the proclamation issued to the natives of India on the transfer of that country from the East India Company's rule to that of the Queen's.

Lord DE GREY and RUSSELL supported the motion at considerable length.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE had considered this question with the greatest care, and having consulted many military men in whose opinions he placed the highest confidence, had come to the conclusion that this great question should be settled in the mode proposed by the Government. He could not agree with Lord Ellenborough that the proposed change would in any way deteriorate the future class of officers; in his opinion, it would rather add to the efficiency of the service. One of the advantages which would arise from the present Bill was that a large body of well-tried officers would be added to the officers of the British army, and obviate a difficulty which occurred in the Crimean war concerning the employment of Indian officers. In conclusion he vindicated the Horse Guards from alleged possible abuse of patronage, and in reference to the treatment of Indian officers, who, he asserted, had met with the most considerate treatment, and had, in fact, obtained the greatest share of public honours.

Lord DERBY was sorry he could not entertain the sanguine expectations of either the Duke of Argyll or the Duke of Cambridge as to the results

of this measure. One great objection to it was the confiction of opinions on the subject, especially as all those persons connected with India wished to preserve the present state of things, and only those connected with the regular army were anxious for the present measure. While expressing a doubt as to the wisdom of the amalgamation of the two armies, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not advocate a divided command or responsibility as to the army in India. He thought, however, that great advantages would arise from having a local force for local purposes, which it would be desirable from time to time to renovate with fresh blood. Now, this Bill was not so much for amalgamating as for destroying the local force, and he thought, before such a plan was sanctioned by the House, the House ought to know what the Government proposed to substitute for that force, and how they intended to meet the difficulties they had created. Another question of which they had had no information was as to the system of promotion. Was that of seniority or that of purchase to be introduced? How, also, was the promotion of the native officers to be regulated? However, he supposed that the Government had well matured their plans, and were acting on positive and good information, and he should, therefore, leave the responsibility of this great and dangerous measure with them, in preference to assuming it himself by voting against the second reading.

Lord CLYDE wholly concurred with what had fallen from the Duke of Cambridge, and strongly and briefly impressed upon the House the necessity of unity in an army as to its command and its discipline, a state of things which did not exist in the present local force in India.

Lord GRANVILLE defended the Bill, and assured the House that, although the details of the scheme and the means for carrying it out had not been introduced into the Bill, the Government had well considered and matured those most essential parts of the measure. It was absolutely necessary to decide this matter one way or the other as soon as possible, in order to do away with the anxiety caused by the present unsettled state of the question. He sincerely hoped that there would be no division upon the Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—August 13.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir DE L. EVANS asked whether the Secretary for India would have any objection to communicate to the House the names of the commissioners appointed to consider the question of the amalgamation of the local force in India with the Queen's troops, and also the letter of instruction furnished to the commission on that subject.

Sir C. WOOD said it would perhaps be satisfactory that he should state at once the names of the officers composing the commission which had been appointed to consider the various details connected with the amalgamation. In conversation with a distinguished Indian officer it had been suggested to him that it was far better that a mixed commission of officers should meet for the purpose of considering these details. He was fortunate enough to obtain the services of his noble friend (Lord Hotham) to preside over the commission, and the officers who composed it were Sir Charles Yorke, General Clarke, of the Madras army, Brigadier General Russell, who served in India, not a member of this House; Colonel Wetherall, Colonel Melville, Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, and Colonel Norman, Adjutant-General of the Bengal army. These officers were working satisfactorily together, and great benefit would, no doubt, arise from their united consideration. With regard to the minute of instructions he thought there would be no advantage in laying it on the table. It was intended that the commission should inquire into the various questions which would arise, paying due regard to the just claims of Indian officers, and providing at the same time that the arrangement should be carried out as economically as possible.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee upon the East India Loan, the House consisting at that time of less than forty members,

Sir C. WOOD, in moving a resolution enabling the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India, after touching upon a few preliminary points, proceeded to show the state of the Indian finances. Taking the last two years together, he had last August estimated the aggregate deficiency at £23,988,000, and the actual deficit in those years turned out to be £24,168,000, a difference of only £180,000. The deficiency of Indian revenue for the present year was £8,196,000, or, including guaranteed interest on railroad capital, £7,472,000. No one, he observed, could be sanguine enough to suppose that this deficiency could be met by a reduction of the military expenditure, in which, however, there had been a reduction in the last two years of this branch of the expenditure to the amount of £6,000,000. After reviewing the principal items of charge which had augmented since the year 1856-57, the pattern year, before the mutiny, he stated that, comparing the estimated amount of revenue with that of charge for the year 1861-62, the estimated deficiency would be £6,611,000. The question was how this deficiency was to be met, and, after a careful examination, he had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to effect this by a reduction of expenditure. The Government of India had resolved to meet the exigency by a system of increased taxation including an Income-tax, and, although the result of this experiment might be contemplated with some anxiety, there was no alternative, and he thought the Home Government and Parliament ought to give its best support to the Government of India. The next question was the probable produce of the new taxes. Not much could be expected to be obtained in the present year; but, in 1861-62, it was estimated that they would yield £3,500,000; deducting this from £6,611,000, there would still be a deficiency of £3,111,000. This, he believed, would be eventually met by a reduction of expenditure, so that at the end of the year 1861-62, the expenditure and the revenue would be equalised. He proposed to provide for the immediate deficiency without having recourse to borrowing money by means of the balances in the Treasury, and from the payments on account of railroads in India, which would amount to £7,000,000, this year, of which £5,000,000 would be disbursed in India; and he moved the resolution empowering him to raise a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 by way of precaution only. He then entered into details regarding a paper currency, railroads, public works and improvements in India, revenue settlements, the new arrangements made in Oude and the Punjab, the treatment of the talookdars, and other matters of a social and economical nature, concluding with a confident anticipation that in time the improvement of the country and the augmentation of its resources would make our rule of India the means of conferring a lasting benefit upon the people.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR considered the statement of Sir C. Wood most unsatisfactory, contending that the Government had not exerted their endeavours to keep down the expenditure to the lowest point. He discussed at much length, and in a tone of severe criticism, the financial statements of Sir Charles, the topics introduced into his speech, as well as its omissions of such subjects as the civil service, law reform, and the sale of land, accompanying his strictures with suggestions of his own. He condemned the proceedings of Sir C. Wood in relation to Sir C. Trevelyan, and complained generally of his mode of carrying on the business of India.

Mr. W. EWART was of opinion that the military expenditure of India might be diminished by the reduction of the army and the establishment of an efficient police.

Mr. GREGSON approved the course pursued by the Indian Government of meeting the deficiency

by new taxes, and hoped and believed that, by degrees, the revenue and expenditure would equal each other without further taxation.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, on the other hand, thought the state of the Indian finances most alarming. One of the great dangers, he observed, was the doubtful foundation upon which these financial statements rested, as Mr. Wilson had discovered. Much depended upon the composition of the army. There was, in his opinion, danger of losing India by obnoxious taxes.

Mr. ROEBUCK complained of the principle upon which compensation for losses during the mutiny had been made as unjust.

Sir DE LACY EVANS asked what could be the object of keeping up such an immense military establishment in India, native as well as European, now that the mutiny was extinct, and the people were disarmed; and how it was possible that, with such an establishment, the finances could be relieved?

Mr. VANSITTART doubted whether the produce of the Income-tax would be so large as Sir C. Wood anticipated; at the same time, he did not believe the collection of the tax, unpopular as it was, would be attended with any difficulty.

Mr. CRAWFORD threw out suggestions for a modification of the system of Indian railway guarantees, and made a few cursory remarks upon subjects referred to in the speech of Sir C. Wood.

Mr. T. G. BARING replied to Mr. Seymour, and said with respect to the military expenditure, that the Indian Government were fully convinced of the necessity of reducing the army in India, and were taking every practicable means to effect its reduction, which must be a work of time.

Mr. AYRTON objected to the course of giving to the Government of India what was asked without examination, a course of unlimited credit that would produce unlimited extravagance. He urged the abolition of what he termed the "mock Parliament," the Legislative Council of India, and the establishment of separate Governments in India.

Some observations were made by Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. LYGON, and Major PARKER; Sir C. Wood gave a general reply, and the debate, the greater part of which was listened to by not more than thirty members, was brought to a close by the resolution being agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—August 14.

INDIAN BILLS.

The European Forces (India) Bill, after a short discussion between Lord LYVEDEN, the Duke of ARGYLL, Lord WYNFORD, and Lord DE GRAY, was read a third time and passed.

The India Stock Transfer Bill was also read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—August 14.

THE INDIA LOAN.

The Report on the East India Loan was brought up and agreed to, after a brief conversation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—August 20.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

On the order for the third reading of the East India Loan Bill,

Mr. BUXTON complained of the unnecessarily large army maintained in India.

Colonel SYKES made the same complaint, and characterised the expenditure in India as extravagant.

After some remarks by Mr. HADFIELD and Mr. H. SEYMOUR,

Sir C. WOOD, in reply, said the Government in India were best able to decide what was the amount of force necessary for India; they thought that 80,000 was the minimum number of European troops, and he was not prepared, in the face of their opinion, to withdraw any portion of the force now in India. He had, he said, repeatedly urged upon the Indian Government the necessity of economy and the reduction of all expenditure not absolutely required.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 11. Caledonia, Hamilton, Singapore; Der Sud, Malchew, Batavia; Antagonist, Evans, Foo-chow-foo; Gryn Castle, Eves, Bombay; Cid, Kollif, Hong Kong; Marianne, Haraslop, Akyab.—13. Severn, Park, Ceylon; Trossachs, Tushack, Madras; Shallett, Pearl, Ceylon; Tower Hamlets, Paxton, Akyab; Adriatic, Scott, and Australia, Gt. Kesse, Bombay; Twilight, McCullum, Mauritius; Delhi, Martin, Bombay; Messina, Lethbridge, Calcutta; Monsoon, Turnbull, Alga Bay; Moses Davenport, Condry, Calcutta.—14. Athelstan, Woodward, Singapore; Carmen, Urbaso, Manila.—15. Minerva, Merriman, India and Demerara.—16. City of Naukin, Taylor, Calcutta; Miss Nightingale, Cochrane, Ceylon.—17. Earl Balcarras, Morris, Bombay; Seutari, Norrie, Madras; Blackburn, Douglas, Calcutta; Calder, Griffiths, Singapore; Oceania, Richardson, Singapore; Lucien, Lewis, Ceylon; Jonquin, Victoria, Manila; Queen of the East, Bilton, Calcutta; Mary Ross, Meyer, Batavia; Freya, Sorenson, Akyab.—18. Marv, Donovan, Akyab; Lord Palmerston, Herd, Mauritius; Clarendon, Martin, Bimlipatam; Naledja, Inglis, Ceylon; Julia, —, Manila; Velocity, Shrewsbury, Bombay; Countess of Seaford, Brown, Shanghai; Sevilla, Kerr, Calcutta; Marchioness of Londonderry, Smith, Hong Kong; Potentate, Hall, Kurrachee; Schlosser, Kühle, Rangoon.—20. Golden Fleece, Christie, Alga Bay; Nequisquit, Williams, Alga Bay; Clansman, Leslie, Alga Bay; Barracouta, Kemp, Mauritius; Stamboul, Tovar; Jarr, Graham, Mindora, Hamilton; Euroclydon, Wright; Conqueror, Jackson, Bombay; Traveller, Ellis, Ceylon; Britannia, Daniell, Manila; Sumatra, Borison, Calcutta; John Cabot, Rendle, Ceylon; Tweedside, Parnell, Bassett; James Gibson, Constable, Madras and Coast; Marinus, Simons, Ceylon; John Temperley, Reharrill, Calcutta; Allison, Bennett, and Bonanza, Mann, Bombay; Saxonyville, Gardner, Hong Kong.—21. Douglas Castle, Eiffe, Bombay; Centaur, Taylor, Mauritius; Ellanore, Tryselus, Akyab; Johann, Julius, Alga Bay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from SEZ.—For MALTA.—Capt. Cathbert, Mr. T. A. Hill, R.N., Hon. Stephen S. Rice, Col. Willes, Capt. Bolton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Scott, For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Van Gelder, Mr. G. P. Palmer, Miss E. Palmer, Mrs. J. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Lieut. R. E. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. G. A. Hillard, Ens. Hon. T. Scott, Mr. H. de la Condamine, Mr. Fiddien, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. Molyneux, Mrs. Vaux, Mr. A. W. Bird, Mr. Moller, Lieut. Spirling, Mr. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Mr. H. Lebert, Lieut. R. H. Inglis, Lieut. Cantor, For MADRAS.—Mr. Blair, Dr. J. Kidling, Mr. G. Drummond, Lieut. Col. D. Hodson, Maj. Cunningham, Capt. Crewe, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel, Mr. W. H. Harton, Mr. C. Hagen, Staff Surgeons Hanley, Cunningham, Bindon, McNab, and Cross, Mrs. Hanley, Rev. Mr. Halpen, Mr. W. Darbrow, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. L. Carpenter, Capt. J. H. Archer, Mr. J. F. Troutman, Dep. com. general Napier, Messrs. F. Egan, E. Maie, G. Hart, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bryan, For CEYLON.—Mrs. Blythe.

Per str. Massilia, from MARSEILLES, Aug. 20, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from SEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Oakes, Mr. J. Greenacre, Mr. and Mrs. Cann, Surg. H. M. Greenhow, Miss Walton, Mr. French, Mr. R. Lachlan, Capt. W. J. Davies, Mdlme. de Michell, Mr. J. Parratt, Mr. Bell, For MADRAS.—Mr. S. Renard, Mrs. Pearce and sister, Asst. surg. Rean, Mr. Stevens, For HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Cholmley, Mr. H. Austin, Mr. W. C. Austin, Mr. Roney, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Paddy, For PENANG.—Mr. H. Paddy, Mr. H. L. Smith, For CEYLON.—Capt. J. Forde, For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Spotswoode.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRYDON, the wife of W. H. H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, of a daughter, at Paris, Aug. 18.
FLETCHER, the lady of G. C., India Civil Service, of a daughter, at 9, Albany-street, Edinburgh, Aug. 17.
HICKMAN, the wife of Devereux H., Bombay army, of a daughter, at Hornsey, Aug. 14.
SCOTT, the wife of Capt. R., H. C. S., of a son, at 24, Finchley New-road, London, Aug. 16.
SMITH, the wife of Henry C., of Calcutta, of a son, at Pembroke-road, Kensington, Aug. 10.
THRING, the wife of E. B., H.M.'s Indian army, of a son, at Nutwell, Woodbury, Devon, Aug. 4.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT, Capt. George A., H.M.'s 8th regt. Madras L.C., to Fanny L., daughter of Lieut. col. Herbert W. Wood, late of H.M.'s Madras army, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Aug. 15.
BRUCE, Alexander F., Madras Civil Service (retired), to Janette D., daughter of the late Robert Perry, Esq., M.D., Glasgow, at 15, London-street, Edinburgh, Aug. 16.
CLEAVE, John J., to Matilda H. H., daughter of the late Captain W. J. Phillott, Bengal army, at Budleigh, Devon, Aug. 16.
DANIELL, Clarmont J., Bengal Civil Service, to Fanny Louisa, youngest daughter of William Prinsep, Esq., Weston House, Albury, Guildford, at St. John's Church, Paddington, Aug. 16.
PARRY, Thomas M., to Emily A., daughter of the late Lieut. gen. Storer, Bombay art., at Walcot Church, Bath, Aug. 15.
SANDWICH, William, Bombay Civil Service, to Jeannina M., daughter of the late Rev. Sebastian J. Gambier, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terrace, Aug. 16.
SPRY, Courtney H., son of Capt. Richard, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary L., daughter of the late Richard G. Chambers, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Aug. 15.

STEPHENS, Frederick, H.M.'s Bombay Lancers, to Maria J., daughter of the late Col. William Strahan, for many years Quartermaster-general of the Madras Army, at St. James's, Paddington, Aug. 18.
WALTON, Charles T. B., H.M.'s Indian army, to Sarah S., daughter of John L. Beddingfield, at Ditchingham Church, Norfolk, Aug. 16.

DEATHS.

CHURCH, Thomas, late of the Indian Civil Service, and many years Resident Councillor of Singapore, Aug. 10.
DRYSDALE, Stoddart, late of the East India Company's Service, at 2, Clifton-terrace, Southsea, Aug. 13.
HARRINGTON, Charlotte A., daughter of John H., deceased, formerly member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, at Downshire-hill, Hampstead, aged 58, Aug. 8.
HAY, Colonel Patrick B., N.I., at Edinburgh, aged 53, Aug. 11.
HOLLINGS, Fanny L., relict of the late Capt. H., 66th Bengal N.I., at Bath, Aug. 12.
LARKEN, Metcalfe, late of the Bombay Civil Service, in Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 48, Aug. 13.
TAYLOR, Colonel Thomas, late of the Bengal Establishment, at 22, Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 75, Aug. 13.

East-India House,

August 15, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Bird, and Mr. D. F. Carmichael.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. O. Byrne; Major T. Ratray, 64th N.I.; Lieut. J. F. Temple, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, 74th N.I.; Conductor W. Skeaf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. H. Granville, 34th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. Granville, 1st Eur.; Cond. J. Croker; Lieut. col. H. Green, Inv.; Asst. surg. J. Macdonald; Lieut. J. F. L. Harris, 14th N.I.; Capt. R. N. Peach, Inv.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. R. Nimmo, 28th N.I.; Lt. W. H. Mason, 3rd N.I.; Ens. P. Murray, Unatt.; Col. G. J. Jameson, 3rd Eur.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. J. Clark.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. J. Edgell, 53rd N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. J. W. Saunders, 41st N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, 54th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Bleaymire, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. F. E. Smallpage, Art., 4 mo.; Maj. W. Wilson, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. P. G. Scot, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. W. Ewbank, Art., 4 mo.; Lieut. E. H. Macnaghten, 2nd Cav., 5 mo.; Lieut. W. C. Clarke, 3rd Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. H. Inglis, 41st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. P. Harcourt, 30th N.I., 2 mo.; Surg. G. Saunders, 2 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Ringer, 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. T. Turten, 47th N.I., 4 mo.; Capt. A. M. Campbell, 16th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. T. Borradaile, 48th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. G. Morrogh, 38th N.I., 6 mo.; Ens. H. Barber, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Col. G. C. Hughes, 6 mo.; Lieut. W. C. Sterling, 14th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, Engrs., 2 mo.; Lieut. A. P. Bainbridge, Art., 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. E. Blew, 17th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. F. L. Evans, 16th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Warden, 2nd Eur., 4 mo.; Lieut. col. R. Shortredes, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. L. Robertson, 2nd Eur., 3 mo.; Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. T. Vachell, Art., 3 mo.; Lieut. A. G. St. J. Mildmay, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.

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CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. P. Irvine.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. H. Pinhey.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. Batty, 65th N.I.; Lieut. P. H. F. Harris, 70th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Cantor, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. A. Taylor, 25th N.I.; Capt. W. B. Girdleston, 67th N.I.; Capt. Sir C. W. Oakley, Bart., 5th Cav.; Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. H. G. Young, Art.; Capt. T. Watson, 33rd N.I.; Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, 73rd N.I.; Lieut. T. Quinn, 22nd N.I.; Surg. H. M. Cannon; Asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock; Lieut. R. H. Inglis, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. R. V. H. Sperling, 5th Eur.; Lieut. W. H. Buttunshaw, 5th Eur.; Lieut. R. E. Anderson, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. H. H. C. Warrington, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. T. S. Edwards, Art.; Capt. W. Widdicombe, 7th N.I.; Conductor A. O. Berne.

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Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, 17th N.I.; Lieut. col. H. J. Barr, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. A. T. Reid, 10th N.I.; Conductor J. Ward.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. Wemyss, Eng., July 27, 1860; Col. J. S. Ramsay, 29th N.I., Nov. 2, 1859.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Green, Inv., Aug. 10, 1860.

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3. Cultivation and sale of timber and other produce raised upon the land of the Company. And,

4. The supply of water for general purposes.

Although these latter are now put forth as secondary only, they should by no means be lost sight of; the first of them has been already ascertained to be highly productive in India, and, by the official accounts of the existing canals in the north-western provinces of Bengal, the profits derived from mills, timber, and bank produce represent a large per centage upon outlay.

The following returns realised by the Government on existing works of Irrigation in India will afford some idea of the highly remunerative character of such works, if selected with ordinary judgment.

The works connected with the Coleroon River cost £21,700, and for sixteen years returned a net profit of £118 per cent. per annum.

The Fordwah Canal cost £27,000, and paid £5,000 in the first year. Another Canal in Sindh paid £58 per cent. on its cost during the first year, and a third, which cost £3,600, produced £5,000 in the first year.

The Western Jumna Canal has paid £5 per cent., and produced a clear surplus of £1,000,000, the cost of construction being £51,158.

The works in Maiwara produced a return of 265 per cent. per annum.

These are not exceptional instances.

Terms of a very favourable character have been arranged with the Secretary of State as the basis of a final agreement to be made with the Government of India at Calcutta.

It is proposed to limit the issue of capital in the first instance to the sum of £1,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £20 each, and to take a first deposit of £1 per share only, with a further payment of £1 per share when the final agreement has been concluded. This will, it is believed, suffice to support effective operations for the first twelve months. Of all subsequent calls, full and timely notice will be given to each shareholder.

A full prospectus and form of application for shares may now be had upon request at the Company's Offices, 27, Cannon-street, E.C., London; or at the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., No. 1, Pall-mall East.

EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—27, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES in this Company will be received after THURSDAY, the 23rd of August, 1860; immediately after which the allotment will be proceeded with.

By or for, JOHN WESTWOOD, Sec.

MECKLENBURG-SQUARE.—An excellent

TOWN RESIDENCE to be LET, furnished, for one or two years, or longer; containing dining, double drawing-room, and library, six bed-rooms, dressing and gentlemen's room, the usual offices, coach-house and stable.

For cards, apply to Mr. QUALLETT, Auctioneer, 10, New Bond-street, W.

WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS' COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57, by which the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL, £130,000, in 13,000 Shares of £10 each.
DEPOSIT, £1 PER SHARE,

Of which 10s. is payable upon application, and 10s. upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Bunyon, Esq., Queen's-terrace, Kensington Gore.
Joseph Chater, Esq., St. Dunstan's-hill.
James A. Darham, Esq., Director of the London and County Bank.
Edward Huggins, Esq., Broad-street, Golden-square.
John Inglis Jerdein, Esq., Kensington.
William Lee, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Victoria Station and Public Railway Company.
Henry McKellar, Esq., Wandsworth-lodge, Tooting.
Philip Wright, Esq., (late Great Winchester-street) Finchley.

BANKERS.

The London and County Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Stevens, and Wilkinson, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

SECRETARY.

Samuel Smith, Esq.

BROKER.

George Edward Seymour, Esq., 38, Throsmorton-street.
OFFICES.—123, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street.

The present Company has been formed to supply the demand now so urgently felt, for professional offices and residential chambers, in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament and the Courts of Law.

The site embraces a main frontage of 450 feet, by a depth of 80 feet, on the south side of Victoria-street, close to the Abbey, and immediately opposite to the Westminster Palace Hotel, and two other frontages in the rear, of an equal length and depth, thus making the entire frontage 900 feet, which will be leased to the Company for the term of 27 years, commencing from Michaelmas, 1860.

The average rental from 184 rooms will be £49 each, and give a gross annual return of £19,360

From which deduct for ground-rent, taxes, rates, and expenses of management 6,000

Leaving a net profit of £13,360

Or upwards of 10 per cent. upon the capital of £130,000.

The above return is not subject to the many contingencies to which the profits arising from undertakings of a strictly commercial character are exposed.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per share, in part payment of the deposit of £1 per share. Should the amount so paid exceed £1 per share on the number of shares allotted, the surplus will be returned; but if it fall short, the balance must be paid on allotment. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be forthwith returned without any deduction.

Forms of Application can be obtained at the Temporary Offices of the Company, and from the Broker.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS' COMPANY (LIMITED).

Gentlemen,

Having paid £ to your credit to the London and County Bank, I request you will allot to me Shares of £10 each on the Westminster Chambers' Company, Limited, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions contained in the memorandum and Articles of Association; and I also agree that if I do not pay the balance of the deposit, the allotment may be cancelled, and the deposit forfeited.

Name in full

Profession or Description

Date

Residence in full

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Great Southern of India Railway Company are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on MORTGAGE, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Loan is authorised by an Act of Parliament, passed in the present session, and is secured over the Railway, and guaranteed (principal and interest) by the Secretary of State for India in Council, as will appear on the face of the bonds, under the signature of the proper officer in that behalf.

The duration of the bonds will be five years, but holders will have the option of converting them into stock in the capital of the Company, bearing 5 per cent. guaranteed interest, at any time during that period after one year from the date of the bonds and thenceforward, upon giving one month's notice at any time before the same become payable.

Interest at 5 per cent. will be paid half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July in each year, by the Union Bank of London, on presentation of the coupons attached to the bonds.

No bond will be issued for a less sum than £100.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.—By order of the Board.

HENRY W. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Company's Offices,

2, Leadenhall-street, London, July 27, 1860.

INDIA.

OFFICERS in the ARMY and CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North-West, and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about fifty up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, 25, Pall-mall.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED): ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, JULY, 1833. INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT, 1857.

PAID UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVED FUND—£175,000.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, HONG-KONG, AND SHANGHAI.

HEAD OFFICE.—27, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Current and floating accounts opened on same terms as by other London Bankers.

Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in Indian Government paper, &c.; and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised at the India house.
Deposits for Fixed Periods are received on terms favourable to Depositors, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank.

Bills issued at the Exchange of the day, and free of any extra charge, on the Branches of the Bank.

Approved Bills drawn against Funds, or upon Parties in India, purchased.

Circular Notes payable at the principal cities of Europe granted.

Interest on Indian Government Securities drawn, and the equivalent paid to parties interested, without charge.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

Officiating General Manager.

PERSONS proceeding to INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £40,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON 81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) 5, George-street.

DUBLIN 65, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW 58, St. Vincent-street.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—The real NICKEL SILVER, introduced more

than twenty-five years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful Plate Chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	Lily Pattern.	King's or Military &c.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12 Table Forks.....	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Table Spoons.....	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	2 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
Total.....	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An Oak Chest to contain the above, and a relative number of Knives, &c., £2 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Water, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most

varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; Carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine Ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 55s.; White Bone Table Knives, 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 5s.; Carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; Black Horn Table Knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Black Wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per dozen; Table Steels from 1s. each. The Largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new Plated Fish Carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bustards, Bedding, Bed-room, Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

Established 1820.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via
Recept.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE CARGO AND PARCELS FOR GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for MAURITIUS, REUNION, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, 132, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., or Oriental-place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Important Gain of Four Days in the Transmission of PARCELS TO INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.
 Arrangements are now completed by which a limited number of Express Parcels can be sent through our offices via France four days later than by the ordinary route.
 Despatches to Bengal, Madras, and China on the 6th and 22nd, in addition to the 2nd and 18th; to Bombay on the 14th and 30th, in addition to the 10th and 25th; to Melbourne on the 22nd, in addition to the 18th.

Tariffs and full details may be had on application to GEORGE W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

PASSAGES AND OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.—Every article of OUTFIT, Camp, and Cabin Furniture supplied on the shortest notice, at the Outfit and Supply Branches, 121, Bishopsgate-street. Complete Lists, showing the total expense of military and personal equipment in all branches of the Service, may be obtained, with every information relative to India, of

GRINDLAY and CO.,

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,
 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 63, Cornhill

AND

EAST-INDIA ROOMS,
 9, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross.

WEST-END PARCELS FORWARDING DEPARTMENT,
 9 St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, SET IN the new
 CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, forming a beautifully fitting plate to the gums, or over stumps, without producing the slightest pain, and on this plan it is impossible to detect them as artificial when the workmanship is of superior order. Mr. BRADSHAW can, with the greatest confidence, undertake any case, no matter how difficult, with certain success, being a thoroughly practical workman, supplying for many years the first dentists of the day with their most particular work in Artificial Teeth. Doing all his own work himself, he is enabled to supply his patients at an exceedingly moderate rate. Price Teeth, from 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; a Complete Upper or Lower Set, from £2 to £5. Mr. Bradshaw, Dentist, 20, Great Portland-street, Oxford-circus.

COMMANS'S CELEBRATED ARECA-NUT TOOTH-PASTE is used by her Majesty and the Royal Family.—Has been examined, approved, is used and recommended, by many of our first physicians and dentists as the best preparation known for cleaning and preserving the teeth. Testimonials have been received, unsolicited, from many of the nobility and gentry. The following is amongst the many in testimony of its high value.

"Liverpool, August, 1859.
 "I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca-nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever introduced. I have recommended its use to my patients for some years."
 "W. J. NEWMAN,
 "Surgeon-Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children"

Prepared only by COMMANS, Chemist, Bath, in pots, 2s. each, to be procured of all Chemists, through the Wholesale Agents, Barclay, Edwards, London; Oldham and Co., Dublin; Duncan and Flockhart, Edinburgh.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
 Euston-road, London.

THE MORISONIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

1. The vital principle is in the blood.
2. Everything in the body is derived from the blood.
3. All constitutions are radically the same.
4. All diseases arise from impurity of the blood.
5. Pain and disease have the same origin.
6. From the intimate connection subsisting between mind and body, the health of the one must conduce to the serenity of the other.
7. Proper vegetable purgation is the only medicinal mode for effectually eradicating disease.
8. The discovery of a vegetable medicine was a desideratum.
9. This discovery was made by James Morison, the Hygienist, who also proclaimed "the medical liberty of the subject."

Morison's Medicines are sold by the appointed agents.

THE REAL INDIAN CURRY POWDER.
 Unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. 1lb. bottles, 3s. 6d.; 4lbs. 2s. 3d.; 10lbs. 1s. 6d.; or 7lbs. for 21s. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste—1lb. jar, 8s. 6d.; 4lbs. 2s. 3d.; Payne's New Curry Sauce and Oriental Relish, bottles 1s. 6d.; Bengal Club and Mango Chutney, bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. each. The Royal Combination Pickle, highly recommended, bottles 2s. Bombay Pickled Mangoes, Tap Sauce, Nepaul Pepper, Preserved Ginger, and all Indian delicacies, may be had at PAYNE and CO'S FOREIGN WAREHOUSE, 338, Regent-street.

INDIAN CIVIL & MILITARY SERVICE.
 PORTABLE DRESSING-CASES, POUCHES, WRITING-DESKS, and DESPATCH-BOXES, so arranged as to give no trouble in traveling. These well-made requisites contain every necessary article, arranged so compactly as to save the continual expenses gentlemen are put to in changing quarters. They are pronounced to be the most useful and economical goods of their kind obtainable at the present day.

Manufactured and Sold only by WILLIAMS and Co., 62, New Bond-street.

ALLEN'S NEW OVERLAND TRUNKS,
 with Metallic Lining and Air-tight Compartments.
 ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH BOX, with Stationery.
 ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING BAG, with Silver Fittings.
 The above are the best articles yet invented for India and China.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Patent Portmanteaus, BULLOCK TRUNKS, Writing and Dressing Cases, by post, for two stamps.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 18 and 22, Strand, London.
 Merchants supplied.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly new and second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of upwards of 100 complete suites of new and second-hand drawing, dining, and bed-room appendages, in every style, suitable for the cottage or mansion, a great portion having been supplied by the most eminent house-s in London, and in condition equal to new, is now offered at less than half its original cost.—At DENT'S new and second-hand Furniture Warehouses, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street. Principal Entrance, 99, Crawford-street.

TO PERSONS FURNISHING.

THE most varied and extensive STOCK of CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CHIMNEY-GLASSES, DAMASKS, CARPETS, &c., conveniently arranged for public inspection, will be found in the immense Furniture Galleries and Show-rooms of Messrs. DRUCE and Co., Nos. 58, 68, and 69, BAKER-STREET. The price is marked on every article in plain figures, that persons may make their own estimates, as impertinence to purchasers is not allowed. Every article being manufactured by first-rate workmen, of the best seasoned materials, a twelve-month's warranty is given.

Purchasers are invited to visit this establishment before deciding elsewhere.

N.B.—Iron Bedsteads, 6s. 6d. each; 500 Easy Chairs and 100 Wardrobes to select from. Carpets 1s. per yard under the usual price.

•• Illustrated Books post free.

J. MAPLE and Co.'s NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Prices of every Article required for completely furnishing a House of any class, post free. This is the largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the world. Established Twenty years.
 J. MAPLE and Co., 145 and 146, Tottenham-court-road.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BED-STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 136, Tottenham-court-road, W.

FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, and PIANOFORTES.

The Variety, Quality, and Economic Price of BARTHOLOMEW and FLETCHER'S vast Stock of New and Second-hand Cabinet Furniture demand the attention and render it the interest of every one to inspect their extensive Show-rooms before purchasing. Elegant Suites of Furniture in Damask, Velvet, Silk, Hair Sewing, or Morocco, from £10, 10s.; Mahogany Square Dining Tables, 5 ft. long £2, 12s. 6d.; 7 ft., £4; 8 ft., £5 5s.; 10 ft., £8 8s.; Mahogany Wardrobes, £5 to £30; Marqueterie Cabinets, from £2 2s. to £20; 500 pieces Brussels Carpet, last year's patterns, from 2s. 4d. Every article warranted of sterling quality. An Illustrated Catalogue post free.

BARTHOLOMEW and FLETCHER, 217 and 219, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, General House Furnishers.

TO SPORTSMEN.—The following Articles, of the best quality, manufactured by FREDERICK JOYCE, of London, may be had of most Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder throughout India.

PATENT PYROXYLINE PERCUSSION CAPS.
 ORIGINAL (1824) ANTI-CORROSIVE DITTO.
 TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE DITTO.
 Chemically prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings; Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Shot Guns, Wire and Universal Shot Cartridges, &c., &c.
 MANUFACTURER TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.

TO LATE RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—TRUE MADRAS CURRY and MULLIGATAWNEY PASTE and CHUTNIES.—Messrs. BARRIE and Co., Vepery, Madras, to enable their old correspondents returning from India to continue the use of the celebrated Condiments, have made arrangements to forward regular supplies of the above, packed in glass jars for family use, at 1s. 9d. and upwards, which may be had of GROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty, 21, Soho-square; FORTNUM, MASON, & Co., Piccadilly; and of the Principal Sauce Vendors throughout the Kingdom. Each bottle is labelled, and BARRIE and Co., Madras, stamped on the glass.

NO ICE REQUIRED to produce common Ice, Dessert Ice, to Ice Wines, &c., in SIMPSON'S NEW PATENT FREEZING VASE.—This Apparatus is, without exception, the most efficacious, simple, and portable ever produced. By using the Patented Freezing Powder, Dessert Ices and Common Ice can be frozen by the most inexperienced, in a few minutes, on the table, or in an invalid's apartment. Residents and travellers in hot climates will find it invaluable, as it produces that luxury—Ice!—at command, and only occupies the space of an ordinary hat-case.

Prices: one pint, Four Guineas; three pints, Five Guineas. Freezing Powder, 34s. per cwt. Freezing Pots, Ice Moulds, &c., &c.

SODA-WATER, &c.—Use the "Seltzogene" (solely of one piece of glass), the only portable apparatus that has the patronage of the medical profession, who recommend it for making pure Soda-water and Aerated Beverages. Metallic impregnation is avoided, there is no leakage, and it is not affected by hot climates.

Prices: two pints, 23s.; three pints, 30s.; five pints, 42s. Powders (forty charges in box), 8s., 10s., and 16s. each. References and descriptive catalogues sent free.
 GEO. SIMPSON'S Patent Depot, 315c, Oxford-street, London.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDIES, for

Purifying the Blood, Regulating the Bowels, and Removing Vitiated Humours, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Scorbatic Affections, Costiveness, Skin Eruptions, deep-seated Ulcers, and all diseases of the Nervous System, from whatever cause, &c. Dr. BUCHAN'S celebrated DOMESTIC MEDICINES consist of the PATENT SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE SKIN OINTMENT, and CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE ESSENCE, never-failing remedies, affording at once a new lease of life to the sickly and aged of both sexes, whilst in addition imparting a beautiful and clear complexion, so anxiously sought for by all. Proved by the sworn testimonies made before the Lord Mayor of London, and sitting Magistrates. Sold by Buchan and Co., Patentees, 22, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, W., and all Chemists in Town and Country. Just published, gratis, or post-free for one stamp, Extracts from Dr. Buchan's Work, entitled, BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, being a Book of Reference, containing instructions for the cure of every ailment incidental to man, woman, or child. Prices:—Pills, per box, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.; Ointment, per pot, 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d.; Essence, per bottle, 11s., or family bottle containing four times that quantity, 33s. Agents:—Barclay and Sons, 75, Farringdon-street; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay and Co., 61, Oxford-street; Butler and Crispe, 4, Cheap-side; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street, London-bridge; R. Howden, 78, Gracechurch-street; Prout and Hansant, 229, Strand; Darby and Gorden, 110, Leadenhall-street, London.

Price 1s. post-free.

PULVERMACH'S MEDICO-GALVANIC Improved System of SELF-APPLICATION, of the Patent GALVANIC ANTI-RHEUMATIC CHAIN-BANDS, demonstrating the unequalled success obtained by their use in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, The Doloureux, Deafness, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Loss of Nervous or Functional Force. Most interesting Book, popularizing the wonderful results of Medical Galvanism, based on the soundest teachings of physiology, verified and tested by the first Authorities and Physicians of the world, and stating innumerable overwhelming authentic facts of prompt cures of long-standing diseases. Price 1s. (post-free). Direct from J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 73 Oxford-street, London (adjoining Princess's Theatre). All Book-sellers, News Agents, and appointed Agents for the sale of the Chain-Bands.
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AND

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BY

COLONEL J. K. PIPON,

Assistant Adjutant-general at Head Quarters.

AND

J. F. COLLIER, Esq.,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET. 1860.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 452.]

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 19	Burmah (Rangoon)	July 9
Madras	" 25	Bombay	" 23
Agra	" 17	Ceylon	" 29
China (Hong-Kong)	July 7.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency. Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under
1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.
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Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

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1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

We regret to say that our private advices from Bengal, received by the Calcutta Mail of the 20th July, are most unsatisfactory. The drought has continued for eight months, and from the Sutej to the Kurunnappa the scarcity is assuming the proportions of a famine. In some districts the people are already perishing, and the sale of children, the last terrible sign of Indian pauperism, has commenced. In all, the money-dealers are collecting their funds, cancelling orders for European goods, and preparing for a monopoly of food. The immediate result has been a total stagnation of trade in Calcutta. The warehouses are choked with goods, and sales can be effected only at a loss of twenty-five per cent. It is in the midst of distress unequalled for years that the new measures of taxation will be enforced. Already there are mutterings of popular resistance, and the people of Oude, where the tax has been enforced, complain loudly of oppression.

The political horizon is as cloudy as the mercantile. The Income-tax has passed, but the Tobacco Bill has been deprived of all its searching character, and the Licence-tax will probably be rejected. The Council and all the higher officials oppose it furiously. Nothing is heard of the Currency Bill, and a feeling of distrust is springing up towards Mr. Wilson. It is said he lacks organising force, and cannot overcome the resistance of boards and commissioners. He has awoke at last to the frightful increase of civil expenditure, but has only appointed a commission to inquire, a task which will waste twelve months. Add to these facts that Hyderabad, with its Mussulman population and Arab army, is drifting rapidly into anarchy, and we have reason sufficient, if not for apprehension, at least for cautious watchfulness.

The Indigo Commission was expected to close its sittings at Kishnagur in the course of another week, when it would return to Calcutta and receive any supplementary evidence that might be offered. Thus far the planters have been fully exonerated from the charges of oppression and cruelty brought against them, and the missionaries and a few civilians as clearly convicted of having adopted and circu-

lated all sorts of wild stories to their prejudice, without first taking the trouble to inquire into their authenticity. It has also been shown that the recent outrages originated in the belief entertained by the ryots that it was the wish of the Lieut.-governor that the cultivation of indigo should cease throughout Bengal.

The departure from India of Lieut.-general Sir James Outram, G.C.B., has called forth expressions of goodwill from all classes of the community. In Calcutta alone a thousand pounds were subscribed in one day for the purpose of presenting the veteran hero with a testimonial of the esteem in which he is universally held, by natives as well as by Europeans.

The Italians in Calcutta have held a meeting to express their sympathy with Garibaldi and the Sicilian patriots, and have subscribed 600 rupees to the fund.

The Knighthood of the Bath has been conferred on the puppet Maharajah of Nepal.

The Nawab of Moorshedabad, it is said, proposes very shortly to visit England.

The valuable collection of books and manuscripts constituting the library of the old East India Company will be removed by the 15th of next month to what was formerly the office of the Board of Control, in Cannon-row. The museum is also bound to the westward, and will be placed in Fife House, near the United Service Institution in Scotland-yard.

From China we learn that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had arrived at Shanghai. The allied forces had reached their respective places of rendezvous in the Gulf of Pecheli.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Lieut. David Arnot, 34th Madras L.I., at Madras, July 18; Lieut. A. J. Wight, 51st M.N.I., in Dover-street, Aug. 17.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. Stace, Lieut. Moncrieff, Maj. Agnew, Capt. Marshall, Capt. A. H. Godfrey, Maj. Agg. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. R. Jardine, Miss Garrett, Mr. Porter, Mr. Harbant, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Dunsnet. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. VanDyne, Mr. and Mrs. Umbgrove and child, Mr. Herkhout and infant, Mr. S. Scott, Mr. B. P. Martens. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Schultz. From COLOMBO.—Mr. Mair, Mr. Warden, Mr. Sawson, Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., Mr. J. H. Lod.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Sept. 1.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Keane, Mr. C. Temple, Capt. M. R. Grey, Maj. St. George, Lieut. Cott, Capt. Segrave, Mr. R. Grey, Maj. St. George, Lieut. Miles, Maj. Kemble, Capt. Henderson, Mrs. Resende and infant, Mr. G. Ghon, Mrs. Molue, Dr. Cameron. From MADRAS.—Mr. C. E. Plowden, Esq., Capt. A. Pritchard, M. Durand, Esq., Mr. W. and Mrs. Nagle, Mrs. Franklin, Lieut. J. W. Orr, Lieut. S. Cherry, A. Crawford, Capt. W. B. Fellowes. From COLOMBO.—Mrs. H. Dent and child, Mrs. Major and child, Mr. A. Kent.

BENGAL.

THE GOVERNMENTAL POLICY AND THE INTERLOPERS.

Although the Arms Bill has, through the exertion of the judges of the Supreme Court, been stripped of its most offensive clauses, the principle on which it is founded remains untouched. The policy of the Government of India remains unchanged with regard to Englishmen settling in India. So far as we can discern this policy, it is hostile to Europeans; it is one which all Europeans now settled in India think hostile, and which all who propose to invest capital in India, and either establish themselves or their friends and relations, will believe to be hostile. We think the time has now come for the Government of India to declare clearly and distinctly what its intentions are for the future with regard to Europeans settling in this country; what the policy is to be, that all may know what they have to expect in coming to India; that, in fact, they may know what to accept and what to avoid. Englishmen who came to India under the Company's Government, came as enemies to that corporation; they accepted their position, submitting to necessity, but remaining bitterly hostile as they bent under its intolerable yoke. They were not recognised as subjects, but as equals who entered into a treaty, and submitted to a power they could not resist, to gain their own objects. Under this treaty they were not permitted to hold lands or to be subject to courts, or to have any position whatever which would give them a hold in the country, and change their character from equals, who had temporarily given up their rights, to that of subjects claiming a right to remain in the country and obey its laws. The East India Company, in their endeavours to discourage the interloper, actually raised a privileged class, and when their own privileges were curtailed, were very much surprised to find that out of their old opponents they had created a very troublesome order, difficult to deal with, and who, now that the despotic powers of the company were withdrawn and the treaties abrogated, remained in possession of a so-called privilege they would by no means yield without a struggle. But the position of the English has altogether changed since the absolute annexation of India to the Crown of England, and the declaration that the Queen of England is Queen of India. It is now but fair and just to them, and those whom Mr. Wilson wishes to encourage to settle in India, that the Government should declare its policy, so that all may know what they have to expect in the future; and those who are already in India may make their arrangements accordingly. The principle of equality before the law—the principle so frequently alluded to in council—is that to be introduced at once and universally in every Act, and before any code of laws is prepared or proper courts are provided in which Englishmen can have confidence? Are Englishmen to be tried by Mohammedans and Hindoos in foreign languages, with laws translated from English into these foreign languages? Are Englishmen to be subject to Courts over which Assamese, Burmese, Bengalese, Colles, Suntuks, Ooryas, or Bheels preside? Is trial by jury to be denied to the Englishman living in the interior? Whatever is to be, for the sake of those whom the Government are inveigling by the promise of lands in the Tea districts, and coaxing into settling all over the country, assuring them that they are highly valued, that they will strengthen Government as settlers, should be clearly explained, that all may know what they are to expect as subjects residing in the country. This will be much better for all parties, for with a clearly defined policy regarding Europeans, who venture to come to the country and

live under it, can have no reason to complain if they find it unpleasant; if they find they are living amongst a hostile people, helpless, and treated as having no claim for other protection than is extended to the whole population, they have accepted the conditions and must be contented. Those who do not like the prospect can make arrangements to leave and seek their fortunes elsewhere. In thus making it clear what the design of Government may be for the future, Englishmen in the country will be enabled to meet it, and make their representations to Parliament and the people of England. When the policy is finally decided on, there can be no further resistance or heart-burnings on the question. Though no Englishman in his senses thinks that India is to be governed for the benefit of the few Englishmen in India, and the phrase is only one of those happy tricks of party which create a well-sounding cry to lead the unthinking away; yet whilst so believing, it is quite as evident that India is not to be governed at the expense of England or without benefit to her sons. If India is to gain by their residence, it is only some advantage which will tempt the Englishman to seek her shores. This is not a question for the people of India to answer, but for England who has conquered and is resolved on holding India. Whilst, then, the Government of India is holding out a bait to Englishmen, it is intolerable that a hidden barb should be preparing for the unhappy settler, which will make him complain all his life that he has been deceived. In the Presidency towns the question has not that importance which it has for those living in the Mofussil; the Europeans can live and carry on their business as merchants with comparative indifference to any policy, though they will no doubt deplore it much, if the result should be the gradual withdrawal of all the respectable classes of Europeans from the business of the interior, and the introduction of a class who will still further make the people regret the class of Englishmen who formerly settled amongst them.—*Englishman*.

INDIA FOR ITSELF.

The first fruit of taxation is economy, economy in the subject who pays and in the executive Government which spends and so undergoes a new responsibility. Even without a representative body to check expenditure and promote imperial economy, more powerful than the Legislative Council, it will henceforth not be difficult for the Indian Government to resist any attempt to apply its revenues to purely English wars with which it has no concern. That such an attempt will be made is most probable from the experience of the past, from the new military relation to England caused by the amalgamation of the armies, and from the probability of complications in Central Asia, and of a European war extending itself to eastern seas. The Indian Government has now two unanswerable arguments for resisting the pressure of the Home authorities. The Act of August 1858 expressly provides that "except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenue of India shall not, without the consent of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenue." But more effective than this is the fact that Indian money spent on English wars would be the fruit of financial measures which are justified only on the ground of their imperious necessity for the salvation of India itself. The moment an English ministry touches a rupee of Indian revenue for purposes other than Indian, it gives an imperial guarantee for the debt, it falsifies all its declarations through the mouth of Mr. Wilson. Our own frontiers are now continuous with those of nature. Only the most frightful anarchy will justify our absorbing the three great States in the centre of our dominions, Indore, Gwalior, and Hyderabad.

There is a distinct pledge that the money we are now lavishing on the China war will be repaid, and meanwhile it represents our contribution to the home charges for India. Except local emements we have no war to fear in Hindostan. As yet the black cloud of a French war in the East is no bigger than a man's hand. That would upset all our calculations, and strain all our resources. But with that exception, India, like Europe, seems likely to enter on a forty years' peace, when taxation, commerce, and a despotic form of constitutionalism shall go hand in hand, and shall do as much for her as the Reform Bill and Sir Robert Peel have done for England.

But that we have reason for jealous watchfulness over the application of our hard-won revenues is evident when we consider that nearly half our present debt has been created by wars not necessary for the prosperity or extension of our empire in the East. By the returns of 1836 and '37 it was shown, that if we would only keep our hands from needless fighting, we might save some crore and a-half annually, even as our income then stood. With the increase since then made to it, in addition to this we might have had four or five crores annually at our credit, and at this rate, and by this time, not only have paid off the whole of our debt, but have been enabled to commence and complete the whole of our railway lines now in process of construction. Colonel Sykes stated before the committee in 1852 that up to that date the India-house had been kept in the dark as to the actual charges of the Chinese and Afghan wars of 1838-42, and of the Burmese war then in progress, so that we must be thrown very much on a surmise. Of the expenses of the annexation of Scinde and Gwalior campaigns of 1843 and the Punjab war of 1845-46 we can barely form a conjecture. The Murree Hill raid of 1844-45, when we had 6,000 men four months in the field, most probably cost a million or so. The Kholapore war of 1844-45, when 7,000 men were occupied eight months, must have cost considerably more than this. Postponing an attempt to estimate for the present, we come to the following fact:—In 1842, when Sir Robert Peel introduced the Income-tax he set down the charges of the Afghan war betwixt 1838-41 at fourteen millions. The war of retribution between March and November, 1842, with the loss of our treasure and munitions at Cabul, could scarcely be set down at less than three millions—bringing up the charges of the Dooranee Alliance to seventeen millions. Scinde, during the first eighteen months of our rule, putting together the charges of the conquest and those of the Murree expedition at the end of the following year, may be safely set down at three millions at least. The gross annual charges of Scinde in excess of income have within the past seventeen years amounted, as shown by the accounts, to above nine millions—giving the grand total of twelve millions at least. William Napier called it "the tail of the Afghan storm." In place of the Dooranee Alliance forming any justification of the conquest, it afforded the strongest warning against it. In the words of the Simla Proclamation of October, 1842, our real policy was then "to keep the rivers of the Punjab and Indus and the mountain passes beyond between the British army and an enemy approaching from the West, instead of betwixt the army and its supplies." We are altogether at sea as to the charges of the Gwalior campaign of 1843, and the Sikh war of 1845-46, nor are we sure that either could have been avoided. Sir Charles Napier's threat in April, 1845, of invading the Punjab, provoked the Sikhs to cross the Sutlej next December, and rendered an attack on them inevitable. The second Sikh war of 1848-49 was a corollary from the first: the two probably cost seven or eight millions; but this sum was really due by India. In 1852 Sir James Melville stated in his evidence, that thirty millions sterling had been spent within the previous twenty years on wars in India, twenty millions of which had been added to our debt. The Bill for the Burmese war had not then been rendered; we had 8,000 men a twelvemonth in the field, and may set it down at some three millions. To this

falls to be added our share of the charges of the China war in 1839—amounting to some two millions, but not brought to book till 1854. With the charges of the Persian war of 1856-57, amounting to about five millions, our bill, therefore, will stand as follows, dropping the Gwalior and two Sikh campaigns and those of Kolapore and Burmah:—

Affghanistan, 1838 to 1842 ...	£17,000,000
Scinde, from 1843 to 1860 ...	12,000,000
The Chinese and Persian Gulf Wars, 1838 to 1843, and 1856 to 1857 ...	5,000,000
	£34,000,000

But one-half of this, twenty millions or more, was money borrowed at the rate of five per cent., and if we assume the interest of this to have gone back for fifteen years only, and take no account of compound interest, we shall have a matter of seven or eight millions to add to the little bill, which is charged on the revenues of India without one shadow of justification, excepting that the law permits that it should be so. The wars of Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough were devised and undertaken when the Governors-general were in the North West Provinces with absolute power. In September, 1850, Sir John C. Hobhouse stated that he had ordered the Affghan war—but that, unknown at the time to the Board of Control, Lord Auckland had intended to recommend it to them. The great majority of the members of the Calcutta Council were opposed to these wars. They were protested against and denounced by nearly every member of the India-house. But what of that? The Act of 1775 had made the Board of Control supreme, and if the whole revenues of India, including the dividends of the proprietors, had been appropriated for Imperial purposes, it was as the first President of the Board of Control, Dundas, boasted at the time, quite within the compass of the Act.

With the express declaration of the Act of 1858, and the still stronger argument of an obnoxious Income-tax, it will be the fault of the tax-payers of India if the history of the next twenty years has facts like these to record. To us, India is valuable only as it increases the glory of England by adding to her military prestige, and enabling her to play her part as the Sovereign of Southern Asia. But to risk a financial deficit again by allowing an English minister to rifle the Indian purse, is to risk our eastern empire, to strip England of half her glory.—*Friend of India.*

THE BENGALIEE.

"Fiat Experimentum in Corpore Vili."—As it seems to have been determined that our nostrums, recipes, and infallible cures for a diseased constitution, which have in successive ages purged and strengthened the hardy Britisher, and have made him the tough and independent citizen whom we see before us, shall be tried upon the fortunate natives of India, it is certainly just as well that we should begin with Bengal. The Bengalee rather likes our political pharmacopoeia than otherwise, will swallow readily all that we administer, and feels really something more like a man afterwards than he did before. And, if the effervescent mixtures get into his head, cause him to annoy his physicians by disorderly and troublesome behaviour, nothing is easier than to trip up young Bengal, tie him on to a shutter, and lay him down in some cool corner of Government-house until he comes round. Whereas, the incautious administration of exciting political drinks to the stalwart patients of the North West, to warlike and comparatively courageous Pathans, Rajpoots, and Seikhs, would be comparatively more dangerous and ticklish experimentalism. Therefore, the announcement that the English Government are thinking of establishing an open Legislative and Representative Council in Calcutta affects not too severely our nervous system. The Bengalees will have it all to themselves for some time to come. The Baboos have the impudence to pretend to represent Hindustan, and in this matter we in the North West are fain to give them rope enough, so long as they will keep their representative

puppet-show from travelling beyond Benares, and do not try to interfere with us practically. A Legislative Representative Council for Bengal! Truly the nation has progressed rapidly since a century back; their apparent position in Hindustan has become completely reversed. They who were the lowest now call themselves the highest and first. They have seemingly made as much progress as England since the Heptarchy. And young Bengal is naturally pleased with himself, being perfectly sure that all this is the fruit of his own heroic endeavours and aspirations, wherefore he congratulates himself upon his great intellectual capacity and enormous mental superiority over the other natives of India.

The manner in which England is heaping her political privileges and institutions upon her Indian subjects is very characteristic, and the result will evolve phenomena worthy of consideration. The Bengalees naturally fancy that they are fully entitled to all that they can get, and that it is all the fruit of their meritorious progress in science and education. As the taste for political excitement is not dulled by gratification, it is not extraordinary to find that the more they obtain, the more clamorous they become and will become, and of course more impatient of any assumption of superiority on our part. Now, though we own that we have not much sympathy with young Bengal, yet we cannot help remonstrating at this unfair treatment of him. We are leading the poor youth on to his own destruction. We are teaching him to believe that a superficial education, and a sort of exercise of his imitative powers in copying the tone of our political writers and mimicking the proceedings of our national assemblies, will enable him to assert and maintain his rights and claims to British freedom and independence. Whereas we all must see that it is the most heartless joke upon the Baboos, and that as soon as they bring their pretensions into collision with our real and dominant superiority, we shall be forced in self defence to trip them up and give them a mortifying tumble. It is very hard upon them, because we shall have encouraged them to make themselves ridiculous—just as it is not fair to give a boy champagne and then whip him for getting tipsy. We completely deceive the Bengalee by the wonderful liberality and benevolence of our Government, and he characteristically takes all advantage of these qualities. He has discovered, much to his astonishment, that he may abuse the Sirkar and its officers in the public papers without any unpleasant results.

Anonymous attacks suit him admirably, and he works that engine with vigour. He has found out that he may even sneer at our religion—that he may revile English settlers generally at public meetings, and that Government will prevent the interlopers from thrashing the breath out of his carcase. He sees that he may hold public meetings and oppose in every way Government measures—above all, that he is not contradicted when he declares his undoubted right to object to taxation, to have a voice in the election of representatives, and a share in the government of India. He observes that the English enjoy these privileges, and education has taught him that he has a right to demand them, while no one tells him that he is not to have them. On the contrary, through mistaken kindness, and to stop his intolerable noise, he gets every now and then fresh political sugar-plums to suck.

Will any one have the boldness to tell us fairly what the logical consequence of these things will be? We are teaching the Bengalees to assert their grand political rights, and are indulging in all their dreams of enlightened progress to any extent, yet we carefully conceal from them, and they are far too young in the world's history to perceive that national independence and liberty, merely by the consent and indulgence of a dominant race, is a mockery and deception. At present we are giving them line, but we can pull the string at any moment, and the time must come when we shall be obliged to do so, lest our friend escape altogether, and then the pull must be obeyed unless indeed the string breaks. We

must check the Bengalees at some point in their career, or else they will get beyond our control. And if they do, the latter state of these unfortunates will be far worse than the first. For the warlike tribes of the North will pour down upon the intellectual and educated millionaires of rich Bengal, and the inhabitants will discover to their sorrow that they had been following will-o'-the-wisp in their pursuit after national independence, and that all the blessings and privileges of civilisation have no other given basis or root save in the physical courage, resolution, and bodily prowess of a nation.

The supposition that the Bengalees are capable of turning the tables upon us is of course an absurdity, and, therefore, as we observed at the commencement, this political experimenting is comparatively harmless if confined to that region. Yet, if representative assemblies and elections by suffrage be really introduced, we cannot allow the Bengalees for a moment to keep up the ludicrous assumption that they represent anything more than a rich province of Hindostan. The North-west and the Punjab, the grand historical seats of empire, must take their share in the movement, and will soon reduce the pretensions of the Bengalees to their proper level. But herein lies the danger. The whole of India will learn political combination, the arts of factious opposition, and the enormous power of thwarting and paralysing the Government by mere constitutional methods, which their numerical superiority and national ingenuity will give to them. The British Government will find itself alone on the Treasury Bench, with all India in the opposition, and the leader of the opposition will move and carry the vote of non-confidence in the Britishers. Whereupon we come to a dead lock, out of which we are only extricated by a shameful resort to that old exploded, unconstitutional, barbarous institution, the British bayonet, and—"As you were."—*Mofussilite.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—The dividend of the Oriental Gas Company for the last year was 3 per cent., free of Income-tax. Gas makes its way in Calcutta but slowly. The apathy of the natives, in whose hands house property chiefly is, and the changing nature of European society, operate against its speedy introduction.

THE RAJAH KONDEPESUR SING of Seebasagar, who has been kept at Burdwan under surveillance, is not allowed to return to his native country as he had solicited. He is a young man, and would be a mere dupe in the hands of his amlah. He may, if he likes, reside in any other district of Bengal besides Burdwan.

SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.—A new monthly Bengali periodical has just appeared, the *Jyoti-ratnakar*. It gives sixteen quarto pages, with three columns each, good type and paper, for Rs. 3-4 annually. It contains abundance of tolerable poetry on various subjects, a tale of olden days, and short articles on the affairs of the day—China, Darjeeling, indigo planting, the state of Bengal.—The *Bhaskar* mentions that lately at Fyzabad the earth fell in on men digging a well; a number of people rushed up to remove the earth, but they found the men suffocated. A woman who went to see it, on returning to her house, what should she see but a tiger there devouring her young child! He states also that a Marwarri merchant lately at Uterpara cooking his food in a room of the bazaar saw a large hole there and poked a stick in, on withdrawing it a large snake came out and bit him on the hand; he died in ten hours, though medical aid was speedily given. The fact is, unless remedies are given at once, there is no chance of recovery from snake bites.—The *Bhaskar* has a long article on the Income-tax; he is in hopes that as it has been so long delayed it may not be eventually passed. He says the country is bad enough already, provisions very dear, and many only able to have a couple of handfuls of rice as their daily food. At Chandernagore a native hung himself some years ago,

not being able to support his family; but if the Income-tax passes hanging will become very common. He trusts that the English editors will not advocate this tax on the poor; they feed on spirits and flesh, but a poor Hindoo is satisfied with the broth of Chingri fish.—The *Bhaskar*, in a long editorial on Sir C. Trevelyan, congratulates his readers on the fulfilment of his prophecy that Sir C. Trevelyan's recall, so far from being his extinction, would be his glorification, and he refers his readers to the eulogiums pronounced on Sir Charles by the House of Parliament, and the menaces held out in Parliament to Sir C. Wood in case he did not state the grounds of his recall that it would be as easy for Sir C. Wood to bring a lotus from the sky as to overcome Sir Charles Trevelyan's friends; but the real grounds of Sir Charles's dismissal was the English wanted money, and when they require this they are without shame, and no other native equals them in this grasping for money.—The *Probhakur* has a long editorial on the Arms Bill; in it he points out what the policy of Lord Macaulay and others was against class legislation, but now he says the stench of European prejudice is become manifest and is opposed not only to the principles of all Europeans in India, but in its inculcating partiality in the laws is a great crime. He has a long dissertation also on the probable successor to Lord Canning and on the state of East Bengal, owing to the quarrels of Zemindars, referring particularly to two individuals whose names he forbears to mention.—*Hurkuru*.

THE KING OF AVA.—A "Journal of Events" containing a record of Colonel Phayre's last visit to the Court of the King of Burmah at Mandalay, the new capital, has been published. The conversations between his Majesty and the Commissioner of Pegu are somewhat amusing. The first of the four interviews was of a private and unofficial character. The King was particular in his inquiries as to the health of Queen Victoria and the number of her children. He dwelt on his own friendship for the English since the last war, and asked if he had not acted as a friend when he sent Rs. 10,000 to the Relief Fund. He declared friendship to be better than gold, elephants, horses and worldly prosperity, and referred Colonel Phayre to the "Hitopades" in confirmation of his remark, promising him at the same time a copy of the work. The King was then presented with a treatise on anatomy translated into Burmese, and with a human skeleton, for which he had asked on a previous occasion. After some moralising on the uncertainty of life, he rated the Commissioner for not having studied the "550 dzats" with which he had presented him. He questioned him on the contents of the Mahardza Weng, remarking at the close,—"Phayre has studied the book well." He invited the embassy to witness the performance of the "Mahan," a drama, and to return to Mandalay when the buildings were completed. The King is one of the best scholars in Burmah.

THE NEW TAXES IN OUDE.—We (*Englishman*) have been very particular in making inquiries in Oude as to the working of the Income-tax scheme in the form in which it has been developed by the Chief Commissioner of that province. The letters which we have received in reply tend to but one and the same conclusion, and that is, that the new taxes have caused no excitement, except in Lucknow itself, and even there it is supposed to be instigated by the lower order of clerks. These people, with the *Oude Gazette* as their organ, have been engaged, like the Parsees at Bombay, in getting up a vague though popular cry, in the hope thereby of screening themselves from the operation of the tax. We are assured, however, that the action which has lately been brought against that journal for libel will prove how utterly false and groundless are the complaints of oppression and tyranny in which it has lately indulged. It is a fact that throughout the district the most perfect order prevails; the people admit the legality and justice of the measure, and even the landowners are satisfied with its provisions. It was considered, indeed, in some

quarters, that the method of assessment by the lump was not so theoretically fair as that introduced by Mr. Wilson, but it was also felt that, should the advantages of the latter be manifest after a short trial, it would be quite possible to revert to it. The new talookdare system was prospering, and, altogether, the condition of Oude was in the highest degree promising.

JESSORE, July 13.—Grant, Eden, Herschell, the missionaries, and the zemindars have got our ryots to rise at last, which, considering it is the middle of the manufacturing time, is no joke. Men in shoals from the Hazrapore, Beejoolie, Sericole, Neschindipore, Ramnaghur, Nohutta, and Meerungunge concerns have complained to our joint magistrates. The only concerns from which the ryots have not yet complained are Muddenderry and Babookally, but they are daily expected. The ferries and the roads towards the Magoora station are crowded, and every one asks every one he meets, "What are you going to do?" who generally replies, "Try my luck; if I can get four to six rupees a beegal more by repudiating my agreement and advances, and by offering my plant as *nugdee*, i. e., cash purchase, why should not I? and especially as all the factories are to be shut up after this manufacture by order of Government; the Moonsiff, who has just returned from Calcutta, says so." The managers of almost all the concerns have induced many of their ryots to go on quietly; but no sooner has one village settled down than another rises; for the masses of ryots going through the different concerns to the joint magistrate's kutcherry are upsetting the minds of the best intentioned men. Golucknath Chowdree, the Digapoteya Rajah's naib, has summoned a lot of the Rajah's ryots from the Sericole, Ramnaghur, Nohutta, Hazrapore, and Meerungunge concerns to prepare them to go up before the commissioners, and other people have sent for their ryots from the Neschindipore concern for the same purpose. The rivers, fortunately, are as yet six feet below their lowest height at this date, or one-half the plant in this part of the country would have been under water, while this delightfully destructive state of affairs is going on; in the mean time not a planter can get even half his number of vats filled. Out of fifty-two I have twelve to eighteen working, the increase or decrease being according to the daily will of the ryots; whereas there is plant enough to fill the whole complement for the next thirty days, and the produce at present is at its best, that is, about twenty seers per vat of sixty bundles, light measurement. This is only the beginning of the end, for the combination now taught the Bengalees on a grand scale is a lesson which they will never forget, and had they known it before 1858, not an Englishman nor a single white face would have been left in the country excepting in the native's Zenanas, notwithstanding the bosh some people will write of, and think that the decennial settlement kept by the Bengal Zemindars with us, which said decennial settlement was an attempt at a do by Lord Cornwallis and his advisers, and who were themselves most beautifully sold by the Zemindars. For a case in point, read that of Goroo Dass Roy v. Ram Rutton Roy, decided last year by Mr. Seyton Karr, and in which sell the Zemindars were not a little, but very greatly assisted by the Government Kanoo-ngos Ameens and the Bundobustee Omlah.—*Englishman*.

KANGRA.—The fourteen lots of waste land in the district of Kangra, believed to be fit for tea cultivation, were sold by auction on the 2nd July, as advertised. The whole did not realise more than Rs. 8,000, and only in two cases was there spirited competition. The fourteen lots were purchased by eight European gentlemen. The present assessment has nineteen years to run, during which no revenue will be required by the Government. After that period the land will be assessed at one rupee an acre. The average sum paid was Rs. 2-8 an acre, the price at which the coffee plantations in Ceylon were originally sold. Why not sell the land in fee-simple at once?

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS.—The *Oude Gazette* states that the cost of the Governor-general's recent tour is Rs. 37,50,000.

NYNÉE TAL, June 27.—The Lieutenant-governor N. W. Provinces and staff will remain at this station up to the 10th of November next, after which date his honour's camp will proceed to Agra, where he intends to stay for some time. Dr. Clarke, the inspector of jails N. W. Provinces, accompanies the Lieutenant-governor to Agra, whence he proceeds direct to Benares, evidently to lay the foundation of the long-proposed central prison buildings. He then proceeds on a tour of inspection into the districts of Ghazepore, Goruckpore, Azimghur, Juanpore and Mirzapore. In the course of fifteen or twenty days the inspector will return to Agra, from whence he accompanies the Lieutenant-governor to Saugor and Jubbulpore. A friend writing from the Punjab says, that there was a rumour afloat in his station, to the effect that the offices of the civil auditors of the North West Provinces and of the Punjab are to be abolished, and that there will be only one audit office at Calcutta, which will transact the business of all the presidencies, Madras and Bombay excepted. How far this report is correct we, being placed at such an immense distance from the seat of Government, are not in a position to say. From the *Delhi Gazette* of a recent date I learn that Mr. Wilson has not sanctioned the estimate of three lacs of rupees for building several public offices of Allahabad. If not, does the great financier intend to remove the seat of Government from Allahabad to Agra again? Such an idea I should think is absurd, since two and a half lacs of rupees have already been disbursed to Mr. Thornhill by Lord Canning for building the civil line roads, and for other municipal purposes at Allahabad. Besides the above sum, a lac of rupees has been paid by order of the Governor-general to the East Indians, as a loan to build their bungalows, in order to domicile at that station. Rumours are also heard regarding the establishment of an imperial board. The weather here, since the late rains, has been delightfully cool.

CENTRAL ASIA.—The position of affairs in Central Asia is noticed by the *Friend of India* in the following extract:—"Some of the North-west journals have of late contained letters drawing a gloomy picture of the state of the country beyond our frontier from the Cabul river to the Oxus. Encounters between the armies of Dost Mahomed and those of Turkistan have been described with a detail apparently truthful. The death of one of the Ameer's sons has been distinctly asserted. These reports are the exaggerations of native news-writers. The truth is only this. The Ameer has been for some time menaced by Bokhara and some of the half independent tribes on the Oxus. He has accordingly sent up reinforcements, but no encounter has yet taken place. Sirdar Azim Khan, the son whom rumour killed, sent in a letter to our Government three weeks ago. He is governor of the newly annexed province of Koondooz. There will be troubles enough in Central Asia when old Dost Mahomed dies. France and Russia will then both be busy. Our frontier is too well marked by nature, and our experience of Cabul too unpleasant to admit of our being tempted in any case beyond the valley of Peshawar and the gorges of the Sulimans.

ASSAM.—The tea planters of Luckenpore have expressed their disapproval of driving ryots by taxation from their lands in order to secure their labour on the plantations. Such a course would increase the difficulty of getting rice and other provisions, and would be detrimental both to planters and labourers. The earnings of a cooly are from 4-8 to 8 rupees per month. Government considers the imposition of a higher land tax inadvisable, if not impossible. "The object is to devise a tax that would not discourage the employment of labour and capital in any way, whether upon the cultivation of land or for any other profitable purpose." Exclusive of the labourers the Assam Company employ there are in the district only 2,000 coolies engaged in the manufacture of tea, and of these only one-tenth are natives of the district. The India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers have not yet begun to run to Assam, as promised by Government.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—The *Hurkaru* learns that Mr. Riddell has recommended the appointment of two additional Postmasters-general, one in the Rewah territories, and the other in the Punjab, for the more efficient management of the postal department in those parts of the country, with a salary of Rs. 1,500 each and other office establishments of 400 or 500 rupees respectively.

LIBEL CASE.—The case of *Gordon versus Brett* was tried on the 11th July at the Supreme Court, on the plea side. It was an action for libel against the managing proprietor of the *Englishman* newspaper, in respect of two libellous articles which appeared in that journal on the 13th and 14th April reflecting on the plaintiff's character. The libel arose from the re-publication in the *Englishman* of an article from the *Times*, commenting upon the fraudulent misappropriation for many years of funds the property of the Aberdeen bank, by parties connected with that bank, and from an original article appearing in the same number of the *Englishman*, directly asserting that the plaintiff was one of the actors in these fraudulent transactions. A separate libel was made out against the *Englishman* in consequence of that paper, in reply to a letter of remonstrance from the plaintiff's attorneys, publishing a second original article, and repeating the assertion made in the first article. The matter was compromised by the defendant making, through his counsel, an ample apology to the plaintiff for the insertion of the obnoxious articles, and as it was shown by Mr. Peterson, the defendant's counsel, that no malice actuated the conduct of the *Englishman* in the matter, the apology was accepted. Verdict by the judge, nominal damages and costs as between attorney and client.

SHOWER OF BLOOD.—The *Futtegur* correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* states that that district was visited with a shower of blood. A cart load of the earth was brought in for the purpose of being analysed.

A VACANCY.—The *Rangoon Times* regrets to have to record the death of a distinguished Burmese statesman, his Excellency the Pabai Woonggyee, or minister of state, for the department of public works in the Government of his Majesty the King of Burmah.

MURREE.—The Punjab Government has granted a site and Rs. 1,000 for a Presbyterian Church at the Sanatorium of Murree. One of the American missionaries, stationed at Rawul Pindce, will conduct the service.

FORCIBLE VACCINATION.—We hear that Dr. Christon has been forcibly vaccinating the children of some people at Koloo, in the Simlah hills; the Governor-general, on the matter being brought to his attention, ordered the doctor to be removed from Simlah.

ROYALTY IN RAGS.—Government has sanctioned an allowance of eight rupees a month to Amanee Begum, one of the wives of the King of Delhi, and three rupees for each of her two daughters.

CAPTAIN DICKENS, officiating secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, will in all probability proceed to England in September next, to aid Colonel Baker in the same department under the Secretary of State for India.

THE CHIEF OF KOTAH has applied for permission to adopt a son and heir, but it is said the Governor-general has refused to recognise the adoption.

CASHMERE.—An officer has been appointed to survey the River Ravee through Cashmere, to which the Maharaja at first objected, but his doubts have been overruled.

THE NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY has now fairly started. Its capital is £120,000, divided into 6,000 shares. The mines are held upon a nominal yearly rental of ten pounds for the first five years. Both the iron and the coal in this district have been known for twenty years, and the chief drawback in the way of working them has been as usual the want of cheap transit. The prospect of having the railway three years hence has encouraged the formation of the company.

JHANSI.—We hear from Indore that the adopted son of the Rancee of Jhansi has been discovered by the resident, and he confirms the fact of the death of the Rancee, which has hitherto been considered as somewhat doubtful.

"NOT CAUGHT YET."—A reward of ten thousand rupees has been offered in Rajpootana for the apprehension of Prince Ferozeshah.

BANK DIRECTORS.—The rule prohibiting the Government directors of the Bank of Bengal to receive any remuneration from the bank funds has been abrogated, and they will be authorized in future to draw, like their mercantile colleagues in the direction, a fee of Rs. 25 for their attendance at each meeting of the directors. Lord Dalhousie was always against the measure, and the Government directors of the said bank should now thank Mr. Wilson for this concession.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.—A meeting held at the Town-hall, on Saturday, the 14th July, for the purpose of expressing the respect and gratitude of the residents of Calcutta to Sir James Outram, in recognition of his military career and services, was most numerously attended. Besides the two Judges of the Supreme Court, barristers, and the respectable European merchants, &c., there were many of the civil servants present on the occasion. The speeches were good. An address was voted to Sir James, and a committee, composed of Europeans and natives, was appointed to collect subscriptions for a testimonial expressive of the admiration felt for him.

BARRACKPORE.—A letter from Barrackpore, dated 2nd July, states that H.M.'s 6th Royal Regiment had been inspected from half-past twelve to three o'clock, by the new Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency appeared much pleased, and praised the commanding officer, Colonel Robertson, for the appearance and discipline of his men. The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by General Sir John Hearsay and the station staff; every barrack house was visited, and his Excellency appeared gratified with the regularity and system observed in the regiment, and the dinner tables spread with white cloths, covered with delf of the come colour, and very substantial food, to say nothing of the bouquets of flowers in honour of the occasion. This fine regiment has two hundred men in hospital with fever, but up the present time without any casualties.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have notified to the public that in future they are prepared to realise interest due on Government paper, placed in deposit with them by constituents, at the same charge as the other banks do the same business. The convenience of this arrangement to the public is evident.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 11. Undaunted, Clair, London.—12. Tubal Cain, Wells, Rangoon; Francis, Dunford, Madras; str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—14. Maggie Miller, Johns, London.—16. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; Rupsima Anna Maria, Miller, Rangoon; De-fiance, Galloway, London; Colonel Burney, Cook, Rangoon.—18. Str. Fire Queen, Baker, Port Blair.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Maggie Miller.—Mr. J. C. Hollingsworth, Mrs. and Miss Johns.
Per str. Burmah.—Capt. Miller, Mr. Gray, Col. Playre, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Charterton, Mr. Hall, G. Grounds, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mr. W. Stables.
Per Colonel Burney.—C. Spence.
Per str. Fire Queen.—Lieut. Warden, Mrs. Warden and child, Capt. Hulke, Capt. and Mrs. Keighly.
Per str. Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Cottam, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Prince Gholam Mahomed, Prince Ferook Buekt, Prince Feroze Shah, Mr. Knighton, Mr. Brook, Capt. Pond, Lieut. Chilton, Mrs. Irvine, Capt. Curtis, Capt. Seale, Capt. Holdsworth, Lieut. Strike, Lieut. Evans, E. Hay, G. Appleby, E. Mammoth, John Bods, F. Buist, Mrs. Lawrence. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Pearson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Reay, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. DeSouza, Mr. Debourel, Lieut. Tryford. From ADEN.—Mrs. Mayer and child. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Gray.
Per Seringapatam.—G. Kotts, Esq.
Per Undaunted.—Mr. Jervis, Miss Oxborough, Messrs. Emmanuel, Woodcock, and Park.
Per Tubal Cain.—Mr. Warman, Mr. Seales.

DEPARTURES.

June 29. Lalla Rookh, Connibee, Liverpool; City of Glasgow, Carnaghan, London.—July 1. Angelina, Blandin, Mauritius.—2. William Brown, Ilensworth, Mauritius; Talbot, Spencer, London.—3. Marquard Family, Batta, Singapore and Hong Kong; Henry Herbeck, Truc, New York; Napoleon,

Carrier, New York; Fairlie, Cowan, Mauritius.—4. Reunion, Fernand, Bordeaux; Maria Sones, Irvine, Hong Kong.—5. Str. Baltic, Melville, Rangoon and Moulmein.—6. Str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez; Chowringhee, Evans, London; Desilles, Giraud, Mauritius; Immaculee Conch, Moreaux, Mauritius.—7. Progress, Purchase, Batavia.—8. Asteroid, Gardner, Hong Kong.—9. Arethusan, Clark, London via St. Helena; Canova, Hayes, New York; Deva, Hall, Port Blair.—10. Herbert, Bangs, Boston.—11. Moorestort, Coulthurst, Mauritius; Gloriana, Stewart, London.—12. Nusrat Shaw, Wise, Moulmein.—20. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia, for MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Capt. D. Grant. For GALLE.—Mr. James Loos, Mr. H. Poett. For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Garrett. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. Donald, Sir James Outram. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. F. Stace, Mr. Mair, Lieut. Moon-criff, Maj. Agg, Capt. Agnew. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Kersey, Mr. C. Temple, Capt. and Mrs. Comber and infant, Maj. Walcott, Capt. A. H. Godfrey, Segrave, Henderson, Mr. R. Grey, Maj. St. George, Lieut. Miles, Maj. Kenble, Mrs. Rennie and infant, Mr. G. Glinn, Mrs. Moline, Dr. Cameron.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 18, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	3 8 to 3 4	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	17 4 to 17 0	
Ditto, 5 do.....	3 0 to 2 12	
3rd Sicca Rupee 4 do.....	20 4 to 20 4	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.....	8 0½ to 8 0½	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	4½ per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. with documents, do.....	2 0½ to 2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.....	2 0
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	2 0

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 88
5½ ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 95
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	5900 to 5950
Agra Bank.....	500	" 660 to 665
Delhi Bank.....	500	" Nominal.
India General Steam.....	1000	" 1550 to 1560
Ganges Company.....	500	" 600 to 605
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	" 1650 ex. div.
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	1000	" 600
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70	" 72 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445	" 530 to 550
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	" 950 to 975
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10	" par.
Assam Company.....	200	" 395 to 400
East-India Railway Company.....	230	" par.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	60	" 5 dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 4 to 10 5
Doubloons.....	" 32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	" 15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	" 21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	" 15 2 to 15 8
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia).....	" 14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, nonq. Co.'s Rs. 100.....	" 106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 22 0 to 223 8
Mexican do.....	" 222 8 to 223 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to £2.
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, July 19).—There has been little or no activity evinced in our market since last mail, owing chiefly to the small quantity of produce in the market. We expect a liberal supply on the opening of the rivers, when we hope to report transactions on a larger scale, but which will mainly depend on holders reducing their present prices. **Hides.**—Hides have been in pretty fair demand all round at former prices. **Oilseeds.**—**Linseed.**—The inferior kinds have gone up an anna and a half per maund, owing to purchases to some extent having been made by the Greeks in such quantities. The prices of superior sorts remain unaltered. **Rape Seed.**—There are four or five purchasers now in the market, and prices are Rs. 3-2 to 3-8 per maund. Stocks moderate. **Salt-petre.**—In anticipation of arrivals purchasers are unwilling to operate largely. Calcutta refined is scarce, and maintains its price, being Rs. 10-4 for 1 per cent. refractions. **Rice** is not so active as it was on the date of last mail, little being done in cleaned table sorts. **Seeta**, Rs. 3-12 to 4-4 per Bazar maund; **Ballum** at 2-4 to 2-9 ditto; **Moonghy**, none in the market. **Raw Silk.**—No **Bund silk** in the market. The market is very active, and arrivals very slow and small, which meet ready sales at extreme prices. **Silk Piece Goods.**—**Cornals.**—A moderate amount of business done for this mail at previous prices.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, July 19).—The long-continued dullness in our market has increased considerably during the last fortnight. **Grey Shirtings.**—Owing to the large arrival the prices of all descriptions of these goods have declined about 2 annas per piece. 39-inches 60 reeds at Co.'s Rs. 3-9; do. 64 do. at

yellow evening light, it felt more like an autumn than a June evening at home; and to-day the thermometer is below seventy even in the cabin, though there is a hot sun shining through a sky of cloudless blue, with a pure exhilarating atmosphere around.—*China Mail.*

CEYLON.

Colombo, July 28.—At Colombo the drought has continued unabated. July is generally one of our driest months, but this year it has been drier than usual—instead of compensating for the deficiency of rain in April, May, and June. For the first six months of 1860 the rain-fall at Colombo was only twenty-three inches, against fifty inches in the corresponding period of 1859, and against the average of forty-two inches. That is, in the first six months of 1860 we have had little more than half the average supply of rain. The deficiency seems to be general over the island. Rain has recently fallen on the hills, but too late for many of the lower districts. In the higher regions of the hill country they have been more fortunate, and in some of them, doubtless, the very deficiency of rain, so detrimental in the low country, will lead to an increased yield of coffee. Over the majority of the coffee districts, however, there can be no doubt that, from the effects of drought and bug—the “white bug” being especially prevalent—there will be a serious falling off. Mean time the old crop continues to leave our shores. During the fortnight three vessels have sailed for London with 18,244 cwts. of coffee, in the proportions of 14,932 plantation, and 3,312 native. Our shipments are now 577,000 against 534,000 cwts. to the corresponding period of the previous season. The increase is thus 43,000 cwts., and this, notwithstanding a falling off in native of no less than 37,000 cwts. The increase in plantation has not only made this good but given us the excess of 43,000 cwts., above noticed. The shipments of plantation in the ten months of the three previous seasons averaged about 350,000 cwts. In the ten months of the present season we have shipped 428,000 cwts., or 78,000 cwts. above the average. We have now only two months of the season before us, so that we may form an approximate estimate of what the outturn of both kinds in 1859-60 will be. There seems to be no chance that in the two months we can send away 12,000 cwts. of native as we did last season. Let us say the half, or 6,000. On the other hand, instead of 28,000 cwts. of plantation we think we may reckon on 40,000 cwts. If our anticipations are realised, the exports for the season ending 30th September next will be—plantation, 468,000 cwts.; native, 154,000 cwts. Total, 622,000 cwts. That will be 20,000 cwts. above our largest previous export for one season. Had the native only increased in the same proportion as plantation the total of 700,000 would have been reached. In the season now about to commence we fear we can scarcely calculate on 500,000 cwts. The shipments of coconut oil are also in excess of last season, and the encouraging advices from home are calculated to give a fresh impetus to the trade in this article. Cinnamon, coir, and plumbago keep well up, and altogether our prospects, but for the drought, might be reckoned very good.

Our Governor, and the General Commanding the Forces having both left us, and the Anglican Bishop having applied for leave to retire on his pension, it is probable that by the beginning of 1861 we shall have a complete new set of dignitaries in Church and State. We have a new and very efficient Chief-Justice already. We wish the Home Government would forget to send us a Bishop—but as we cannot hope for such a negative blessing, let us trust that a man may be sent at whose birth the star of peace was in the ascendant.—*Ceylon Overland Observer.*

THE STRAITS.

INCREASE OF PIRACY.—In the beginning of April last nine large Lanun pirate prahus made their appearance in the Java sea, making descents upon several of the islands lying off the south coast of Madura, but they were not very successful in their attempts to obtain booty. They would appear to have been so far on their return home from one of their annual cruises through the Molucca, the Java, and the China seas. We have received information of their having reached the China sea, and the probability is, that unless they should fall in with a Spanish force, they will reach their head quarters unmolested, and with a large number of captives. Prahus which have recently arrived from the Anambas and Natuna groups bring intelligence of these islands having been visited by a fleet of nine large Lanun pirate prahus, each pulling thirty oars double banked. At the Anambas, and lying between the large islands of Siantan and Jamajah, there are a number of small rocky islets and reefs which furnish large supplies of tripong, shells, &c. In the beginning of June a number of persons, inhabitants of the Anambas, Malays from Singapore and elsewhere, were busily engaged collecting these articles when the Lanun pirates made their appearance. They anchored outside, and sent a number of boats to the islets, the people on which offered a determined resistance, and considerable loss occurred on either side, the pirates having left twenty of their number behind killed or mortally wounded. The Lanuns eventually gained the day, and carried away with them fifty-four persons, seventeen of whom were inhabitants of Siantan, twelve of Jamajah, and twenty-five were Malays from Singapore and elsewhere. Amongst the killed were the nakoda and one of the crew of a Singapore boat. The pirates then proceeded to the Natunas, and from Bungoran (Great Natuna) they are reported to have taken away sixty-four of the inhabitants. At one of these places a Hadji was amongst the captives, but as soon as his claims to sanctity were known, he was released and sent on shore. In former years these islands and others on the coast of Borneo were frequently visited by fleets of Lanun pirate prahus, and the inhabitants suffered severely on such occasions, many being killed in the resistance which was very naturally offered, and large numbers being carried away. For a time after, the British naval forces, during Sir Thomas Cochrane's command in these waters, inflicted such signal chastisement upon the pirates, Lanun as well as Dyak—destroying many of the strongholds of the former on the coast of Borneo—that they were very cautious, and rarely showed themselves in the China sea. Of late years, however, they have been regaining confidence, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the Dutch and Spanish authorities to suppress them, they are apparently becoming as audacious and destructive as formerly. This squadron of nine, we are afraid, has by this time reached its head-quarters, and no doubt its success will stimulate more to set out next season. From the accounts given in the Java papers there would appear to be still several parties which have not yet quitted the Molucca Seas, and it is therefore to be regretted that there is no naval force here which could make the attempt to intercept them in the passage across the China Sea. The Natuna and Anambas groups are under the jurisdiction of the sovereign of Johore, and the inhabitants carry on a constant intercourse with Singapore. There is therefore the duty of assisting and protecting the subjects of an intimate ally, besides the inducement of considerations of humanity, which should make our Government anxious to protect the above-named islands from the ravages of these remorseless pirates.—*Singapore Free Press.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

May 2.—An urzee from Shah Mudut Khan, of Jellalabad, reached the Ameer, from which it appeared that Ahmed Khan, the nephew of Dowlut Khan, intended to murder Neeasunt-oolah Khan in the night, but the latter having heard of this was on the *qui vive*, and ere the former could carry his plan into execution he was fired upon, but to no effect, whilst the latter fell a victim to a sabre stroke. Dowlut Khan, in order to escape, fled to Soorkhad, and joined his mother. Shah Mudut having heard of this, sent people for his apprehension, but ere they could reach the place he had bent his way to the fort of Kafunseah Kos. The Ameer on hearing of this was very sorry, and stated that such a brave-hearted man could scarcely be found again. The Ameer requested Shah Murdah Khan to apprehend the murderer at once, and not allow him to wend his way elsewhere, otherwise he would be committing further outrages.—May 3.—Sirdar Mahomed Khan, of Toorkistan, sent a letter to the Dost, but the purport of it was not made known to any one, but I hear that on this occasion Peer Mahomed Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, and Gholam Mahomed Mookhtar, held a private meeting, when Sirdar Shere Ally Khan was requested to tell Mahomed Ismail Khan to take both the old and new regiments and three guns to Mahomed Afzul Khan, to render him assistance. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, after inspecting the men and the guns, requested them to march to Toorkistan. Since the receipt of the above letter the Ameer seems to be very dull, the cause of which I hope I shall be able to communicate in my next.—May 5.—A letter was received by the Dost from Khoosh and Koorum, which intimated that the Koonj Wuzerees, in the district of Bunnoo Tonk, had attacked the outposts there, killing and wounding a great number, but the loss on their side is not known. The enemy, it is rumoured, are gathering in immense numbers to attack the British frontier. The Ameer on hearing of this sent for Gholam Hossen Vakeel, and asked him if he was aware of all this. He replied, that he had heard of some Europeans being killed. After hearing this, the Ameer sent a message to Jellalabad, requesting the ruler of that place to be on the alert, as it was rumoured that the Wuzerees were wending their way towards his territory, and that to frustrate their efforts they should not be provided with any provision whatever, or allowed to create any disturbance which would bring the Ameer into trouble.—May 6.—A Kaffla arrived from Bokhara Shurref, who intimated that the Hindoo merchants of Shikarpore were ordered by the king to quit his territory. They have dispersed themselves, some to Toorkistan, some to Herat, and others to Candahar and Cabool. I asked many of the men why they were expelled. Some of them replied that the king of Bokhara suspected that they were in the habit of sending news to Hindoostan, and that although they assured the King that they were not in the habit of doing so, he still persisted on their quitting his territory, and in their place the Russian and Yakodee merchants have come in. The King was also informed that two Englishmen in the disguise of Hindoostanees had arrived; he at once ordered their apprehension. He was, however, subsequently told that they were not there, but had gone to Aga Musjid Khan.—May 7.—An urzee was received by the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan of Candahar, which intimated that his accounts, found to be correct, were sent, and up to the time of writing no intelligence was obtained about Sultan Ahmed Jan, as to whether he was at Teheran or anywhere else, but that the force from Iran had arrived at Mushed Muquddus, and a small force from Mushed had marched to Herat.—May 9.—The Ameer of Cabul, whilst in his durbar, was interrupted by the jageardars belonging to the

brother of Akbar Khan, by a report that, owing to the obstruction of the water running into their lands, caused by an order from the Resident of the Fort, named Bunnee Hissar, this season's crops were destroyed. The Ameer on hearing this requested them to return back to their avocations, when he would adopt means to remedy the evil complained of. After the durbar, the Ameer and his Mookhtar, Gholam Mahomed Khan, drove off thither, and having seen that everything was right, and the report false, was returning, when unfortunately his elephant's feet got sunk into the ground, and he and all that were with him fell off and were injured a great deal; they were conveyed home in doolies, and are recovering fast.—May 11.—An urzee from Toorkistan reached Mahomed Afzul from the Ameer, which stated that the people of Turkman Koondocz, Indrab, and Khorth, assembled and plundered the residents with impunity, owing to a great scarcity of provisions. The people of Tashgurgah and Shereghah follow a similar course of occupation. The King of Bokhara, who was at Mungul Koorkee at the time, returned and remains there adopting means to suppress the disturbance. Mahomed Afzul Khan stated that he was badly off for forces, but that should the Ameer of Cabul aid him in his undertaking, he would prove successful, otherwise his life would be at stake, and that Toorkistan would be in rapine as long as he lived. The Ameer, on hearing of this, went away, and consulted Gholam Mahomed Khan and Sirdar Shere Ally Khan on the subject.—May 12.—Sirdar Shere Ally Khan having prepared an army list for the Ameer's inspection, was requested to despatch it to Toorkistan. The Ameer, subsequently looking over the list, requested Shere Ally Khan to proceed with 3,000 sowars and 3 regiments to Toorkistan, and the regiments that remained back to proceed to Bameah and the Morab Hill. The previous order given to Mahomed Hussien Khan to proceed to Toorkistan being cancelled, he was directed to remain at Cabul. The Ameer suspecting that Sirdar Shere Ally Khan was not inclined to march with the troops, informed him that he would go himself, but the sirdar assured the Ameer that he was willing to march anywhere he would be ordered, whereupon he was requested to muster the forces and proceed to Toorkistan.—May 14.—Fuzul Ahmed Khan and other merchants, whose property was stolen at Cabul, represented to the Ameer that the property was not yet recovered, neither were the robbers detected. The Ameer on hearing this got annoyed with the kotwal, and ordered Sirdar Shere Ally Khan to proclaim by beat of tom tom throughout the city that, if the property is not recovered after the proclamation, four or five men living in the serai where the theft was committed would be apprehended and put to death. At this measure the sirdar said that it would be a case of great injustice and discouragement by putting to death people who were totally ignorant of the deed. The Ameer thereupon said that the non-recovery of the property would stigmatise him, so that it would be better to make good the loss from his treasury. The above orders were carried into effect.—May 15.—The Ameer, whilst sitting in his durbar, requested Sirdar Shere Ally Khan to send a letter to Mullik Mahomed Khan, Moostagir of Ghuznee, ordering him to enlist 2,000 to 3,000 men from the Koum Wilzai, Sukhemal Kheyil and Nasul Mya Kheyil tribes, and send them off to Toorkistan. The letter was sent. The merchants whose property was stolen came in and said that 4,000 tillas were found in the serai, but could not for a moment imagine how they came there. The Ameer hearing of this became quite glad, and informed them that every trifle not recovered would be refunded. The Ameer informed the sirdar that he suspected that the theft was committed by their own brethren, otherwise the property would not be replaced by robbers.—May 16.—Sirdars Peer Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Oosman Khan, and Shere Ally Khan, came to the Ameer, and intimated that they were going to Toorkistan; the Ameer stated they must one and all unite together, and get on smoothly, and that their services would not go un-

acknowledged. The Ameer, moreover, declared that if he could not settle Bokhara within this year, he would give up his reign and put an end to his life.—May 18.—The Ameer held a durbar this day, on which occasion the attendance of all the sirdars and men composing his court was requested. In this assembly were Sirdar Sooltan Khan's son, and Sirdar Kundham's son. The Ameer requested these two men to prepare themselves for Toorkistan; to this request they kept awhile a little silent, and then replied that they were ready to go anywhere, but not to Toorkistan. On hearing this the Ameer said, that at this moment there were no conflicts anywhere but in Toorkistan, and that they must go. Seeing that the Ameer was determined to adhere to his previous order, they silently proceeded homeward. The Ameer being irritated at the behaviour of these men, sent for one Hafiz Jee, and requested him to go and persuade them, and to assure them that by their proceeding to Toorkistan he would bring their services favourably to notice, otherwise their punishment would be greater than they could bear.—May 20.—The Ameer was informed that a kafilah from Peshawur, by order of Syud Nazim Shah, of the district of Tera, were on their way to Cabul through the Khyber, and that during their journey the Khyberies plundered them with impunity. The Ameer became greatly excited at this news, and remarked that the Khyberies were a set of wicked men, not knowing their own Prophet and God, and that they (the men of the Kafilah) would be recompensed for the losses they had sustained.—May 27.—The Ameer, summoning Sirdars Sooltan Mahomed Khan, Peer Mahomed Khan and Gholam Mahomed Khan Mooktear, informed them that news from Bokhara had come; that the king of that place had written a letter to his son, stating that he should muster up his force and fully equip them, and that for this he would write to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan to be on the alert; that the forces of the King of Bokhara intended to make an attack; that after this information being sent, no subterfuges would be listened to; and that when the forces would arrive at Tasgurkah he would be informed.—May 24.—The Ameer of Cabul having given Sirdar Shere Ally Khan a khilut valued at Rs. 10,000 and a few regiments, requested him to proceed to Toorkistan. The influential members of the Court after having congratulated Sirdar Shere Ally Khan for the command of the forces being conferred on him, retired to their homes in the evening.—May 25.—An urzee from Mahomed Afzul Khan, the commander of the forces at Toorkistan, reached the Ameer, which stated that the men under his command and the citizens of the place were discouraged, owing to the progress of importations from Bokhara and Cabul being impeded, consequently the Ameer summoned all the merchants of Cabul, and requested them to join Sirdar Shere Ally Khan's force, taking with them all sorts of merchandise; the latter acquainted the Dost that they entertained fears of being plundered; but he in answer assured them that if from Cabul to the river Knamoo they would be plundered, he would make good the losses from his treasury.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

THE *Iris*, a Bombay weekly journal, has made its appearance. It is of the size of the *Bombay Times*, and contains three sheets. The paper is neatly got up, and appears to be well conducted.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—A Bombay paper gives a favourable account of female education in Bombay. There are four schools maintained by the Parsee Girls' School Association, which are attended by more than 600 girls. The total receipts for the year amount to 43,609 rupees, and the disbursements to 5,882 rupees, thus leaving a balance of 37,727 rupees.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.—(*Downing street, August 23.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy, Knight, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Military Dept., Fort William, July 10.—No. 714.
—Ens. A. P. Broome, of inf., do. du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., has leave from June 14 to Nov. 1, to Kurrachee, on m.c., under new regs.

—No. 716.—Mr. C. W. Braithwaite is app. a 3rd cl. sub-asst. Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from May 14, to fill an existing vacancy.

—No. 717.—The servs. of Lieut. C. H. Plowden, 19th Madras N.I., actg. adjt. of 3rd inf., Nagpore irreg. force, are placed at disposal of foreign depart., with effect from 7th May last.

—No. 718.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts.:

Nagpore Irreg. Force, 3rd Inf.—Capt. J. C. Day, 17th Madras N.I., brig. maj. to the force and offic. com., to be com., v. Maj. Arrow, proc. to Eur., on 18 mo. sick leave.

* Lieut. T. Wakefield, offic. brig. maj., to be brig. maj. to the force, v. Capt. Day.

—Capt. C. L. Pereira, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., whose servs. were placed at disposal of the govt. of Fort St. George, will continue to offic. as com. of 1st Nagpore inf. till Oct. next.

4th Punjab Cav.—Lieut. F. Hammond, 62nd N.I., do. du. and offic. adjt., to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. Gillespie, removed to another app.

—No. 719.—Rank is assg. to the undermnt. 2nd lieuts., cornets, and ens., from the date specified:—

Engineers.—2nd Lieut. C. W. I. Harrison (not arr.), 2nd Lieut. F. J. Home (not arr.), 2nd Lieut. L. D'A. Jackson, 2nd Lieut. B. Lovett (not arr.), 2nd Lieut. G. T. Skipwith (not arr.), 2nd Lieut. H. McV. Crichton (not arr.), 2nd Lieut. E. A. Trevor (not arr.); June 11, 1858.

Cavalry.—Cornet J. B. B. Dickson and Cornet Maj. H. Court, Jan. 20, 1860.

Cornet W. W. Biscoe, Feb. 4, 1860.

Cornet F. W. Macmillen, March 20, 1860.

Infantry.—Ens. H. T. Larkins, Jan. 4, and to stand next below Ens. P. H. T. Drake.

Ens. G. D. Reid and Ens. J. N. Steel, Jan. 20.

Ens. F. Jadis and Ens. F. W. Crohan, Jan. 31.

Ens. R. O. Vyvyan, Feb. 4.

Ens. R. H. Ward and J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Feb. 20.

Ens. A. Y. Leslie, C. L. Prendergast, R. E. Wilmot and H. L. Young, March 4.

Ens. H. F. Woodcock (not arr.), March 27.

Ens. M. O. Boyd, April 4.

Ens. G. E. Macpherson (not arr.), April 7.

Ens. G. R. Beavan and A. C. Toker, May 4.

—No. 720.—The following proms. are made:—

Engineers.—To be lieuts. from August 27th 1858:—2nd Lieuts.—C. W. I. Harrison, F. J. Home, L. D'A. Jackson, B. Lovett, G. T. Skipwith, H. McV. Crichton, E. A. Trevor.

—No. 722.—The foll. proms. are made:—

Artillery.—2nd capt. J. F. Raper to be capt., from May 31, v. Capt. C. W. Timbrell, dec.; Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle to be 2nd capt., from May 31, v. Capt. C. W. Timbrell, dec.

19th N.I.—Ens. A. N. Phillips to be lieut., from Feb. 16, v. Lieut. Vallings, dec.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. T. RAY.

—No. 723.—The foll. para. of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 208, dated May 31, 1860, is published in G. O.:—

Letter dated March 10, 1860.—"Para. 8. In consideration of the long and distinguished services of Lieut. Thomas Ray, riding master, 3rd Bengal cav., H.M.'s Govt. sanction the promotion of this gallant veteran to the rank of capt."

The prom. of Capt. Ray will have effect from the 4th inst., the date of receipt of the above despatch.

—*Home Dept., July 12.*—Mr. C. Temple has leave for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. W. H. Hyland has been app. to be reassaldar, and Mr. W. B. Clarke to be jemadar, in Mead's Horse, with effect from Jan. 25.

Lieut. and adjt. W. M. Gibbon has been app. to act as 2nd in com. of Mead's Horse, in add. to his other duties, from Aug. 14, till relieved by Capt. H. A. Cockburn.

Lieut. J. Perkins, officg. dep. commis., made over ch. of the Hardul dist. to C. Lindsay, asst. commis., Mar. 7.

Capt. A. S. Haig, cant. jt. mag. of Lucknow, has obtained leave of abs., on m.c., old rules, till Oct. 15, from date of his making over ch. to Lieut. Chalmers, 4th Eur. Bengal inf.

The app. of Lieut. J. G. L. Matheson, 2nd Bengal fus., notified in this dept., June 15, is cane.

Finance Dept., July 13.—Mr. J. Christie, 2nd asst. acct. gen., Bombay, having been per. to proc. to Eur. for 6 mo., uncov. rules, the G. G. has app. Mr. D. B. Hodge to act for him, from 7th ult.

Public Works Dept., July 12.—Capt. S. J. Batten, 18th Madras N.I., to be an exec. engr., 4th class, and posted to Pegu.

Lieut. F. Robertson, Madras engrs., is app. a prob. asst. engr., and posted to N. W. Prov.

Mily. Dept., July 11.—No. 726.—Appointment:—Pegu L.I. Batt.—Lieut. G. S. Hutchings, 9th Madras N.I., to do du.

July 13.—No. 727.—The foll. order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 160.—*Dated June 28.*—Confirming the regimental order by Capt. Prescott, comdg. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated June 16, directing Lieut. Teed, 2nd in comm. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to act as adjt., in add. to his own duties, fr. that date, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Smith to join his appt. in 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 728.—The underment. officer has reported his return fr. England:—Capt. and brev. maj. J. W. Carnegie, 15th N.I., dep. commr. in Oude, on leave for 15 mo., fr. May 20, 1859; date of arr. at Fort William, June 27.

No. 730.—The servs. of Lieut. R. C. Clifford, 38th N.I., adjt. of Oude mily. police, are replaced at disposal of C. in C.

No. 732.—Capt. H. Acton, 2nd regt. Madras N.I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. of 2nd in comm., and Pegu L.I. batt., and his servs. are accordingly replaced at disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

No. 733.—The following appointments are made in the Pegu L.I. batt.:—

Capt. H. Acton, 2nd in comm., offic. as commt. of the corps from Oct. 20, 1858, being the date he received charge, on Maj. Nuttall proceeding on sick leave to Eur.

Lieut. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd Madras L.I., offic. as 2nd in comm., v. Capt. Acton.

The G.O. by the Governor-general, dated Camp Khurrur, April 7, is cane.

No. 736.—The services of Asst. surg. A. Vans Best, M.D., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 738.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

2nd Capt. J. B. Martin, art., 1st class asst. engr., dept. public works, 2nd circle, N.W.P., date of arr. at Bombay, June 25.

No. 739.—The undermentioned officers are, at their own request, transferred to the regts. specified:—

Lieut. M. C. Smith, from 38th N.I. to the 6th Eur. regt., as 19th lieutenant.

Lieut. H. V. Riddell, from 68th N.I. to the 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., as 20th lieutenant.

Ens. H. W. Williams, from 44th to 64th N.I.

Ens. H. Carter, from 14th N.I. to the 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

No. 740.—The following promotions are made:—

64th N.I.—Ens. H. W. Williams to be lieutenant from this date, v. Lieut. and brev. capt. J. S. Dunbar, promoted.

2nd Eur. Bengal Fus.—Ens. H. Carter to be lieutenant from this date to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 741.—The underment. med. officers having completed 20 years' serv. in India, to be surgs. maj., under royal warrant of Jan. 13:—

Sen. Surgs. H. M. Tweddell, E. T. Downes, A. Campbell, M.D., M. F. N. Rind (officg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals).

Surgs. Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, K.T., M.D., and F.R.C.S. G. Paton, H. R. Bond, A. Webb, S. H. Batson, J. Balfour (officg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals), F. Anderson (officg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals), T. W. Wilson, R. G. Guise, G. S. Cardew, J. A. Dunbar, R. W. Faithfull, T. A. Wethered, J. A. Guise, W. Shillito, J. Macintyre, W. Jameson, C. G. Andrews, C. M. Henderson, H. Irwin, H. B. Hinton, A. C. Macrae, M.D., D. McKee, R. B. Kinsey, E. Hare, G. Harper, G. S. Mann, T. C. Hutchinson, W. Shurlock, E. Campbell, J. Macpherson, A. W. Crozier, T. Thomson, J. H. Jones, J. H. Butler, F. J. Mount, A. H. Cheek, from Jan. 13; A. Beale, from Feb. 8; J. P. Brougham, from March 8; J. Naismith, from March 12; J. Bowhill, from June 4; T. S. Lacy, from July 1.

No. 743.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. A. K. Comber, 18th N.I., 1st class princp. asst. commr. of Assam for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 744.—The following proms. are made:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Capt. and brev. col. G. St. P. Lawrence to be maj. from Feb. 26, v. Maj. and brev. col. G. C. Ponsonby, ret.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. C. N. Tucker, ret., to be capt., from Feb. 26, v. Maj. and brev. col. G. C. Ponsonby, ret.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. A. W. J. Montgomerie to be capt., from March 28, v. Capt. C. N. Tucker, ret.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. L. F. Wells, to be capt., from

March 31, and brev. lieut. col. A. F. Macpherson, ret.

43rd N.I.—Capt. and brev. maj. E. K. Elliot, to be maj., from March 25, v. Maj. and brev. lieut. col. A. F. Macpherson, ret.

43rd N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. J. Jerdan, to be capt., from March 25, v. Maj. and brev. lieut. col. A. F. Macpherson, ret.

73rd N.I.—Lieut. F. R. N. Fortescue, to be capt., from March 31, v. Capt. M. A. Garstin, ret.

66th or Goorka L.I.—Lieut. E. B. Clay and Ens. G. Young, capt., to be lieut., from April 22, v. Capt. J. A. Low, resg.

The prom. of Lieut. A. W. J. Montgomerie, in G.G.O., No. 588, of the 31st May, 1860, is cane.

No. 745.—The servs. of Ens. J. S. Tait, of inf., are, as a special case, placed at the disp. of the public works dept.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

July 9.—Appointments.—Mr. H. Rose to be sec. to the local com. of public instruction at Bograh.

July 11.—Mr. F. H. Pellet to be a member and sec. of the local committee of public instruction at Pooree.

Office of Acct., July 13.—Mr. J. Hind, add. asst. commiss., received ch. of the Arracan treasury on 30th ult.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, May 28.—No. 665b.—Notifications.—Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, asst. commr., Nursingpoor dist., is vested with the full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

June 15.—No. 1533a.—Six mos. leave of abs. is granted to Mr. A. Boulderson, asst. to mag. and coll. of Agra, from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

June 16.—No. 1556a.—Eight weeks' leave is granted to Capt. J. N. H. Maclean, officg. dep. commr. of Jaloun, prep. to furl. upon m.c., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1561a.—Mr. A. C. Lyall is app. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, during abs. of Mr. W. Lane, and is posted to Pillechheet, in the dist. of Bareilly.

Mr. E. G. Jenkinson is app. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, during abs. of Mr. R. H. Clifford, and is posted to the dist. of Jounpore.

June 21.—No. 430.—The following officer reported his return to India on the 11th inst.

Mr. F. W. Vere, coll. of Customs, 1st div.

General Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, June 15.—No. 656a.—Mr. W. C. Turner is nominated a member of the local agency in the dist. of Benares.

June 16.—No. 666a.—Mr. A. W. Woolaston is app. to be translator to this Govt., with retrospective effect from Dec. 9 last.

Military Dept., June 12.—No. 627.—The serv. of Asst. surg. J. K. Jackson, attached to Pathan regt. of cav., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

Camp Nynce Tal, June 14.—No. 555a.—Priv. leave for 30 days, from the 20th inst., is granted to Capt. Rawlins, comdt. of the Saharunpore batt., mily. police, to Mussoorie.

Mr. J. W. Williams, the adjt., will take temp. charge of Saharunpore batt. in addition to his other duties, during the abs. of Capt. Rawlins, or until further orders.

Public Works Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, June 13.—No. 831a.—1 mo.'s priv. leave of abs. is granted to Lieut. col. N. C. MacLeod, superintending engr., 2nd circle N.W.P., from May 15.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Civil Dept.—General Dept.—No. 1688.—June 28.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, asst. commiss., has leave for 6 weeks, on m.c. from 22nd inst.

No. 1691.—Capt. R. A. Young, dep. commiss. of Hooshiarpore, has 2 mos.' indulgence leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1684.—Appointment.—Surg. H. N. Elton, medical store keeper at Sealkote, is placed in med. chg. of civil station, with effect from 11th inst., in add. to his other duties.

2nd Punj. Cav.—No. 270.—Lieut. F. J. Craigie, 2nd in comm. and officg. comdt., is permitted to resign his appt., and his servs. are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 271.—Lieut. T. G. Kennedy, 2nd in comm. guide corps, to act as comdt., v. Lieut. Craigie, res., and until the return from furl. of Lieut. col. S. J. Brown.

No. 1709.—*July 2.*—Leave.—Rev. F. C. Viret, chap. of Nowshera, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Dept.—No. 1249.—*July 2.*—Capt. A. K. Moffat, exec. engr. of the Lower Sirhind div., has 30 days' priv. leave, in extension.

No. 1713.—Mr. G. R. Elmie, asst. commiss., Ferozepore, has 1 mo.'s indulgence leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1740.—*July 4.*—Appointments.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed municipal commissrs. of Simla for the ensuing 12 months.

Mr. S. B. Goad, Col. C. D. Blair, c.b., Mr. C. H. Barrett, and Maj. gen. P. Innes, Mr. F. Peterson, and Mr. G. E. Pool.

AMALGAMATION OF DISTRICTS.

No. 1706.—*July 2.*—Notification.—The Jhujjur district having been amalgamated with that of Rohtuck from July 1 (instant), no more bills can be drawn on the Jhujjur Treasury, all outstanding bills will be honoured by the dep. commr. of Rohtuck, under instructions from the accountant.

R. H. DAVIES,
Sec. to Govt., Punjab.

Mily. Dep., Lahore, July 4.—Leave of absence.—

No. 274.—Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in command, 1st Seikh inf., is allowed 60 days' priv. leave, from June 12, to remain in Hazara, and visit Cashmere.

No. 275.—Capt. W. Graydon, of the late 16th N.I., officg. staff officer Punjab irreg. force, is permitted at his own request to resign his app.; and his servs. are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

No. 279.—The Tank field force order, dated Camp Bunnoo, May 20, 1860, by Brig. gen. Chamberlain, c.b., comdg. Punjab irreg. force, directing the following arrangements, consequent upon the breaking up of the field force, is confirmed:—

Capt. H. Plummer, H.M.'s 7th royal fus., officg. dep. asst. qrmr. gen.

Lieut. J. F. Lloyd, H.M.'s 98th foot, doing duty 6th Punjab inf.

Lieut. T. J. Swinford, H.M.'s 98th foot, doing duty 6th Punjab inf.

Lieut. F. Beauchamp, H.M.'s 7th royal fus., doing duty 24th Punjab inf. (pioneers); and Lieut. F. B. Cole, H.M.'s 7th royal fus., doing duty 1st Punjab inf., will join and do duty with the corps of guides until its arrival at Peshawur.

Lieut. G. O. Lewis, H.M.'s 7th royal fus., doing duty with corps of guides, will rejoin his own regt. on arrival of the guide corps at Peshawur.

Lieut. Arbuckle, doing duty with Hazara mountain train, will accompany and do duty with the Peshawur mountain train until its arrival at Peshawur.

Asst. surg. J. W. Johnson will continue in med. charge of the Peshawur mountain train, until its arrival at Peshawur, when he will report himself to the asst. adjt. gen. of the div.

Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, in temp. command of the wing of the 4th Seikh inf., will continue in command of the wing until its arrival at Abbottabad, when he will join his app. in the 1st Seikh inf.

Capt. C. Pollard, field engr., and Lieut. J. Brown, asst. field engr., will continue to act in their apps. until the arrival of Lieut. col. Lumsden's detachment at Peshawur.

No. 280.—The following Abbottabad station ords. dated June 11, 1860, by Maj. O. E. Rothuey, comdg., are confirmed:—

Consequent on the return to the station of the 4th regt. Seikh inf., Surg. H. B. Buckle, of that regt., will resume med. charge of the civil dispensary, and of the Hurreepore jail, from Surg. W. G. Clemenger of the Hazara Goorkha batt.

Lieut. and Adjt. H. Bernard, Hazara Goorkha batt., is app. station staff officer, in room of Lieut. G. A. Williams, who had temporarily charge of the office during the abs. of the Hazara column on field service.

Leave of absence.—No. 281.—Lieut. J. P. Davidson, officg. 2nd in comm., 1st Punjab inf., is allowed 60 days' priv. leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to Murree and Cashmere.

No. 282.—Lieut. F. Lance, officg. 2nd in command, 2nd Punjab cav., is allowed 60 days' priv. leave from 3rd inst., to Cashmere.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Saugor district order dated 1st inst., direct. Asst. surg. J. Brake, 2nd Seikh cav., to receive med. charge of 16th Punjab inf. and native details from Surg. St. G. W. Tucker, M.D., proceeding on leave.

By Lieut. col. J. Brasyer, c.b., comdg. the regt. of Ferozepore, dated 6th inst., appg. Lieut. W. G. Trevor, a-jt. and qrmr., to act as 2nd in comm. during abs. on du. of Capt. A. W. Montagu.

Peshawur brig. order dated 9th inst., direct. Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson to proc. in med. charge of the invalids for Rawul Pindie and Murree.

Fort William garrison order dated 13th inst., appg. Lieut. R. Y. Chambers, adjt. of the 2nd Assam L.I., to the charge of a party of the East Indian regt., proceeding to Dacca.

Leave of absence:—

Divnl. Staff.—Capt. R. G. Simeon (D. A. A. G. Meerut Divn.), from July 1 to Oct. 15, in ext.

1st Co. 1st Batt. Art.—Lieut. W. J. Stewart, from July 1 to Oct. 1, to Calcutta, in view to undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. J. T. Norgate, comdg. the 12th Punjab inf., dated the 15th ult., direct. Lieut. G. C. Huxham, 2nd in comm., to assume comd. of the regt., on his own departure on leave.

Meerut div. order dated 17th inst., directing Asst. surg. G. Grant, attached to 4th Seikh cav., to proc.

to Bijnour and afford med. aid to the military police and civil station, v. Asst. surg. R. C. Knight, dec.

Morar station ord., dated 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Leach, H.M.'s 71st highlanders, to ass. med. ch. of 8th co. Bengal sappers and miners in the fortress of Gwalior.

Mean Meer brig. ord., dated 28th ult., authorising a seat on the mail cart to Mooltan for Lieut. N. Lewis, do. du. with 21st Punjab inf., arr. in ch. of a detach. of soldiers' families.

By Lieut. M. Hunter, 2nd in comm. 16th irreg. cav., dated 3rd inst., assn. comm. of the regt., dur. leave of Col. W. W. Davidson.

Pres. div. ord., dated 7th inst., directing the foll. med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. D. O'Brien, lately arr. fr. England, to do du. in the gen. hospital.

Cawnpore brig. ord., dated 8th inst., directing Surg. F. M. Clifford, 43rd N.L.I., to ass. med. ch. of hd. qrs. of the Cawnpore levy, arr. fr. Allahabad, with effect from 2nd idem.

Pres. div. ord., dated 9th inst., removing Capt. W. C. L. Ryves, do. du. with the regt. of Lucknow, at his own request, to 65th N.I.

Benares div. ord., dated 11th inst., directing Lieut. B. Cracroft, att. to detach. 1st batt. 13th L.I., at Jounpore, to join and do. du. with 47th N.I., on departure of the above detach. towards regimental hd. qrs.

Benares div. ord., dated 8th inst., directing Maj. W. Lydlard, of the late 11th N.I., to continue to perform the duties of asst. adjt. gen. of div., until relieved.

Leave of absence:—

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. J. J. T. Lawrence, 17th irreg. cav., from June 1 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, on m.c., under new regs.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, July 4.—Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, June 28.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to appt. Col. H. J. Warre, c.b., of 57th foot, to be mil. sec. on H.E.'s personal staff, from 12th inst., the date on which he entered on the duties of that office.

Capt. G. E. Rose, of 3rd batt. rifle brig., performed duties of mil. sec. from 6th to 11th June, both days inclusive.

Capt. Broughton, roy. art., will proc. immediately to Fattyghur, to relieve Lieut. col. Smith in charge of the battery, his servs. being urgently required.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 35th foot:—

Dated June 13.—Appr. 1st class Instructor Capt. Ballingall to perform duties of instructor of musketry during abs. on leave of Lieut. Lloyd.

By the officer comdg. 75th foot:—

Dated June 9.—Appr. Lieut. T. Carlisle to act as qmr. to the corps.

Leave of absence:—

7th drag. gds., Brev. col. W. C. Forrest, from July 14 to Aug. 10, in ext.

38th foot, Col. G. V. Maxwell, c.b., to Mussoorie, from June 15 to Nov. 1, on m.c.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 3.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

35th Foot.—Lieut. J. Budgen to be capt., without purch., v. Wild, dec., June 8.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. col. Maxwell, 88th foot, in G.O. No. 37, dated April 3, and that granted to Lieut. Burke, of the same corps in G.O. No. 56, dated May 3, 1860, are cane., and their abs. from the regt. to be considered priv. leave, having rejoined within 60 days.

Lieut. M. Tweedie, of Maj. Singleton's batt., royal art., having been promoted 2nd capt., will proceed to England by the first opportunity.

Leaves of absence:—

7th Drag. Gds.—Cornet E. Goldsmith, to Murree, from June 11 to Oct. 13, on m.c. 19th Foot.—Capt. E. St. J. Griffiths, to England, under new rules, m.c. 52nd Foot.—Capt. F. W. Fellows, paymr. to m.c. England, under new rules, m.c. 65th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Hemphill, to England, under new rules, for 6 mos., from date of embarkn. at Madras. 73rd Foot.—Lieut. col. T. Ross, to Madras, for 4 mos., from date of quitting the wing of his corps at Berrampore. 90th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. G. Lumsden, to Murree, from June 11 to Nov. 30, 1860, on m.c. Rifle Brig.—Lieut. E. Fortescue, in extn., from July 15 to Aug. 15, 1860.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Head Qrs., Calcutta, July 6.—Col. E. Haythorne, 1st royals, having reported his arrival at Calcutta on 3rd inst., will assume duties of adj. gen. H.M.'s British forces from that date.

PASSAGE HOME OF OFFICERS JOINING THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The Government of India has been pleased to allow officers serving in India who may, under instructions from the Horse Guards, be ordered to England to join the staff college, to be provided with a contract passage in one of the mail steamers.

At the recommendation of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Surg. R. Hays, recently transf. to royal art., will remain in charge of 77th regt. until relieved by Surg. Jones.

Asst. surg. McFall, 34th foot, will remain at pres. for temp. du., and to take med. ch. of 1st detach. proc. to Upper Provinces, en route to join his corps.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, July 11.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 28.

—Capt. Carlisle, 1st batt. 5th fus., lately posted to 2nd batt., and directed to proc. to the Mauritius, will remain att. to, and do du. with the 1st batt. until an opportunity offers for his proc. to join the batt. to which he has been posted.

At the recommendation of the officers comdg. royal art., and subject to confirmation, the C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange of batteries between Capt. Sievwright, lately prom. to No. 2 batt. 3rd brig. (in England), and Brev. maj. Ommaney, 5th batt. 11th brig. royal art., at Gwalior.

Capt. Sievwright will proc. at once to join the battery at Gwalior.

Capt. Rideout, lately prom. to a battery in England, will proc. at once from Meerut to Agra, and take over the battery from Capt. Sievwright, with which he will remain for duty till a capt. joins, when he will proc. to England.

Orders confirmed:—

By the brig. gen. com. at Lucknow:—

Dated June 19.—Directing the postmaster to furnish Lieut. Mitchell, roy. art., with a dooly dak at the public expense to Fyzabad, where his servs. are urgently required.

By the maj. gen. com. Benares div.:—

Dated June 7.—Directing Asst. surg. P. N. Jackson, 13th foot, to proc. with the united detach. of that corps from Azinghur to Goruckpore, and return and assn. ch. of detach. of the regt. rem. at Azinghur.

By the brigd. com. at Delhi:—

Dated May 21.—Directing Ens. Trocke, 35th, and Ens. Wilson, 71st foot, to proc., the former to Meerut and the latter to Agra, to join their corps for the first time.

Leaves of absence:—

24th Foot.—Lieut. G. Scott, to rem. at Calcutta for 2 mos., to study for and pass his exam. in Hindoostanee language.

79th Foot.—Lieut. S. G. Jones, to remain at Calcutta for 3 mos., for the purpose of studying for and passing in Hindoostanee.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. G. E. Campbell, fr. July 9, to the date of publication of his retirement from the service.

93rd Foot.—Paymr. S. Blake, to Cashmere (with the sanction of Govt.) fr. June 10 to Oct. 10.

Retiring Regulations.

No. 725.—The foll. para. of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 208 of May 31, is published for general information:—

Letter dated March 9.—"Para. 6. Capt. Macleod joined the Military College, Addiscombe, on Feb. 9, 1838 [Capt. R. B. Macleod, of the 3rd Eur. lt. cav.]; he attained the age of sixteen on Feb. 18, 1839, and passed his public examination for the artillery on Dec. 10, 1839. Having passed his public examination within the prescribed period of his subsequent acceptance of an app. in the cavalry branch of the service, that does not affect his claim to reckon as service the period of his residence at Addiscombe after attaining the age of sixteen. He will, accordingly, reckon the period of such residence as service towards qualifying for retired full pay."

"R. J. H. Burch, Maj. gen.,

"Sec. to the Govt. of India."

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, June 19.—Rev. T. Pratt, chaplain of Vellore, has priv. leave for 2 mos., from July 1.

Rev. J. Griffiths, chaplain of Vizagapatam, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

Rev. W. R. Capel will offic. for Mr. Griffiths dur. his abs. from his station.

Leave of absence:—

June 13.—Brev. Capt. J. C. West, 11th N.I., to Neilgherries; Capt. F. Young, 24th N.I., to Dec. 31, in ext., Cuddalore; Lieut. R. F. Burton, 1st Madras fus., from June 3 to Nov. 30, Nilgiris, m.c.; Asst. surg. Gillies, med. storekeeper, Rangoon, to May 30, 1861, to Eur.

Lieut. F. D. Plowden, 17th N.I., is appl. a lj. of that regt., with effect from April 27.

June 12.—Asst. surg. A. L. T. Cooke removed from 47th N.I. to 4th N.I.

June 25.—Mr. E. Thompson, head master of the Provincial School of Calicut, to be Malayalam translator to Govt.

June 27.—Maj. H. J. Brockman, 20th M.N.I., 2nd asst. in Mysore commission, to be Canarese translator to Govt.

June 29.—Capt. W. G. Owen to act as principal asst. to the agent to the Governor of Vizagapatam, from 18th inst. until Mr. Dalyell joins.

Surg. R. Cole, dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Secunderabad.

Mr. J. Wilkins, principal sudr. ameen of Rajahmundry, to be principal sudr. ameen of Cuddalore.

Leave of absence.—Capt. J. Carpendale, dep. chief engr., has leave for 2 mo., Bangalore, m.c.

Appointments.—Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, district engr., Godavery, to act as dep. chief engr. till arr. of Maj. Ludlow.

June 26.—Capt. H. W. Hitchens, of the engns., to be dist. engr. of the pres., to have effect from July 1.

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ENGINEER.

Fort St. George, June 26.—Notification.—It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned, that the two departments of the civil architect and garrison engr., Madras, will, from 1st July, 1860, be united into one estab. under an officer to be designated the dist. engr. of the pres.

Central Office of Public Works, Chepauk, June 22.—Capt. E. R. Blagrove, dist. engr. of Vizagapatam, has 30 days' priv. leave.

No. 286.—Capt. A. C. Grant, 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., to be mil. sec. to C. in C., in suc. to Col. Haines.

No. 289.—June 26.—22nd N.I.—Lieut. G. Kallen-der to be capt. and ens., Q. S. A. Jamieson to be lieut., v. Dent, dec.; date of commission, June 6.

Central Office of Public Works, Chepauk, June 27.—Mr. J. Sinclair, head draftsman in the lithographic dept., has leave for 2 weeks, from 28th inst.

Fort St. George, July 3.—No. 302.—Capt. J. L. Barrow, art., commissary of ordnance, Hyderabad subsidiary force, and actg. princ. commissary of ordnance, on furl., has leave to Eur. for 6 mo.

No. 303.—The following G.O. by the Gov. gen. of India in Council is republished:—

Fort William, June 19.—No. 659.—The serv. of the underment. officers are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.—Lieut. T. Lowndes, 44th M.N.I., do. du. with Pegu L.I. batt.

No. 304.—The following notifications in the Calcutta Gazette are republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, June 18.—No. 2,082.—The servs. of Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th M.N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Madras. Capt. Grant is placed under the orders of the C. in C.

June 19.—No. 2,085.—Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, 2nd corps Mayne's horse, is app. to act as adjt. of the 1st corps during Lieut. Blair's absence.

No. 2,087.—To do duty with the Promer police corps.—Lieut. T. Lowndes, 44th M.N.I.

No. 305.—The following orders of the Lieut. governors of the N.W. Provs. are republished:—

Military Dep., Camp Nymee Tal, June 5.

June 29.—The dates of rank of the underment. officers are fixed as indicated against their names:—

Engrs.—Lieuts. R. Thompson (not arr.), June 11, 1838; P. S. Marindin (not arr.), June 11; A. T. Fraser, June 11.

Cav.—Cornet F. G. H. Ainslie, do. du. 1st drag. gds., Jan. 20.

Infantry.—Ens. W. R. Carr, do. du. 1st Madras fus., Jan. 20; A. M. Black, do. du. 1st Madras fus., Jan. 20; C. W. Blenkin, do. du. 1st Madras fus., Jan. 20; J. C. V. White, 43rd foot, Jan. 20; A. G. C. Power, 43rd foot, Jan. 20; W. S. Arbutnot, 43rd foot, Feb. 4; R. Hunter, H.M.'s 74th highlanders, March 3; H. E. D. Bayley, 43rd foot, March 3; J. H. Gausson, 43rd foot, March 3; C. H. Carr, 74th highlanders, March 20; H. A. Hogge, 74th highlanders, March 30.

The Rev. W. Nagle, chaplain of Coonoor, has leave for 18 mos., to Eur., on m.c., also for 20 days, from 4th prox., to pres., prep. to embarkation.

The servs. of Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Gov. of India for employ in Rewah in the political dept.

Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, 49th M.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., under new regs., prep. to Eur.

No. 291.—Military despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State:—

Capt. Keighley, 49th Madras N.I., is rem. from the effective list of the Madras army by order of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, without detriment to any claim he may have to pension for length of serv.

The appt. of Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th N.I., dated 31st May, to do du. with sappers and miners is cane.

25th N.I.—Lieut. E. F. Waterman to be capt., and Ens. G. Randall to be lieut., v. Vardon, dec.; date of commission, June 21.

The servs. of Capt. R. Ranken, 35th N.I., sub. asst. comm. gen., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ as an asst. to the gen. superint. of the operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity.

July 3.—Ens. J. W. Ouchterlony, 2nd Eur. L.I., is perm. to do du. with 31th L.I., till Aug. 5.

Leave of absence.—Capt. E. J. Lawder, 44th M.I., asst. dep. qmr. gen. of the army, 30 days' priv. leave from July 3.

The director of public instruction has granted to Mr. J. Sorell, offic. hd. mtr. of the zillah school at Madura, leave for 2 mo.

No. 295.—Maj. C. H. Winfield, 3rd Madras Eur.

regt., is perm. to ret. from the serv. on the pension of his rank, from July 4.

The undermt. officers have returned to their duty.—Capt. T. Drever, 2nd Eur. L.I., and Capt. J. White, 20th N.I., dep. judge adv. gen.; both arr. at Madras, June 23.

Ens. E. H. Thomas is rem. from 4th to 29th N.I., with effect from May 7, and prom. to lieut. in latter regt., in succ. to Macdonald, prom.; date of commission, May 7.

Fort St. George, July 10.—The Rev. M. N. Stone, M.A., to be chap. of Coonoor, from the date of the embarkation of the Rev. W. Nagle for Europe.

July 17.—The undermt. gentleman has obtained leave of absence from his station:—

Mr. W. Elliot, civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely, for 15 mo., to Eur., under Sec. IV, V, and VI, of coven. serv. abs. rules.

Public Works Dept., July 13.—The undermt. gentleman has obtained leave of abs. from his station:—

Dep. comr. H. G. O'Hara, 2nd asst. dist. eng., North Arcot, to Jan. 1, 1861, to proc. to Madras and the Eastern Coast, on m.c.

July 19.—Mr. R. G. Clarke to be civil and sess. judge of Negapatam, but to act as civil and sess. judge of Combaconum, until further orders.

Mr. C. N. Pochin to be sub. judge of Mangalore.

Mr. R. B. Swinton to be sub. judge of Combaconum.

Mr. T. R. Cockerell to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of South Arcot, until further orders.

Mr. T. Ballard to act as add. princp. sudder ameen of Madura, until further orders.

July 18.—The servs. of Lieut. F. A. Howes, Madras engrs., are perm. placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

Fort St. George, July 10.—No. 315.—Promotion:—

Art.—Sen. Lieut. W. D. Forster to be 2nd capt., v. Peach, transf. to invalid pension estab.; date of commission, July 9.

Lieut. St. John C. Shawe is entitled to the pay and allowances of lieut., from July 9, in succ. to Forster, prom.

The servs. of the undermt. officers are placed at disposal of the gov't. of India:—

Capt. S. J. Batten, 18th N.I., for employ. in public works dept. in Pegu.

Lieut. F. Robertson, engrs., for employ. in public works dept., N.W.P.

Lieut. G. S. Hutchings, 9th N.I., for employ. with Pegu lt. inf. batt.

The undermt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur:—

Lieut. N. J. C. Stevens, 1st Madras fus., on m.c., for 18 mo., reg. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman, 11th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., reg. of 1854, prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to Eur.

The undermt. gentleman is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the infantry, in conformity with his app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the date of his com. to be settled hereafter:—Mr. J. Arnott, arr. at Madras July 9.

Judicial Dept., July 10.—Asst. surg. W. Doyle, F.R.C.S., to be zillah surg. of Combaconum, v. Busteed, res.

July 13.—No. 319.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. alteration of rank and proms.:—

3rd Madras Eur. regt.—Capt. H. L. Grove and Lieut. F. Rowley to take rank from May 11, 1860, v. Griffin, cashiered.

Sen. lieut. E. J. Rawnsley to be capt., and Sen. ens. D. Graham to be lieut., in succ. to Southey, prom.; date of commiss., July 5th, 1860.

The Gov. of Straits Settlements has granted Capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th N.I., exec. engr. and superint. of convicts at Penang, leave to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo., from May 17, 1860, the date of his departure from Penang, and has app. Capt. W. S. Mitchell, 22nd N.I., to act for Capt. Hilliard dur. his abs.

The undermt. gentleman is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the infantry, in conformity with his app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to the rank of ens.:—

Mr. H. A. Hogge, arr. at Madras, July 11.

July 17.—No. 324.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

41st N.I.—Sen. Lieut. A. B. Cumberland to be capt., and Sen. Ens. M. A. Rowlandson to be lieut., v. Emmerson, dec.; date of commissions, June 17.

The servs. of Capt. H. T. Campbell, 13th N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in the public works dept.

The rank assigned to the undermt. officers of engineers fr. June 11, 1858, in G.O. No. 295, dated June 29, is altered to that of 2nd lieut., and they are prom. to lieut. fr. Aug. 27, 1858, under G.O. No. 323, dated Aug. 16, 1859:—

R. Thompson, P. S. Marindin, and A. T. Fraser.

Mr. D. Kearney, who arr. at Madras on July 10, is admitted on the estab. as an asst. surg. in conformity with his app. by the home govt.

No. 330.—The undermt. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. A. Pritchard, 28th N.I., on furl., under old reg.

Capt. W. B. Fellowes 3rd L.C., on furl., under old reg.

Lieut. F. S. Cherry, 4th L.C., on m.c., for 18 mo., under reg. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

Leave to Eur., on m.c., under reg. of 1854, with retrospective effect from May 17, is granted to Capt. W. Dent, late of the 22nd N.I.

The leave to proc. to Calcutta, granted to Capt. H. T. Campbell, 13th N.I., in G.O. No. 310, dated July 6, is cane. in compliance with his request.

Capt. W. B. Jackson, 31st L.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of his rank, fr. the date of sailing, on or after Aug. 19, of the second mail str. for Suez in that month.

Mr. C. R. G. Parker, who arr. at Madras on July 15, is admitted on estab. as an asst. surg., in conformity with his app. by the home govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, June 21.—The following removal is ordered:—

Lieut. col. M. Carthew, fr. 5th N.I., to be unatt.

June 25.—Asst. surg. F. O. B. Arther, recently admitted upon the estab., is app. to do duty under the surg. of the 4th batt. art., Secunderabad.

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar, having joined his dept. on 1st inst., unexpired portion of leave cane.

Asst. surg. R. W. Cockerill is to be considered as junior staff asst. surg. at Palaveram from May 9 to May 20.

The following removals are ordered:—

Asst. surg. H. J. Beach, fr. do. du. superint. surg.'s dept., Mysore div., to med. ch. of the sanatorium at Galekondah; to join, without delay, at the public expense.

Asst. surg. J. Murray, from ditto, to med. ch. of art. and details, Singapore.

Lieut. T. O. Underwood, 22nd N.I., is app. to do du. with the sappers and miners; to join the head qrs. of the corps at Dowlaishweram.

June 23.—Ens. C. Judson, unatt., is rel. fr. do. du. with Sumbelpore Sebundy art., and will rejoin art. hd. qrs.

June 25.—Lieut. R. H. Canliffe, 31st L.I., is appd. qmrr. and interp. of that regt., also appd. station staff officer at Moulmein, without prejudice to his regimental duties, v. Capt. Jackson.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. C. G. Southey, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., fr. July 4, 60 days, to Bombay, priv. leave.

Lieut. W. B. Swinton, 8th L.C., do. du. 5th L.C., fr. June 17, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861, to Bangalore, on m.c.

Lieut. C. C. Morris, 8th L.C., do. du. 4th L.C., till Dec. 1, to Masulipatam and Kistna district.

Lieut. R. S. Gray, 16th N.I., from June 8 to Dec. 31, to Cuddalore and eastern coast, on m.c.

Maj. H. Nott, 19th N.I., 30 days' priv. leave.

Capt. J. J. Adanson, 37th regt., temp. dc. du. sappers and miners, to pres. prep. to furl. to Eur.

June 29.—Maj. J. Denton, dep. comr. of ordnance, to Bangalore, on m.c., dur. unexpired leave granted to him April 27.

Maj. J. R. Brown, 6th L.C., in ext., to July 15, to Nilgiris.

Capt. R. O. Cary, 13th N.I., to pres., on m.c., prep. to Eur.

Lieut. H. M. Gosling, 50th N.I., to Aug. 1, to Madras.

Ens. H. E. D. Bayley, do. du. 43rd Foot, to Mysore, dur. leave granted June 8.

Rev. S. A. Godfrey, minister of Mysore, has been appd. a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in the diocese of Madras.

June 28.—The foll. removals are ordered:—

Col. A. Derville, from 34th L.I., to 42nd N.I.

Col. E. Armstrong, from 42nd N.I. to 34th L.I.

July 7.—Lieut. B. L. Gordon, of the horse art., is app. to do du. with art. recruit depot, Saint Thomas' Mount.

July 9.—The following rems. and posting are ordered:—

Lieut. col. J. Blaxland (Europe), from 1st Madras fus. to 15th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. P. Macdonald (staff), from 15th N.I. to 1st Madras fus.

Lieut. col. C. J. Elphinstone from late prom. to 47th N.I.

July 10.—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, Ens. J. Arnott is app. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I.—to join.

July 11.—Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th N.I., is directed to repair at once to Madras, there to re-ide unemployed.

Ens. W. S. Daniell, 2nd Eur. L.I., is perm. to join his regt., via Bangalore.

July 13.—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. H. A. Hogge is appd. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I.—to join.

July 14.—The undermt. officers have been examined in the Hindoo-tance language, and passed the examination prescribed for officers of comps.:—

Lieut. C. Hayter, 31th L.I.

Ens. J. O. Goldie, 20th N.I.

Ens. F. J. Wroughton, 27th N.I.

July 16.—Lieut. W. D'O. Kerrich, is app. adj. of 5th batt. art., v. Forster.

BIRTHS.

BLAND, wife of Rev. R., son, at Cherra Ponjee, July 6.
CHAMBER, wife of C. F., son, at Madras, July 18.
DE FABECK, wife of F. W. A., daughter, at Dinapore, July 3.

DYSON, wife of Rev. S., son, at Krishnagur, July 10.
FOENANDER, wife of J. S., son, at Gampola, July 23.

GIBBORNE, wife of F. W., son, at Galle, July 23.
HAMILTON, wife of J. M., daughter, at Allahabad, July 13.

MACEWEN, wife of R. W., son, at Colombo, July 16.
MARTIN, wife of R. L., son, at Berhampore, July 16.

MINCHIN, wife of J. T., son, at Yerra Chelma, July 9.
MUSPRATT, wife of H., at Dacca, July 2.

PEREIRA, wife of E. S. B., twin sons, at Rajepore, July 2.

RAIT, wife of H., daughter, at Gonatea, July 6.

SANDEMAN, Mrs. E., daughter, at Calcutta, July 12.

WELLS, wife of J. R., son, at Sealdah, July 8.

WOOD, wife of H. W. J., son, at Calcutta, July 18.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE, D., to Miss J. E. Gerrett, at Kandy, July 19.
CAMPELL, F., to Grace, daughter of the late W. Grose, at Dinapore, July 3.

FAIR, James, to Mary J., daughter of Lieut.-colonel C. W. Young.

FOX, H. E., to Anna M. D., daughter of the late W. Duff, at Calcutta, July 10.

HOOK, Capt. L., to Anna C., daughter of Major B. Watson, at Trincomalee, July 17.

MACPHERSON, A. G., to Frances C., daughter of the late W. Martin, at Calcutta, June 12.

STUART, A., to Mary J., daughter of the late A. M'Arthur, at Meerunge, July 9.

WARREN, Capt. F. G. E., Royal Artillery, to Annie M., daughter of Lieut. Victor, at Calcutta, July 14.

DEATHS.

ARNOT, Lieut. David, 34th Madras L.I., at Madras, June 18.

BURNETT, William, at Bareilly, June 27.

COLLIER, Marshall, at Calcutta, aged 68, July 15.

HYEAPET, Johannes A., July 14.

KIDD, Elizabeth A., daughter of Rev. J. T. D., at Madras, July 19.

LAWRENCE, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 34, July 16.

MEYER, Herman A. E., on board the str. *Candia*, at sea, June 14.

TAYLER, Harriet, wife of S. H. C., at Maldah, aged 23, July 1.

THORP, Charlotte E., daughter of the late Rev. H., aged 23, July 5.

WALLACE, Adolphus, on board the str. *Candia*, at sea, June 23.

WALKER, Isaac H., infant son of J., at Colombo, July 18.

YOUNG, Herbert H., infant son of R. B., at Colpetty, July 17.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 24.

Royal Art.—G. Evans, gent., to be vet. surg.; J. J. Meyrick, gent., to be vet. surg.

4th Foot.—Maj. and Brev. Lieut. col. G. H. Thomson, who exch.

13th Foot.—Maj. and Brev. Lieut. col. G. L. Thomson, from 4th foot, to be maj., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Tyler, who exch.

33rd Foot.—The commission as lieut. of Lieut. J. M. Shipton has been antedated to Feb. 21.

46th Foot.—Ens. W. G. McCrae to be lieut., by purchase, v. Carlrow, who retires; W. Long, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. McCrae.

54th Foot.—J. Simeon, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Loveridge, prom.

56th Foot.—The third Christian name of Ensign Jones is Hillatt, and not Hillat, as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 3.

72nd Foot.—Ens. T. B. Urquhart, from 89th foot, to be ens., v. Tanner, prom.

73rd Foot.—Ens. H. F. H. Gibsons, to be lieut., by purch., v. Greatrex, ret.

83rd Foot.—Ens. M. Murphy to be lieut., by purch., v. Muhear, prom.; Ens. J. E. Bryner to be lieut., by purch., v. Gore, prom.

88th Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Perceval to be capt., by purch., v. Riley, prom., by purch., to an unatt. majority; E. L. Buchanan to be lieut., by purch., v. Perceval.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermt. exchange, as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 3 has been cancelled:—

Military Train.—Capt. G. Joy, from the 59th foot, to be capt., v. Wolridge, who exch.

59th Foot.—Capt. H. R. Wolridge, from the mil. train, to be capt., v. Joy, who exch.

Presentation of the Insignia of the Bath to the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor.

From the Resident at Nepal to the Sec. to the Gov. of India in the Foreign Dep. with the Gov. gen., Camp Cawnpore, dated Nepal Residency, October 18, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 5,707, of the 17th ult., and its accompaniments, conveying instructions for the delivery to Maharajah Jung Bahadoor of the collar and badge appendant of a Knight Grand Cross, Military Division, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the investment Badge and Star, also a copy of the statutes of the Order, and a sealed packet containing her Majesty's grant and warrant, or dispensation of investiture, and a letter from his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

2nd. All your instructions have been minutely carried out. The sealed packet was opened by the Maharajah, to whom I fully explained its contents; and H.E. afterwards, in my presence, signed the engagement (herewith returned) promising to restore the collar and appendant badge in the event of his ceasing to be a member of the Order, &c.

3rd. The presentation of the insignia of the Bath, referred to in several parts of the statutes as being annexed to them, did not accompany them.

4th. I presented the insignia to H.E., as desired, on the 15th instant, at a full durbar; royal salutes were fired in honour of her Majesty and of Prince Albert, when I put them into his hands, and every care was taken to render the ceremony as imposing as possible, in accordance with the Maharajah's own ideas, whose wishes I consulted before we arranged the details of the presentation.

5th. Addresses which, at Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's suggestion, had been prepared in the Parbutteah language, were read to the assembled sirdars by the Raje Gorao of the durbar, such being considered by H.E. as the most public, and, at the same time, the most complimentary manner in which they could be delivered, so as to be perfectly intelligible to H.H. the Maharajah Dheraj and to the members of his court.

6th. The Mahila Sahib, the King's brother, was present on the occasion, this being the first time since his release from imprisonment that I have ever met him at a public durbar.

7th. After the ceremony, Maharajah Jung Bahadoor gave me a nuzzer of two gold mohurs, in token of his respect for her Majesty Queen Victoria, and he afterwards presented me to Maharajah Dheraj.

8th. H.E. appeared greatly pleased, and spoke in warm terms in acknowledgment of the high honour which has been conferred upon him, and both he and the Maharajah desired me to convey to the Viceroy and Governor-general their sincere reciprocation of his kind feelings, and their grateful thanks for the manner in which his lordship desired me to express them. He will address a letter in reply to the communication he has received from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Great Master of the Order of the Bath, in the course of a few days, which he trusts that the Governor-general will do him the favour to transmit to England.—I have, &c., G. RAMSAY, Resident.

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household the collar and badge appendant of a Knight Grand Cross (military division) of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; and I hereby covenant and promise, that in case I should hereafter cease to hold my rank and place as a member of the Order of the Bath, I will forthwith restore to the registrar and secretary the said collar and badge; and I further promise that I will, without delay, make due provision for the restoration of the said collar and badge by my personal representatives in case I shall continue a member of the Order until the period of my decease.

Witness my hand, this twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight-hundred and fifty-nine.

By MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR RANAJEE, Minister and C.-in-C. of Nepal.

Signed in the presence of G. Ramsay, Lieutenant, Resident at the Court of Nepal, and of H. Oldfield, Hon.-Asst., Resident.

G. RAMSAY, Resident.

From the Resident at Nepal to the Sec. to the Gov. of India, Foreign Dep., with the Gov.-gen., Camp Cawnpore, dated Nepal Residency, Nov. 8, 1859.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter to your address, No. 135, of the 18th ult., I have the honour to forward a letter from Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., to the address of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which his Excellency trusts that the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-general will do him the favour to transmit, through the proper channel, to his Royal Highness.

2. A copy of the letter is herewith appended.—I have, &c., G. RAMSAY, Resident.

To H.R.H. Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort, &c., and Great Master of the Order of the Bath, dated Khatmandoo, Nepal, Nov. 4, 1859.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—I have had the honour to receive your letter, dated Buckingham Palace, the 18th of April, 1859, announcing to me that her Majesty the Queen of England has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint me to be an honorary member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of which your Royal Highness is the Great Master.

I have also received her Majesty's grant, and the warrant of dispensation with the ceremony of investiture, a copy of the statutes, and also the various insignia of the Order, which have been transmitted to me by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general of India, through Lieutenant G. Ramsay, his lordship's representative at this Court.

I beg that your Royal Highness will be pleased to convey to her Majesty my sincere acknowledgments for this very high mark of favour and of honour, and that you will also express the gratification I feel at the high consideration with which her Majesty regards my humble services, which will again be freely placed at her Viceroy's disposal should occasion ever arise upon which they may be likely to be useful.

I beg also to thank your Royal Highness for your congratulations, and for the kind wishes you have expressed for my happiness and for the preservation of my health and life. I desire to return these compliments both in my own and my Sovereign's name. It is our united hope that all prosperity and happiness may continue to attend her most gracious Majesty and yourself, and that I may be permitted to subscribe myself as your Royal Highness's sincere friend,

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.

(Extracts.)—Letter from the Rt.-Hon. the Governor of India to the Secret Committee, dated May 30, 1858.

HON. SIRS,—I have the honour to report to you the steps which I have taken to mark the appreciation by the British Government of the great services rendered to it by the army of Nepal under the command of H.E. Jung Bahadoor.

H.E. long ago signified a wish, to which I gladly assented, that I should receive him, here or elsewhere, on his return from Oude to Nepal; and at the close of the operations against Lucknow he marched to Allahabad, accompanied by two regiments of infantry and a field battery.

H.E. arrived here on the first of last month, and his camp was pitched within a mile of this house.

H.E. was attended by some of the chief officers of his army, amongst whom were his brothers, Generals Kunooddeep Sing and Dere Shumshere.

The usual visits of ceremony took place, and I had the satisfaction of offering to the Maha-

rajah, in full durbar, my cordial thanks for the aid which the Government of India had received from him and from his brave soldiers, and my assurance that the friendly conduct of his Government, and the exertions and successes of his troops, would be held in grateful recollection, not less in England than in India.

Jung Bahadoor was earnest in his declarations of attachment to the British Government, and took occasion to commend highly the services and conduct of General Macgregor, C.B., and of the other officers whom I had attached to his head quarters.

He seemed desirous to impress upon me the inability of his hill-men to bear the heat of the plain at this season, and that this made him anxious for their return to Nepal as soon as possible.

On the 8th of April, the day before Jung Bahadoor's departure from Allahabad, I received H.E. at a private audience, at which only his own vakeel, who understands English, and the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, were present.

On this occasion, acting upon the discretionary authority conveyed to me in your letter of the 9th of February, I announced to H.E. the intention of the British Government to offer to the Maharaja of Nepal the restitution of a portion of the territory which was ceded by Nepal in 1815, and my wish that H.E. should be the channel through which the offer should be made to his Sovereign and to the Nepaulese durbar, it being made in recognition of great services rendered to British India by himself, and by the troops which he commands.

I have the honour to enclose copies of letters which, on the 17th inst., I addressed to his Highness the Maharajah of Nepal, and to Maharajah Jung Bahadoor.

Your honourable Committee will see that in the letter to the Maharajah of Nepal I have described the territory to be restored to Nepal as the whole of the former Goorkha possessions below the hills, extending from the River Gogra on the west, to the British territory of Goruckpore on the east, and bounded on the south by Khyreegurh and the district of Baraitch, and on the north by the hills. This constitutes that portion of the territory ceded by Nepal in 1815, which in 1816 was made over by the British Government to the Nawab Vuzeer of Oude, and in return for which, and for the cession of the district of Khyreegurh, the Nawab Vuzeer cancelled a debt due by the British Government to himself of one million sterling.

It is a tract 200 miles long, of varying breadth, and adjoining the province of Oude from end to end.

The other portions of the territory ceded by Nepal in 1815 adjoined our own old provinces, and have been from that time absorbed into them.

I proposed that the new boundary line between the Nepaulese territory and the British province of Oude should be marked out in the cold season of this year. It will not be possible to enter upon this work, with due regard for the health of those employed, before the end of November.

From the Rt. Hon. the Gov.-gen. of India to H. H. the Maharajah of Nepal, dated May 17, 1858.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—I addressed a letter to your Highness on the 23rd December last, congratulating you on the achievements of a portion of your Highness's forces at Chanda and Kodhova.

Since that time the main body of the auxiliary force of your Highness, under the immediate command of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, has been in co-operation with the British army, and has greatly distinguished himself.

The troops composing it have fought at Sahibgunge, at Peepraieh, at Goruckpore, at Shahgunge, at Phoolpore, at Julalpore, and at Konda Nuddee, and they have in every instance been victorious.

Maharajah Jung Bahadoor reached Lucknow in

time to assist in the investment and capture of that city. The service which the Maharajah rendered was rendered with the greatest zeal and courage, and was very valuable.

I now desire to offer to your Highness the cordial thanks of the Government of India for the assistance thus given by the troops of Nepal. Within a few days of this time the troops will have recrossed the British frontier, and I wish that their return to your Highness's dominions should be marked, not only by this written expression of thanks, but by a public and substantial token of the estimation in which the British Government hold your Highness's friendly conduct.

To this end I have determined, on the part of the British Government, to restore to the Nepal State the whole of the former Goorkha possessions below the hills, extending from the river Gogra on the west to the British territory of Goruckpore on the east, and bounded on the south by Khyreegurh and the district of Baraich, and on the north by the hills. Measures will hereafter be taken at a favourable season of the year to mark out the exact boundaries, by means of commissioners to be appointed on the part of the British Government and the State of Nepal.

I trust that the return of this territory to your Highness's rule will be acceptable to your Highness and to the Nepaulesse durbār.

I wish your Highness to be assured that the great services which have been rendered by your brave soldiers and their distinguished leader are appreciated by the British Government, and that the goodwill and friendship of England towards your country is sincere and lasting. CANNING.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 27, 1860.

THE NEW ARMS ACT.

THE Government of India has succeeded in passing an Arms Act, which has partially evaded opposition, but wholly missed the object it was intended to secure. In India an Arms Act can have but one end—to render overt rebellion more difficult. The people are not duellists. They are not, as a race, addicted to violent crime. Their faction fights are generally conducted with bamboo clubs, and when intent on private murder they resort usually to the wood-chopper or poison. But though less turbulent than most Europeans, they have a dangerous familiarity with arms. In the North-West every man can use a sword, and is acquainted with the theory of the musket. Every man keeps arms, and the instant society is threatened millions of half-drilled soldiers are ready for the glorious work of plunder. So long as the native troops remained faithful this *penchant* mattered little. The sepoys could always scatter a mob, and from their numbers were so widely distributed that *emeutiers* had no time to obtain even the brief success necessary to rouse the Orientals into action. Since the mutiny, however, the first object of Government—though feebly pursued—has been to diminish the number of the native army. To this end it is essential to disarm the native population. The European soldiery, massed at central points, and slow of movement, cannot be employed to put down local rioters. The civil police cannot be employed against armed men without the certainty of defeat. It remains to disarm the population, and in the Punjab and Oude this has been accomplished.

Those provinces are extra-regulation, but in the older districts an Act of the Legislature is necessary to sanction the new policy. Such

Acts, temporary in their aim, were passed during the mutinies without difficulty. It was, however, at last decided to render their operation permanent, and a formidable opposition instantly arose. The Europeans refused to be disarmed. Living among a race scarcely restrained from massacre by military force, they demanded the free use of every means of self-defence. The Government was most unwilling to comply. Its abler members conceived that a formal distinction, based on colour, would create intense acerbity in the minds of the ruled, without really strengthening the hands of the rulers. Behind them a more prejudiced party, hating the interlopers simply as such, clamoured against the concession of privileges to men, over whom their own sway was incomplete. A third section including, we believe, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, held all measures of the kind to be radically unjust. The people, they argued, were in the hands of an infamous police, and until that body could be reformed they must be permitted to defend themselves. All three parties pressed on, what they were pleased to style, an equal law, the last-mentioned secretly hoping that the European opposition would defeat the Bill.

The measure was furiously opposed. The Europeans openly expressed their determination to disobey, and the Government, though secure of a majority, knew that in the North-west the officials would decline to carry out the law. They receded, and introduced a new measure, prohibiting only the habit of bearing arms. Domiciliary visits are not sanctioned, save when a district is proclaimed. In other words, the possession of arms, except under exceptional circumstances, ceases to be an offence. It is only the wearing them which is prohibited.

The law, as it stands, involves nearly every possible element of evil. The native traveller, unprotected by the police, and threatened by organised gangs of ruffians, is refused the protection of a sword. The native intriguer organising a revolt may accumulate arms by the thousand in his house. The formation of European volunteer corps becomes impossible, for even Europeans may not openly bear arms. The formation of native corps drilled for rebellion is easy, for evidence against the national cause can never be obtained. If a Rajah of Pachete drills thirty thousand musketeers in his jungles, who is to betray him? Or if his house is searched, who is to prove, in the teeth of all his dependents' oaths that the arms have been used abroad. To keep them in store bright and ready for use is within the law. The people are irritated by a prohibition which they detest, while the political object is not gained. The lion's claws are weepingly menaced and never cut, and the keepers congratulate themselves that his temper is improving in the process.

All this while the Government of India had before them a measure which would have ensured equality before the law, yet have disarmed every native, and armed every loyal subject. They had only to decree the disarming of all classes indifferently, *save and except the members of volunteer corps*. Every European would instantly have joined a district corps if only to preserve his weapons, and Government in six months would have had an addition

of ten thousand men to its reliable militia. Some of these corps might have been small to a degree which seems ludicrous in Europe; but eighteen men at Arrah saved Behar, and dozens of stations were rescued from plunder by the presence of half-a-dozen gentlemen accustomed to snipe shooting. There would have been a corps in every station; and in every station, therefore, a force costing Government nothing, but on which it could rely even to the death.

It is not a little doubtful whether, even as a matter of policy, it is wise to attempt the complete disarmament of India. To find a native's arms is the most difficult of tasks. The native agents employed detest the duty. The police accept any rusty tool as a weapon. The magistracy dread the club far more than the sword, while the better classes consider the loss of their weapons a grievous dishonour. It would have been perhaps wiser to forbid utterly the sale, manufacture, and possession of fire-arms or gunpowder alone. Both are visible manufactures. Both could have been made valuable monopolies, and thus enlisted the cordial aid of the native States, which will now become depots of arms. By thus limiting the range of inquiry complete results might have been obtained, and the use of fire-arms cannot be transmitted by tradition. A man may learn the sword exercise with a club; he must have a musket to learn to load it. Were one generation only completely deprived of powder, their descendants would be for armed revolt as feeble as the natives of Peru. The native, unless backed by fire-arms, will never oppose them. Ten trained riflemen would scatter a tribe of swordsmen, and the population, while strong for defence against marauders, would be politically powerless.

MISSIONARIES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

It is wonderful how much mischief may be done by a deficiency of tact and intelligence on the part of a single commanding officer. In the early part of 1859 Major Hovenden, then in command of the 24th Punjab Infantry, reported to the Commander-in-Chief that four men in that regiment had embraced Christianity, and that a good many more were in the habit of visiting the Chaplain of the station. This movement did not appear to cause any excitement in the corps, but, on the contrary, was regarded by the others with perfect indifference. The circumstance having been very properly brought to the knowledge of the Supreme Government, the Governor-general in Council instructed the Commander-in-Chief to warn officers commanding troops at Peshawur not to make use of their personal influence to induce their men to renounce the faith of their forefathers and be baptised. There the matter rested for a while, but after a little time it transpired that Major Hovenden, whether from a prejudice against proselytism or simply through carelessness, had called his officers together, and after verbally communicating to them the instructions he had received from headquarters, had ordered them not to attend any religious meetings with the men. The latter, naturally enough, conceived it to be the intention of Government to discountenance proselytism, and in that light represented it to the missionaries. Strange to say, the authorities were allowed to remain in perfect ignorance of this misconception on the part of the sepoys, though one might reasonably have expected

that recent experiences would have sufficed to impress upon the officers the necessity of cultivating the confidence of the men under their command. The missionaries alone appear to have been aware of the real state of the case, but as they hold no recognised position in the European community, there was no channel by which they could officially communicate with the Government. A more anomalous situation can hardly be imagined. In their blind reverence for liberty Englishmen are continually committing absurdities of this kind. The free will and independence of the individual is in their eyes such a rigid and unbending principle, that they prefer imperilling society to inconveniencing one of the atoms of which society is composed. On no account are the religious prejudices of the natives to be offended, on no account are the missionaries to be restrained from attacking those prejudices so long as they do so as simple "adventurers." Left to themselves, the natives would very soon make short work of the missionaries, were not the latter (very justly) protected by the Government that disowns them. An appearance of double-dealing is thus imparted to the whole affair, as the native mind is incapable of appreciating the rights and privileges implied in individual responsibility. Let the Government disclaim ever so emphatically all connection with the missionary movement, its protestations will be unheeded alike by Hindoo, Sikh, and Mussulman, or only attributed to fear. It is not easy, indeed, to see how this difficulty can be avoided. To prohibit missionary enterprise would be contrary to the whole teaching of Christianity, while a rebellion would be the almost certain consequence of its being openly sanctioned and encouraged. The Government is thus compelled to assume an attitude that gives satisfaction to no party, and which is neither dignified nor permanently secure. Holding no direct communication with the missionaries, it is deprived of one great source of intelligence as to the feelings and fancies of its subjects; and it is only through an occasional accident that it is able to avail itself of the local knowledge of those self-denying pioneers of civilisation. In the present instance it was owing to the Bishop of Calcutta's visitation to the Punjab that the authorities became acquainted with the nature of the statements that had been promulgated with reference to the General Order on the conduct to be pursued by officers towards their men on religious matters. Both missionaries and sepoy, the bishop ascertained, had come to the conclusion—

1st.—That no officer may speak on the subject of Christianity to any native Christian in his corps, nor visit him when he is sick, nor urge Christian motives as reasons for performing well his earthly duties as a soldier and servant of government.

2nd.—That no officer may be present when the Church service is read by a clergyman to native Christians.

3rd.—That no clergyman may hold any service for native Christians in the lines in which the soldiers live, though it be a native Christian's house with closed doors.

4th.—That no building may be set apart for Christian worship in the lines, though mosques and heathen temples may.

5th.—That soldiers on becoming Christians have not equal privileges with Mahomedans and Hindoos, and therefore Christianity is not tolerated.

6th.—That all these restrictions have been received from the highest authority.

Unable to communicate directly with the Supreme Government, the missionaries had

not failed to report to their superiors at home that their sphere of usefulness had been greatly contracted in consequence of the order alluded to above. The following passage accordingly appeared in the annual report of the Church Missionary Society:—

"Punjab.—One of the most interesting and encouraging occurrences to which the missionaries refer was their call to give Christian instruction to a body of inquirers amongst the soldiers of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry regiment. When the regiment removed from the neighbourhood of the mission, the Christian officers met their new Christian brethren in social worship, and encouraged the inquirers in their study of the Scriptures. There was some prospect that the whole regiment would have joined the movement, for these men were a class of Sikhs who had become discontented with Hindooism and the Sikh religion, and were outcasts from all prevailing religions in India; and they were encouraged by the welcome they were receiving from Christian men, but at this point the Government of India stepped in, and issued an order to every Punjab regiment for every officer to hold himself aloof from Christian intercourse with his men."

This paragraph having come to the knowledge of the Indian authorities immediately after the arrival of Bishop Cotton's startling announcement, they at once perceived the necessity of removing such a serious misapprehension of their views and wishes. But before issuing any new order upon the subject, they have judged it expedient to await the receipt of information from Madras, with respect to intercourse for religious purposes between officers and their men in that Presidency. In the mean time the Lord Bishop has rebuked the missionaries for accepting and circulating without inquiry statements that were likely to prove so mischievous and injurious. All this ill-feeling, however, might have been avoided had Major Hovenden taken the trouble to master the obvious sense of the instructions he had received before imparting them to others, and if the officers generally would strive to acquire the confidence of their men and hold more familiar intercourse with them.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22. Empress Eugénie, Ricketty, Bombay; Brothers, Henry, Table Bay.—23. Jenny Jones, Henderson, Ceylon; Tchernaya, May, Bombay; Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, Calcutta; Isis, Jewett, Mauritius.—24. Caroline Agnes, McNider, Singapore; Nova Bella, Purchase, Akyab.—25. Courier, Clink, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 27, to proceed per str. Benares, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Messrs. W. Eccles, H. D. Curtis, O. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Lodge. For ADEN.—Mr. N. Kirkland. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. Symes. For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Guin, Capt. and Mrs. Higginson, Miss H. Henderson, Mrs. Forman, three daughters, and governess, Mr. R. Boquet, Mr. R. Dalley, Mr. Lodge, Mrs. L. Chatten, Mr. E. Pulleyne, Maj. C. R. Browne, Mr. Markham, Capt. Widdicombe, Lieut. J. S. Edwards, Mrs. J. H. White, Mr. J. B. Hayes, Mr. Gleig, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. J. A. Turner.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Sept. 5, to proceed per str. Benares, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. B. A. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. L. G. D. Turner, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Leggatt, Mr. and Miss Coates.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FORBES, the wife of Lieut. col., C.B., 3rd Bombay cav., of a daughter, at Invercmen, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 14.

LINDSAY, the wife of David B., of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Aberdeen, Aug. 21.

POLLEXFEN, the widow of the late John J., 15th Bombay N.I., of a son, at Portsmouth, Aug. 16.

URQUHART, the wife of Capt., Bengal artillery, of a daughter, at Camberwell, Aug. 21.

MARRIAGES.

CUMBERLEDGE, Rev. Charles, vicar of Astwood, Bucks., to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late John Williams, Esq., Bombay C.S., in the parish church, North Crawly, Aug. 17.

DOVE, Rev. George, to Caroline O., daughter of the late William Roy, D.D., rector of Skirbeck, and formerly Senior Chaplain at Madras, at the parish church at Skirbeck, Aug. 21.

KING, Joshua, H.M.'s Bombay C.S., to Rosetta, daughter of the late W. H. Jary, Esq., at Burlingham, Norfolk, Aug. 16.

PEMBERTON, George R., M.D., H.M.'s Indian army, to Winnifred, daughter of the late Rev. John Lafont, at Hinxworth, Herts., Aug. 23.

SPURGEON, Rev. James A., minister of Portland Chapel, Southampton, to Emily G., youngest daughter of Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne, Bart., at New Park-street Chapel, Aug. 22.

DEATH.

WIGHT, A. J., H.M.'s 51st Madras N.I., in Dover-street, Aug. 17.

East-India House,

August 22, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. Halpin; Major C. W. Miles, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. H. T. Oldfield, 9th N.I.; Ens. J. Steel; Surg. H. R. Bond; Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson. Madras Estab.—Capt. P. L. Codd, Inv.; Lieut. N. J. C. Stevens, 1st Fus.; Lieut. J. C. Wyse, 34th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. S. Pott, Eng., 6 mo.; Maj. F. R. Maunsell, Eng., 6 mo.; Maj. H. Dinning, 71st N.I., 2 mo.; Lieut. H. Goschen, 3rd Eur., 2 mo.; Capt. A. D. Toogood, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Surg. J. Lee, 2 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. B. Gibbard, Art., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, Art.; Lieut. col. A. Taylor, C.B., Eng.; Capt. J. S. Phillips, 66th N.I.; Lieut. J. Watson, 35th N.I.; Lieut. J. M. Glubb, 38th N.I.; Surg. F. Turnbull. Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. D. Forster, Art.; Asst. surg. H. C. Brodrick.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. Nicoletta, 1st Eur.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. W. Pilkington, Inv. Pen. Estab.

BOOKS.

Central India during the Rebellion of 1857 and 1858. By Thomas Lowe, M.B., C.S.E. Longman and Co.

Making due allowance for an occasionally inflated style and a general unskilfulness of composition, this very interesting narrative is entitled to take high rank among the literature of the Indian rebellion. In the capacity of medical officer to the Madras Sappers and Miners our author accompanied the British forces under the command of Sir Hugh Rose and Brigadier Stuart from the suppression of the mutiny in Aurangabad to the capture of Gwalior and the restoration of Scindiah to his throne. He was consequently present at the capture of Dhar, Rhaighur, Gurrakotta, Jhansi, and Calpee, and at the battles of Mundasore, the Betwa, Koonch, and Golowlie. In the description of scenes of strife and carnage he is particularly effective, and writes in a manly and vigorous style. It is only when he wanders into reflections, or attempts to be facetious, that his pen fails him, and bombastic expressions betray the shallowness of his thought. But these blemishes may well be pardoned for the sake of the many spirited passages that chronicle the heroic exploits of the Central India Field Force, and, indeed, for the impartiality and truthfulness which characterise the entire narrative. Of the fatigue and hardships endured by the troops throughout the brilliant campaign of 1858 it is impossible to form an adequate idea, though the following extract may suffice to show that a soldier's life in time of war is not altogether a blaze of glory:—

"Another day of extreme heat, paucity of water, a few hours of unrefreshing dose (sound sleep was impossible, from howling dogs, jackals, and beasts of burden chewing their cud, and jingling bells with every move of their heads), and then another march

and a battle! We marched most of the night, and how long the hours seem in night marches! The infantry were fatigued before they started, but they began to try hard to bear up against it. In the first halt they sit down and are soon asleep, then they awake, nod off again, and awake again several times. The bugle sounds, and they are up and off again; but before a second halt is sounded they begin to fall out, and must be carried in dhoolies. An occasional joke passes off amongst the older campaigners, and the hopes of meeting the foe keep up their flagging spirits. The sun gets up, and then the heat and clouds of white dust well nigh overpower them, and the men begin to cry out almost hysterically for water. Water! but the bag is empty; and they look round imploringly, and keep on a little longer. By-and-bye a village and a large top of trees is seen, and then the bhooties rush off for water, and the men expect a halt. Long continued excitement like this soon begins to tell upon the best of them; a shadowing of delirium begins to show itself; there is a nervous restlessness and a wild glare from the dry red eye, and awful vengeance is vowed against the foe! Men begin to talk of home, and cool, shady places, and brooks, as the hot air begins to blow over them, parching up every drop of moisture in the body; and dogs rush past with great raw wounds in their backs, like sabre cuts, caused by the sun, howling for water and shade; the patient camel cries and grunts, and the intelligent elephant tries to rest the raw soles of his feet, and big tears trickle from his eye as the advance continues; at length the head of the column has halted, there is a village, and the men are blessed with ample shade and water for a time. Tea is soon made, and the jaded troops begin to revive."

The soldierlike conduct of the sepoy of the 25th regiment Bombay N.L. is represented in a very favourable light.

"During the heat of the battle of the 23rd (Nov.) says our author, the sepoy of the 25th regiment suffered considerably; they came into the field hospital suffering from every description of wounds—arms and legs shattered by round shot, limbs and body perforated by musket-bullets, and flesh wounds of no slight nature. To see these men, as they sat or lay down in the burning sun, enduring all the excruciating agonies their wounds had caused them, while the surgeons were busy with others who had preceded them, was truly noble. The general observation made by them was, 'Ah! well, never mind, we have eaten the Sircar's salt for many years; this has been good work, and the Sircar will be good and take care of us, or our families if we die.' One poor fellow, whose blood was welling away profusely from a wound near the shoulder joint was offered a little brandy and water as a stimulant, when he nobly said, 'give it to my brother first,' who sat next to him groaning in agony; he then drank, and said he 'did not mind his wound, for he knew Government would not forget him.' Not a man refused to take what was offered to him as drink—even the all-shunned wine was willingly accepted by them; and when an amputation was performed they bore it with heroic fortitude, for, although chloroform was not administered, scarcely a groan escaped while the dreadful knife was severing the member from its body. In action they were cool, gallant, and intrepid; under the painful ordeal of the surgical operation they displayed patience, cheerfulness, and fortitude."

Want of space alone restrains us from making further quotations, but we cannot close this brief notice of Mr. Lowe's spirited narrative without recording our belief that he deserves no small amount of gratitude from all who are interested in rescuing from oblivion the memorable campaigns that were fought in Central India during the years 1857-58.

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New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36	—	—	1 7½
4 per Cent., 1842-43	—	—	1 7½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 1s. 11½d.

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Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	216½ to 218½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enfaced Paper	96½	
	India Bonds, Enf. Paper, 5½ per cent.	101½ 102½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½ 98	
	India Debentures, 1859	96½ 98	
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account	103½ 104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	8s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	4s. dis.	
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18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all 17½ to 18	
18	Ditto B	all 1½ 1½ dis.	
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3 ½ dis. 4 pm.	
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20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	7½ 1½ to 1½	
Stock	East Indian	100 99 to 100	
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all 99 to 100	
20	Ditto F Ext.	15 ½ dis.	
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb.	100 101½ to 102½	
20	Jubbulpore	15 ½ to ½ dis.	
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20	Perbudda Coal and Iron	5 6 to 1½ dis.	
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all 3 to 4	
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all ½ to 1	
1	Oriental Gas	all ½ to 1	
10	Ditto New	15s. ½ dis. to par.	
60	Oriental Inland Steam A.	all 75 to 77	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	25 13 to 14 pm.	
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"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious. The illustrations are clever, and fully serve the purpose for which they are annexed—to give certain indications of the nature of disease, and the readiest means of treatment."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

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"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Home News*.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET.

LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRANKS ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall-street, both in the County of Middlesex.—August 27, 1860.

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Vol. XVIII.—No. 453.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 27	Burmah (Rangoon)	July 9
Madras	" 29	Bombay	Aug. 8
Agra	" 31	Ceylon	July 30
China (Hong-Kong)	July 17.		

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1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 7th August brings the melancholy tidings of the death, from cholera, of the new Governor of Madras, which sad event took place on the 2nd of that month. Sir Henry Ward had been too recently installed in office to render any of those important services to our Indian empire which characterised his tenure of the Government of Ceylon.

"In five years," says an Indian contemporary, "he covered that island with roads and bridges; fought for a railway from Kandy to Colombo with a wise doggedness that will yet bear fruit in success; surveyed the island, and secured fixity of tenure. By Ambulatory Courts of Requests he brought justice to every native's door. He abolished polygamy and polyandry among the Kandians. By wisely planned defences he made Ceylon one of the keys of the Indian Ocean. The revenue, which in 1854 was £310,910, was in 1859 £339,037 more. Upwards of a million sterling was with a wise liberality spent on public works. The customs revenue rose from £110,952 in 1854 to £218,498 in 1859. The land revenue and land sales were more than doubled. The receipts from the Pearl Fisheries were £140,490. The year 1855 began with a surplus of £10,781, the year 1859 closed with £85,814 in the treasury. Sir Henry Ward, in fact, saw the prosperity of the colony just doubled in his five years' tenure of office."

Some startling revelations with respect to the collection of the Income-tax in Oude have already come to light through a libel case that is being tried before the civil judge at Lucknow, and more are yet expected to be made. The imposition of the tax itself has been discovered to be illegal, so that a Bill of Indemnity has been found necessary to cover the arbitrary proceedings of the authorities in that province. And now it appears that not only was the tax irregular and contrary to law, but that gross corruption and oppression have been displayed in collecting it. At the very time when Lord Canning penned his despatch, assuring the Home Secretary that the Income-tax was being levied in Oude "without a murmur," the City of Lucknow was being goaded on to rebellion by the intolerable exactions of the native officials. Most painful and disgraceful disclosures, to which we shall allude more fully in our next number, have been made respecting the misery of the people through the tyranny of their almost irresponsible rulers. The veil that concealed the true state of things has been torn aside in consequence of an article which appeared in the *Oude Gazette*, accusing Ramdial, a magistrate and assistant commissioner, of lending himself to bribery and the employment of torture. For this the proprietors and editor of that paper have been put on their trial for libel, and a more ill-advised course of proceeding could hardly have been imagined, at least if Ramdial

had any option in the matter. One witness against him has, indeed, been committed for perjury, which will surprise no one, however slightly acquainted with the elastic nature of native veracity; but the bulk of the evidence adduced is too clear and substantial to leave any doubt of the malpractices of the subordinate officials in Oude. We shall rejoice, indeed, if the natives alone are found worthy of blame; but it is strange that Captain Chamberlain and other police-officers should have been dismissed from their appointments for endeavouring to expose the rascality of the tax-gatherers. The proprietors of the *Oude Gazette* have also been fined 200 rupees for publishing the proceedings, as though the Commissioner of a non-regulation province were invested with despotic power and entitled to indulge every caprice without let or hindrance.

In Central India there are still a few bands of rebels at large, who are seeking to engage Bheels in their service. Feroze Shah was supposed to be in Upper Scinde, but his movements have at last excited the vigilance of the local officers. In Candeish, however, the insurgents have been overtaken in the Satpoora Hills by a light field force, under the command of Captain Atkins and Lieutenant Probyn, their camp captured, their plunder taken from them, and not a few of their number killed or wounded.

In Bombay itself considerable discontent had been manifested, in consequence of the new Income-tax, and the Hindoo cloth merchants had the assurance to close their shops and declare that they would transact no more business until the hateful impost was repealed. However, in a very few days they came to their senses, and resolved to submit to circumstances that were beyond their control. The high price of necessaries is likewise commented upon—meat being threefold dearer than in ordinary times—and it is clear that this is owing, not to any real scarcity, but to an organised conspiracy against the new financial measures of the Government.

In our issue of the 6th of August there appeared a contradiction of the rumour that the *Elphinstone*, H.M.L.N., had been lost in the Persian Gulf, and we are now in a position to substantiate that contradiction. On the 27th of June that fine ship was safe at Bushire,—a date considerably later than that of her reported loss.

We have been requested to mention that the home agencies of the Bengal Military and Orphan Funds will be removed to 55, Parliament-street, Westminster, on the 24th of the present month. The establishment of the India-office has commenced the preparation of labour of removal to the West-End.

We are indebted to the *Bombay Times* for the following telegram from China, ten days later than the latest accounts previously received in this country:—

HONG KONG, July 17.

Steamer *Fiery Cross* leaves to-day.

The steamer *Urgent* arrived from Talien Bay with dates to 6th July; came for supplies which cannot be had there; other steamers to follow her.

The French have lost all their harness in a vessel wrecked at Amoy, and want to wait for a fresh supply from France. They protested against our going on without them, and they will not be ready until the end of August. They also protested against our having 2,000 more men than they, and insisted on this number being left behind.

The British force was ready, and on the 26th June Lord Elgin induced Baron Gros to withdraw these protests.

The French force was being hurried up, and the attack was to be made at once.

OPIMUM.—Malwa, dols. 620, dull. Patna, dols. 777½. Benares, dols. 767½.

Exchange on Bombay, Rs. 234 to 235 per 100 dols. On England, at six months' sight, 4s. 9½d per dol.

Cotton very dull.—Freights declined.

Steamer *England* arrived here on the 16th from Calcutta, and *Wadiatool Rohaimon*, *Bombay Castle*, and steamer *Pottinger* from Bombay.

No later news from the Northern ports.

BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAIL.

The *Indus*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Alexandria on the 27th of August, and may, therefore be expected at Southampton about the 10th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Bombay*, with the London mails of the 4th and 10th July, reached Ceylon on the 4th of August, and transferred her mails to the *Columbian* for conveyance to Calcutta. The *Emeu* took on the mails to China.

The *Pera*, from Southampton on the 20th of August, arrived at Malta on the 29th at nine A.M., and left for Alexandria at six P.M.

The *Ellora*, from Southampton on the 27th of August, reached Gibraltar on the 1st inst. All well. She encountered severe weather in the Bay of Biscay.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. George R. Seacombe, 2nd Bombay N.I., at Bombay, aged 26, May 30.
MADRAS.—Gen. J. Corfiac, colonel of the 50th Madras N.I., of Bower House, Dunbar, N.B., on the 29th ult.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Maj. Winfield, Maj. G. G. Dennis, Mrs. Lewis and child, Lieut. Hewart.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Indus*, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Hawkes and infant, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Meares, Capt. Murray, Mr. Taylor, Condr. Nue and wife.

SIR H. G. WARD.—Sir Henry Ward, whose death from cholera took place on the 2nd of August, succeeded Sir C. Trevelyan as Governor of Madras, whose protest against the Income-tax in India created no little surprise a short time since. He was the only son of the late Mr. Robert Plumer Ward, of Gilston-park, Herts, by his first wife, daughter of Mr. C. T. Maling, of West Hennington, Durham. He married, in 1824, the second daughter of Sir J. E. Swinburne; was Minister Plenipotentiary for acknowledging the Mexican Republic; was Secretary to the Admiralty from July, 1846, to May, 1849; Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands (and a G.C.M.G.), according to usage, on receiving this office) from May, 1849, to February, 1855, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon. He was also proprietor of the *Weekly Chronicle* from its establishment up to 1849, and took an active share in railway enterprise; was M.P. for St. Alban's from 1832 to 1837, and for Sheffield from 1837 to May, 1849.

BENGAL.

MORALITY IN PEGU.

The trial of Captain Grant, formerly deputy commissioner of Rangoon, for criminal intercourse with the daughter of one of his own subordinate officers, reveals a state of things in Pegu most disgraceful to our administration and to our name. With his guilt or innocence we have at present nothing to do. The Commissioner and the Supreme Government are satisfied as to the former. The full evidence taken during the trial is not before us, but the report of the commission, consisting of Major Sparks, Major Tickell, and Captain Powers, and signed by the two last, is one of the most discreditable productions ever written by British officers. It is an elaborate special pleading for vice of the most detestable nature. It discloses an amount of immorality on the part of some British officers and Christian clerks in the province for which we were not prepared. The document might have issued from Holywell-street. Apart from its unworthy tone, the report indulges in insinuations against Colonel Phayre, the commissioner, which are carelessly based on mere rumour. We have seldom seen so severe, and have never read so well-deserved a rebuke as that administered by Government to Major Tickell and Captain Power. They acquitted Captain Grant, but he has been remanded to his regiment, and directed to await the orders of the Secretary of State for India on his case. Had they been as much biassed against him as they were in his favour they could not have done him more injury than by the "general remarks" officiously appended to their opinion.

We honour Colonel Phayre for the stand he has taken, and the odium he has incurred in an attempt to stem the tide of immorality which seemed likely to flood the Pegu Commission. At this moment more than one class of society in Burmah seems to be as bad as the English in India were a century ago, to be worse than communities so notorious as the people of Hong Kong and Macao. Concubinage is the rule, decency the exception. Our language is not too strong. Government thus addresses the Commissioner:—

"The Governor-general in Council perceives with deep regret that you have had to deal with a state of things very different from that which prevails in other parts of India, where the habits of the native population impose a certain restraint of outward decency, even in the least moral states of society. There are in these proceedings frequent traces of a shameless open profligacy which you justly consider to be a scandal to our administration. In the present instance your proceedings have certainly not been characterised by undue severity, and you may be assured of the support of Government in your efforts to clear the character of the administration from the stigma which such proceedings as those of Captain Grant are calculated to fix upon it."

Colonel Phayre is now in Calcutta. His own reputation is spotless. In personal conferences with the Governor-general he will be able to discuss many matters which need settlement. Police reform, the military defence of the province, the late outbreak at Shway Gyeen, the amalgamation of the Tenasserim provinces with Pegu, and the financial relation of both to the new Boards, are questions which press for decision. But no mere administrative reform will avail if the honour of the British name and the reality of the Christian profession are to be brought into contempt in the eyes of our heathen subjects. Some of our readers may remember the wise measures adopted by Lord Dalhousie on the annexation of the Punjab to prevent the state of things in Pegu now denounced as "a scandal to our administration." Let his successor follow his example. —*Friend of India.*

WAR BETWIXT MAN AND THE WILD BEASTS.

There is nothing more emphatically proved by science than that man was the last of the

living creatures that was created, and that the forests and seas were filled, the mountains and plains covered with inhabitants, before he who was to have dominion over all appeared in the world. It is impossible to guess whether the love of hunting was an instinct planted in the bosom of man from the first, and only developed when its exercise became essential to his existence, or whether the importance of self-defence, and the excitement of the dangers attending it, begot a love of hunting, which survives the necessity out of which it arose. But this is certain, that from the remotest periods of time to the present hour, man has carried on a perpetual war with the beasts of the field, and when no longer necessary has become delighted with the strife. The contest has had in general but one issue, and intellect has always proved itself too much for animal cunning or mere muscular force. It takes us by surprise and fills us almost with incredulity under these circumstances, to learn that there are at this moment many parts of the British dominions where the beasts have the best of it, and where, though there are certainly many more who fall on the unreasoning than the reasoning side, the numbers of the former in reserve make up for the difference of loss. Where the animal man is most timid, feeble, and defenceless, the tigers, lions, wolves, and bears with whom he has to contend are in the very highest condition. Their paradise is in the steaming jungle, which to us brings sickness and death.

These reflections have been forced upon us by statements that would have seemed incredible had we not been certain that they are true, of the number of people destroyed by tigers in the Straits Settlements, by wolves in the Punjab, and snakes in Scinde—for the loathsome reptile which crawls upon its belly is quite as terrible in its destructiveness as the noblest looking, if they be the most ferocious of our animals. Betwixt January 1859 and February 1860 no fewer than 1,500 human beings were carried off by tigers in the extremity of the Malayan peninsula; nor do we know that this is very greatly in excess of the destruction of previous years. In the Punjab during the year 1858 five men, one woman and 293 children, or 299 human beings in all, were carried off by wolves, 171 having been more or less injured but not destroyed. In the following year 467 children were destroyed by these ferocious brutes, and the slaughter or abduction of the little ones is much more touching than the greater destruction in Malacca of adults. There is a belief very general, and to which the late Sir William Sleeman, a keen and patient observer, not apt to be led away by the fancies or unsupported statements, subscribes, that the children carried away by wolves are not always destroyed by them; that they are sometimes nursed and reared till they appear afterwards in the shape of demi-human savages, with the form and aspects of humanity, but the appetites and habits of the wolf. Robbers were said to adopt this fearful form of abduction to bring the wolves and their infant prey as often as possible into each other's vicinity—the wolf dens remaining to be searched becoming afterwards magazines of the ornaments of their little victims.

But the most fearful and inglorious form in which the sacrifice of human life presents itself is when it becomes extinguished by reptiles. Yet there are more Sindians who fall annually victims to the fangs of poisonous snakes than there were of the invaders who fell before the blade or the matchlock of the Beloochee during the consummation of the conquest. In 1855 the Commissioner reported that 300 persons had in this way perished within the year, and subsequent accounts give us reason to believe that this is about the average mortality from snake bites. If we go no further back than the year referred to, this will give us 1,500 deaths

up to the present time. Yet the war carried on against this most disgusting of enemies is fearfully fatal to them. A reward of 4 annas a head being offered, about 10,000 were decapitated in three months, and somewhere from 10,000 to 25,000 a-year are thus made away with. Yet the mortality has scarcely decreased. There are above forty varieties of snake in the Concan and Deccan, of which not more than six or eight are poisonous, and this proportion in all likelihood exists in Scinde—so that, as no particular anatomical examination was possible, it is most likely that five reptiles innocent of murder were slain for one of the really guilty who suffered. In the three regions referred to it may without much risk be affirmed that not fewer than 2,000 persons are killed annually by tigers, wolves, and serpents. For results so very fearful there seems hitherto to have been no sufficient remedy and no one to blame.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUBBULPORE, July 22.—We are to have the Governor-general and Commander-in-Chief here in the middle of October, and it is not improbable that the Lieutenant-governor of the North West Provinces will come with them. The Governor-general's camp is to be formed at Allahabad in the first week of October. He marches down through Central India via Indore to Bombay *en route* (I believe) to England. The old destructive centralisation is in full swing again at army head quarters. Commanding officers of regiments must be ciphers under Horse Guards' Commanders-in-Chief. The warning given us by the old Pandey army has been lost. Centralisation is rapidly sapping the discipline of the Punjab force. The commanding officers of Punjab regiments are constantly reminded now that this and that power which they not only exercised but were encouraged to exercise while the force was under the direct orders of the Punjab Government is not permitted under the new regime. The natural fruits of this policy are already forthcoming. The authority of the commanding officer is disregarded; powerless to punish and powerless to reward, how is he to maintain his authority? The plans, specifications, &c., for the railway from this to Allahabad have just been completed and sent home for the orders of the company, whose sanction may be expected here in October. There are no engineering difficulties of any consequence on the line, but owing to the great scarcity of labour in this part of the world no one expects to see it opened before five years. Some engineers say seven. We have had continuous heavy rain here since the 14th, average temperature 78 degrees.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PESHAWUR, July 18.—Monday, the 16th inst., proved a veritable "St. Bartholomew" for all soldiers' pets in the station. Early in the morning an order, said to emanate from the Quarter Master-general's department, and applicable to the whole of the Presidency, was promulgated, dooming to instant destruction dogs, monkeys, parrots, minahs, fowls, pigeons, *et id genus omne* which one sees about barracks, and which official naturalists are pleased to denounce under the broad appellation of "vermin." The massacre which followed the publication of this edict in Peshawur made one regret the absence of a "Martin's Act" in India. It was sickening; the men, wrought up to a pitch of fury almost at what they considered to be a most arbitrary order, hung, and killed with sticks and stones the pets that they had reared up themselves, and with whom they had shared their daily rations so long; it actually seemed as if they were striving to obey the very spirit of the enactment itself, which very many people hold to be cruel in the extreme. Captain Whish, 29th N.I., has assumed the office of Cantonment Joint Magistrate from Lieut. Wace, of the 33rd, who has officiated for some time past in that capacity, and performed the duty faithfully and with great ability.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PESHAWUR, July 25.—The events of the past week are highly creditable to the enterprise of our somewhat unscrupulous neighbours, the Khyberees. Whether Mr. Harrington's "Disarming Bill" has been mooted among them or not I cannot aver, but their proceedings almost confirm one in the opinion that they know something about it, and are carrying out its provisions with a little more zeal, however, than the honourable gentleman probably contemplated. I refer to a brace of exploits which these worthies perpetrated on the same night (the 17th) here and at Nowshera. Their Peshawur *coup de main* was achieved at the expense of a guard of the Bengal Artillery, the men who were then on duty losing several carbines, swords, and other articles of equipment, including, I am told, some one's pair of boots. A court of inquiry has investigated the circumstances attending this extraordinary affair, and the result is that an acting bombardier and two gunners are to be tried by district court-martial for not keeping a sharper look-out for hill visitors. The affair at Nowshera consists of the abstraction of six Enfield Rifles from the barracks of her Majesty's 94th, since which double guards, sentries and pickets have been detailed to prevent a recurrence of the transaction. Having thus provided themselves with munition of war, the Khyber *industriels* set about getting up an exchequer, and by way of a beginning entered the sergeant-major's Bungalow, in the lines of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, in this station, night before last, while he was in hospital, and carried off a box containing something like Rs. 800, mostly regimental money. The box was found on the parade-ground, some 400 yards from the bungalow, yesterday morning, broken open, but minus the vestige of a single rupee. Active measures have been adopted to trace the robbery to its authors; but thus far there is very little promise of success in the search.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MURREE, July 19.—The rains have set in at last. One incessant shower of sixteen hours' duration has completely changed the aspect of the station. Every green thing seems refreshed, and the cry so long and loud touching the scarcity of water has now ceased. The prices of grain have also fallen. Atta, which a few days ago was selling at twenty-five seers per rupee, is now to be had at thirty-two. The rain, however, is not seasonable for the cultivators in the adjoining villages. There is hardly any chance of realising even an average crop of Indian corn, which is the principal food of the hill people. You have doubtless seen an advertisement in the *Lahore Chronicle* setting forth a scheme for the establishment of a brewery at this station. It will indeed be a happy time when we shall be able to drink wholesome and cheap beer manufactured at our own doors. Every effort should be made to grow hops in the neighbourhood, for I have seen the hop plant in a most flourishing state at Murree in the public garden some few years ago, but I have never seen it flower, which may be attributable to cold, to continued rains, or to thunderstorms, from each and all of which causes combined the plant is very liable to injury. Hop gardens may succeed at Shamlee, or Bukkot, but there is hardly any doubt that they would luxuriate in the valley of Cashmere just as well as they do in Kent, if not in Germany, where, according to Beckmann's account, the plant grows wild, and is common in hedges and fences. I congratulate the projectors of the Murree Joint Stock Brewery (Limited) for their public spirit, and sincerely wish them every success in their undertaking. They are going to brew experimentally on a small scale in October next, under the superintendence of a person who is well acquainted with the process of manufacturing beer.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SIMLA, July 24.—The rain has at last come down in torrents, and we now complain as much of the damp and continuous rain as a few days back we did of the heat and drought. On Sunday the Bishop preached to almost empty pews, there being but six persons beside the clerk who dared to face the inclement weather. Mr. Wingfield, the chief commissioner of Oude, left Simla on the

22nd. His three months' leave having expired, of course he was compelled to return to the Plains, though it is reported that he is on the point of taking his furlough to England, and that it is possible he will be relieved by Mr. Barnes, the commissioner of this district.

GWALIOR, July 24.—Since I last wrote the weather has been very boisterous, and we have had two or three heavy showers of rain, which have reduced the heat in a great measure, but from little rain and severe heat arose a mist which remained for a day or so, as if small particles of red dust were suspended in the air, and soon after its abatement we had a regular down-pour of rain last evening, causing cholera to break out in the 71st Regiment. They had four cases; one died, but the other three are in a fair way of recovery.—I am told that four companies of her Majesty's 80th Regiment are to relieve the four companies of the 71st, now garrisoning the fort of Gwalior. They are to get together and make arrangements for their move to Umballah; two companies of the above detachment have arrived at Seepree, and it is expected they will be here in a day or so, as a portion of their women and children have arrived in the station.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—An accident occurred to Lieut. Kennard, of the 7th Hussars, on the 13th July, which was very nearly proving fatal. That officer was riding from Simlah to Subathoo, accompanied by a friend, when suddenly his horse shied and went over the side of the road, which was very precipitous, and was dashed to pieces. Lieut. Kennard, with great presence of mind, threw himself off his horse, and happily escaped unhurt.

A MARRIAGE IN NATIVE HIGH LIFE has lately taken place, which has caused a good deal of sensation, and has even been commented upon by a writer in a native paper published at Delhi. The bride is the illegitimate daughter of the Rajah of Keonthul, and she has been married to the Rajah of Mundee. The bridegroom came not to fetch the lady, he only sent a servant for her. From all accounts he has gained a prize, for the little bride took with her as dowry, it is said, a lac of rupees, partly in cash, the remainder in clothes, jewellery, and vessels of gold and silver. The only son and heir of the Rajah of Keonthul is somewhat, and very naturally, irate at so much wealth being given away, while the debts of the State, amounting to very nearly a lac of rupees, remain unpaid. When two or three years ago the two daughters of the heir were married to the Rajah of Sirmoor, the Rajah, grandfather of the little bride, pleaded poverty as his excuse for not being able to give an outfit, in the shape of clothes and jewellery, beyond 10,000 rupees, besides an elephant and eleven horses, and two slave girls; altogether the wedding was a shabby affair, according to the ideas of natives, while with his illegitimate daughter, besides the above named dowry, an elephant, the same number of horses, and seven slave girls were sent to the Rajah of Mundee. The heir says he considers himself to have been degraded by his father; the young man is kept with a large family of wives and children on a very short allowance, while he has the prospect before him, should his father die shortly, of having to pay off the debts of the State. The heir has appealed to the Punjab Government, and is told the authorities cannot interfere, these hills being merely protected by us. But the very fact of the British Government standing in the light of protectors, shows that it must have influence over the government of the country, and this influence should be exerted by the local authorities for the good of each State, preventing as far as possible any cause for internal disagreement, and all lavish expenditure injurious to its well-being. The hill chieftains are quite prepared for nay, almost expect this interference in a moderate degree; the weak, who are tyrannised over by the more powerful, would be truly thankful to the Government if it would exert itself to protect their rights from being encroached on.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE NAWAB OF LOHAROO, one of the small protected States near Delhi, has been oppressing his people; this having been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant governor of the Punjab, the assistant-governor of the division was instructed to warn him that a continuance of such conduct would lead to serious, and to him disagreeable consequences. This Nawab is the brother of Shumsodeen, who was hanged for causing the murder of Mr. Fraser, the commissioner of Delhi.

DELHI, July 18.—On the night of the 16th instant, a party of Budmashes entered the house of an officer at this place, unnoticed, and took his sword from the head of his bed, besides other property of value; his revolver escaped their notice, as he had it under the pillow; the night being unusually cool, he unfortunately slept sounder than he generally does. The doors of his bed-room were open, but chicks with wood across the doors were nailed down. The visitors appear to have been provided with sharp knives, as they cut the chicks completely away from the wood. Having entered the bed-room they proceeded to work, and of course secured the sword first; they next went to an adjoining room, where the children slept, and having picked the locks, rifled the trunks and portmanteaus, and took everything worth taking. Next morning the bearer called attention to the chicks that were cut, in the most innocent manner possible. The officer who had been robbed immediately gave the alarm, sent to the Kotwal, searched every place adjoining his house, hoping to find his sword, but unfortunately sword, property, and robbers had disappeared, and he is left to console himself as best he can.

LUCKNOW, July 8.—Lucknow is much infested with wolves, which commit great havoc among the native children. Almost every week one or two cases of the kind are brought to the notice of the authorities; and although means are adopted by which they may be entrapped and rewards offered for their apprehension, yet all to no purpose, for the natives of the place seem to care very little whether they are apprehended or not. I went to the Alum Bagh the other day for the express purpose of seeing the tomb of the late General Havelock. When I got there, to my great surprise and disgust, I found that no tomb whatever was raised to his memory. It is true he is buried there, for some time after I had been strolling about the place, I found nailed to a mango tree under which he is buried a piece of tin with the following words marked on it:—"On this spot lie the remains of General Havelock. May he rest in peace!" This is all by which strangers when visiting the place may know that Havelock is buried in the Alum Bagh. Havelock, the man who fought and bled for his country's cause; Havelock, the saviour of Lucknow, there he lies, the man whose name was a very terror to the rebels when he was alive. Two years and more have now elapsed since the death of Havelock, and nothing has as yet been raised to his memory.—*Phanir.*

A "STERN PARIENT."—General Sir John Elley, Lieut.-governor of Galway, head colonel of the 17th Lancers, who had his breast covered with medals and orders, in 1835 died, disinheriting his son for marrying against his wishes, and was buried with high military pomp in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle—the writer of this notice assisting at the ceremony. Gen. Sir John Elley was learned in the Continental languages, which made his services valuable as the right-hand man of the Great Duke in gaining intelligence during the French war. On the 26th July, 1860, there died a pauper's death in the General Hospital of Bombay, John Elley, aged 40, late station master at Byeulla, who was the grandson of Sir John Elley.

OPIMUM CULTIVATION.—Government is going to make the experiment of cultivating opium in Oude without advances. Two sub-deputy opium agents have been appointed in Fyzabad and Seetapoor for the purpose of introducing this system. Licences are to be granted to cultivators willing to plant the poppy on the new terms—viz., pay-

ment on delivery of the opium at the factories. If they fail to cultivate or to deliver the opium the licences will be withdrawn; all the other rules and regulations are to be the same as now in force in the Benares agency. We are not informed whether or not the ryots are to be paid a higher price under this new system, but it cannot work well without an addition to the price at least equal to the interest usually paid for money by the ryot.

THE INDIAN MINTS.—The bullion or coin received at the Calcutta Mint during the month of June amounted to Rs. 3,357 from Government, and Rs. 24,27,910 from merchants; the amount coined being valued at Rs. 43,21,488. At the Madras Mint there was received the value of Rs. 1,268 from Government, and Rs. 8,19,407 from merchants, and coined Rs. 4,53,000. The Bombay Mint received bullion or coin to the value of Rs. 25,283 from Government, and Rs. 6,39,236 from merchants, and coined the value of Rs. 25,25,111.

PROGRESS OF PROSELYTISM.—The Christianisation of the Koles in the Chota Nagpore district is proceeding at a very rapid rate. Two thousand have already been baptised, or rather this was the number some six months ago. The number of those who have broken caste and have applied for baptism is also very large. Ninety were baptised in January last. A missionary writes that in the neighbourhood of Ranchi the Gospel is spreading like a fire in the jungle. As many as 800 villages have received the Gospel. So many Koles were pouring into the station from the jungle, that three missionaries were occupied all day in giving them instruction. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal visited the district in January, and was greatly astonished at what he saw. His secretary remarked to the missionaries, "There was never seen such a sight in India as this." This referred to a gathering of about 2,000 native Christians, at which he was present. From the province of Pachete, Kabripunthis have presented themselves to the number of forty-six, out of eleven villages, asking instruction. They say that large bodies of this sect are ready to embrace Christianity. There are six missionaries in the Chota-Nagpore field, Germans sent forth originally by Gossner. We see it stated that in Lucknow and the surrounding villages eighty-nine natives have been baptised since the rebellion.—*Guardian.*

ALLAHABAD, July 26.—Incessant rain for the last three days. Ploughings and sowings going on vigorously. Indigo (Kootee) flourishing, and the manufacture likely to commence about the 15th August.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 19. Areta, Scott, London; Maharatta, Hickinon, Mauritius; Genii, Murray, London; Himalaya, Bangot, Coringa; Sarah Newman, Cobb, London; Japanese, Band, Liverpool; Jason, Barcey, London.—20. Euxine, Robert, London.—23. Lawrence, Granier, Cardiff; John Kitson, Matches, Sunderland; Loodianah, Walton, Liverpool; Searesby, Arvin, London; Rahmann, Oliver, Mauritius; Mercury, Hubbard, London; Cromwell, Symmes, Boston.—24. Bussorah Merchant, Lawley, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Maharatta.—Mrs. John D'Cruz.
Per Searesby.—Capt. J. S. Manley, H.M.'s 27th regt., Miss Killen.
Per Mercury.—Master G. D. Lynch.
Per Cromwell.—Mrs. Tilton and child, Miss Lenist, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bruce, Mr. J. M. Griffith.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 18, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	3 8 to 3 4	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	17 4 to 17 0	
Dit do, 5 do.	3 0 to 2 12	
3rd Sicea Rupee 4 do.	20 4 to 20 4	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	2 0½ to 2 0½	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	4½ per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. with documents, do.	2 0½ to 2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 88
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 5000 to 5950	
Agra Bank	500 " 660 to 665	
Delhi Bank	500 " Nominal	
India General Steam	1000 " 1550 to 1560	
Ganges Company	500 " 600 to 605	
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000 " 1650 ex. div.	
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000 " 600	
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70 " 72 to 75	
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 " 530 to 550	
Calcutta Docking Company	700 " 950 to 975	
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10 " par.	
Assam Company	200 " 395 to 400	
East-India Railway Company	230 " par.	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000 " no sales.	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60 " 5 dis.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 4 to 10 5
Doubloons	" 32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	" 21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	" 14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	" 106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.	" 222 8 to 223 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to 25s.
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURMAH.—From the frontier we (*Rangoon Times*) learn that border robberies are still perpetrated with unblushing boldness and audacity. No people, it would appear, dare live near the boundary on the English side, as on the opposite side there are swarms of robbers, hungry after plunder as wolves are for prey. Two Burmese families, living on the premises of the late assistant-engineer of the Meaday district, were lately attacked and robbed of all they had, oxen, cows, carts, clothes, money, everything; and besides, the women and children were savagely tortured by burning with live coals. The frontier police force, if there is such a body in the employ of the Government, ought to be called upon to give a good account of these lawless and daring characters. Lead and rope are the only effectual remedies for these audacious gangs, and to meet the exigencies of the case, plenary powers should be permanently given to the deputy-commissioner, or the European officer in charge of the Promote district.

THE TRADE RETURNS of Madras for 1859-60 have been submitted to Government. In the imports of merchandise and treasure there was an increase, as compared with the trade of 1858-59, of Rs. 37,42,102. In exports the returns exhibit an increase of Rs. 49,82,002 in merchandise, and a decrease of Rs. 11,80,989 in treasure, the net increase being Rs. 38,02,004, and in the re-export of merchandise there was a decrease of Rs. 4,59,882. On the whole, the increase in merchandise is Rs. 51,21,726, and in treasure Rs. 19,62,488, the total being Rs. 70,34,224. Government consider the results reported satisfactory.

THE "MALABAR."—1,088 boxes of specie have been saved from the *Malabar*; only ten remain, containing about £16,000, and they will most likely be saved on the weather moderating. When the *Pekin* passed through the swell was too heavy for the divers to work. About one-half the mails and baggage still remain unrecovered. Owing to the unusual mildness of the monsoon, the divers have succeeded in a manner quite unexpected.

THE CEDED DISTRICTS, it is said, are to be restored to the Nizam, in acknowledgment, we presume, of the services he rendered us in the rebellion. The Hyderabad contingent is to revert to its old name, the Nizam's Contingent. This will probably lead to the re-employment of many of the local officers of the old service who were got rid of when the British Government took the contingent into its own hands.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY, August 2.—An event of grave importance has occurred in Bombay. Terrified into action by the conviction now at last forced upon them that the dreaded Income-tax, which they so fondly hoped to escape, will certainly be imposed, the Hindoo cloth merchants in the bazaar took the initiative yesterday in rebellion by entering into a league to close their shops to-day, carry home their books, and rigidly abstain from all business till the Income-tax Act is repealed. These affectionately loyal subjects, whom we have petted and fawned upon till they have risen to this unparalleled height of insolence, have, we are informed, opened negotiations with the Mahomedan merchants and traders, to induce them to join in factious opposition to a Government whose only fault is that it has shown too much deference to the feelings of people who are incapable of appreciating either generosity or forbearance. The butchers have already raised the price of meat three fold, and are now selling 4 lbs. for a rupee; and it is rumoured that the malcontents are endeavouring to incite all the provision traders of the bazaar to close their shops, and cause a famine in the town, which, they fancy, will be more efficacious than a mere stoppage of business. We remember to have read in Sir John Lawrence's evidence before the Committee on Colonisation that the disaffected inhabitants of Delhi attempted to defeat one of his financial measures by this sort of passive resistance. Sir John, with his usual vigour, immediately brought convoys of provisions into the city from all the country round, and fed the people himself till the foolish traders recovered their senses. We are sure that if the movement we have referred to be really carried out in Bombay, our Government will not yield to so miserable a conspiracy, but imitating the wise example of Sir J. Lawrence, will prove to the people that there is a will stronger than theirs, and that the decrees of the Government must be obeyed. If our rulers hesitate now, the power to tax India at all will have passed away from them for ever, and they may shut up their account-books to-morrow, and take ship for the old country. It is most creditable to the Parsee merchants and shopkeepers that not one of them has consented to join in this movement. Like good citizens, the Parsees, however strongly opposed they may have been to the passing of the Income-tax Bill, are willing to obey the laws of this land, and will cheerfully pay their allotted share of the expenses of the State.—Aug. 6.—We are glad to learn that the cloth merchants of Bombay, finding no support in their shop-closing movement, resumed trade on Friday last. This will probably be a lesson to the natives that they cannot take the law into their own hands. Had the movement been persisted in, all concerned would, by virtue of a penal clause in the Income-tax Act, have rendered themselves liable to imprisonment and a heavy fine. At present they have the satisfaction of reflecting that they are only out of pocket the value of the business they might have done during the two or three days their shops were shut. This will, of course, assist them in paying the Income-tax. The high price of provisions still continues, and from all that we hear, it seems to be necessary that Government should interfere to regulate the bazaar rates.—*Bombay Gazette.*

CHOLERA has recently made its appearance at Poona, and two or three fatal cases have occurred amongst the European troops in camp.

THE MONSOON.—The total fall of rain at Bombay up to Saturday, August 4, inclusive, is as follows:—At Byculla, 59 in. 13 cts.; in the Fort, 53 in. 76 cts.; and at Colaba, 45 in. 31 cts.

KURRACHEE STEAM PRESSING COMPANY.—A new firm is about to establish itself in this rising town, for the purpose of pressing wool and cotton by steam power. A plot of land has already been purchased. The machinery was shipped from England in May last, and we have been credibly informed also that it is of such simple construction that there is every prospect of its being erected and ready for work early in November next.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN KURRACHEE AND ADEN.—A meeting of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce was held at the office of Messrs. D. McIver, on Friday, the 27th; there were present D. McIver, Esq., chairman, Messrs. Stewart, Barclay, Bell, and Mr. T. W. B. Jefferies, secretary. A draft of a memorial to the Postmaster-general of London was read, praying that direct steam communication be established between Kurrachee and Aden. Some modifications having been suggested and approved of, a fresh draft was directed to be prepared and submitted at the next meeting of the Chamber. The secretary was directed to communicate with the commissioners in the Punjab and North-West Provinces on the subject of the above-named memorial, forwarding them copies thereof, and requesting their co-operation in the measure set forth by the Chamber. It was settled that a special meeting be convened, for the purpose of having the draft in its modified form submitted to the Chamber in time for transmission to England by the present mail.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The following movements of troops are likely soon to take place:—The 2nd Europeans will leave Bombay for Poona, to relieve H.M.'s 57th regiment, which will go to Belgaum. The 83rd, now at Belgaum, will change to Bombay. The 6th Carabineers, now at Meerut, will be relieved in the autumn by a Dragoon regiment from Bombay. The 6th are to go home. The Bombay Government complains of having three Dragoon regiments, and thinks that two are quite sufficient. One, therefore, is to be withdrawn, and brought into the Bengal Presidency. The greater portion (about 750 men) of H.M.'s 64th Foot proceed immediately to Hyderabad by Government flotilla vessels, to be located there for the winter in the new European barracks, considered to be one of the finest constructed buildings in the Bombay Presidency. This corps is expected to return to Kurrachee in February next, and from thence, it is rumoured, will proceed direct to England. After the departure of the above corps to Hyderabad, the 3rd Bombay Europeans will remove into the quarters of the 64th, who are suffering from ophthalmia; many men have been carried off by this fearful epidemic.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—An enthusiastic public meeting has been held in Calcutta, to give all classes of the community an occasion of expressing their affectionate regard and admiration for a man whose pure character and heroic services have gained him a name unrivalled in the history of British India—fertile as that history has been of grand deeds and great men. Sir James Outram has, at the time we write, left the shores of India, probably to return no more, and never has one whom fortune had raised so high above the crowd quitted public life amidst more sincere or universal regret. For the greater portion of his career Sir James Outram was engaged in bitter controversies against powerful foes; yet his fame is now unsullied by the lightest breath of slander, and not a whisper of detraction disturbs the unanimous consent with which all rejoice to do him honour. The Calcutta address recites in earnest and eloquent words the story of a life passed in glorious works; but no language can do justice to those qualities which elevate the name of Outram above those of all other Indian statesmen and generals—to the chivalrous guilelessness of heart which convinces us that all he does must be good and noble, and the irresistible charm

of manner—that surest mark of true genius—which subdues all who come within its influence, and has won for the “good Sir James” the most widespread and enduring popularity that any man has ever achieved in India. This is not the place for us to speak of his skill and judgment as a general, not only in the field but in the camp—of his dauntless courage in battle, and the tender, anxious care with which he provided for every want of the men he led to victory. He has raised for himself a monument in the hearts of the British army; and there could be no prouder trophy of his greatness than the tears which were wept by rough-bearded soldiers and callous men of the world, when at the end of that fierce Lucknow campaign they pressed in crowds round Sir James Outram, to press once more the hand and to hear the farewell words of their beloved leader. The old men are fast dying out of India, and a new race is succeeding them. Whether for good or for evil, little more than the memory of the Company's servants will soon be left with us. Whatever manner of men they be who supply the vacant places, they cannot qualify themselves to rule and hold India better than by studying to guide themselves in all their actions by the principles of the public career of Sir James Outram. Not that they can hope to attain his excellence; for his character is that of a Paladin of old, one who might have sat at the Round Table as a worthy compeer of any there, or whom Mr. Tennyson might even have taken as the model of his King Arthur—the type of manly heroism, faith, and purity—“the blameless knight and stainless gentleman.”—*Bombay Gazette.*

KURRACHEE PORT RULES.—A meeting was convened on Friday, the 20th July, by the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, with a view to drawing up rules for the Kurrachee Port; and the same are to be forwarded to the Commissioner for the approval of the Bombay Government. One of the members of the Chamber moved for a secretary, and the person selected to fill this respectable berth is Mr. T. W. B. Jefferies, the present able editor of *Our Paper*. Mr. Jefferies has accepted the secretaryship of the Chamber of Commerce, but he will retain the reins of *Our Paper*.

VIEWS IN WESTERN INDIA.—Our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. George Landseer, already so favourably known to them as an artist, has in preparation a work to be styled “Western India,” and to consist of landscape drawings of the Presidency and adjacent country. In the series will be views of Bombay and its harbour, Elephanta, Walkeshwar, Karli, Matheran, Khandalla, Poona, Sattara, Mahabaleswar, and the Falls of Guseppa. The drawings will be executed in tinted lithography. A few copies will be coloured by hand. For a work which cannot fail to be most beautiful and interesting we are justified in anticipating an extensive popularity. The oil paintings of Matheran, taken by the same artist for Mr. Malet, were sent to England some time ago; and we learn that they have been very much liked at home, and that the Queen and Prince Albert, to whom they were shown, have spoken of them in the most flattering terms.

BHEEL OUTRAGES.—A letter from Ahmednuggur states that on the 3rd or 4th July a party of twenty-five Bheels, armed with guns, swords, and daggers, looted the shops of two Marwadias at the village of Choss, in the district of Ancola, Ahmednuggur Collectorate. The place is but two miles distant from the spot which proved fatal to the unfortunate Captain Henry three years ago. A son of Bhagojee Naik's is said to have been amongst this party. They carried off Rs. 1,000 worth of property, and beat some of the inhabitants severely, but did not kill any one. No force being at hand, effectual inquiries could not be made at the time, but the assistant police superintendent shortly afterwards arrived on the spot, and subsequent investigation resulted in the discovery and apprehension of three of the Bheels with Rs. 35 worth of property in their possession. The owners of the property are, however, afraid to identify it, lest they should bring on themselves the vengeance of the Bheels at some subsequent period.

MR. JOHN FLEMING.—Bombay lost yesterday (July 23) one of her ablest and most energetic citizens. It is unfortunately so common a thing in this country to speak of every man of good position, when he is leaving us, as if he were a demigod, that praise loses all its value by becoming indiscriminate. But we have no fear of being suspected of exaggeration when we express the sincere regret that the community of Bombay, European and native, has felt at the departure of Mr. John Fleming from amongst us. Coming out here eleven or twelve years ago, a young man, to a mercantile house of inferior standing, he applied himself to business with so much zeal and judgment that he has raised the house to which he belongs to a foremost place. It would be well if the means by which he effected this, and gained for himself the enduring respect and confidence of the people, were applied by others among our merchants and professional men. He took the unusual course of mastering the three native languages most useful to dwellers in this Presidency, and this knowledge, which gave him at once a superiority over all his European rivals, enabled him to gauge the character of the natives, and to learn that kindness and moderation are better instruments of government and progress than arrogance and exclusiveness. He goes away with that highest character which an Englishman can earn in this country,—“He was a friend of the natives.” Nor, in obtaining the regard of one portion of the community did he lose that of the other. He was as active among Europeans as among natives. In any public movement of importance he was sure to take the lead; in such questions as the development of the cotton growing resources of India he took a deep and intelligent interest; and he was, in fact, not only the leading man, but the life and soul of the Chamber of Commerce. Would that there were more like him!—*Bombay Gazette.*

DISCOVERY OF A MISSING STEAMER.—An officer of H.M.S.'s ship *Retribution*, writing from Trincomalee on July 5th, mentions in the following terms the finding of a small steamer, which had been out from England more than a year without being heard of, and was long ago given up as lost:—“We picked up off Galle and towed into Trincomalee a small steamer named the *Taptee*, fourteen months out from England, the pilot having refused to take her into Galle because it blew so hard. We boarded her four days since, and she had then only two days' provisions on board. She has been four months on her voyage from the Cape of Good Hope. She carries two Government passengers, two women, and one child. The *Taptee*, which is rigged as a schooner, but has all her machinery on board, is bound to Bombay.”

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—This festival, which closed on Monday, August 6th, has passed over with less than the ordinary pomp and splendour of the occasion. The diminished number of taboots in comparison with preceding years, evinces a growing dislike in the members of the Mahomedan community to keep up this system of commemorating the cruel deaths of those martyrs to the Mussulman faith—Hasein and Hossein. Indeed, all the better informed portions of the Mussulmans now content themselves with visiting the mosques during the continuance of the festival, and there hear recounted by the priest tales descriptive of the sufferings of their martyred saints. There has usually been a taboot—one of the most magnificent in Bombay—erected near the Marine lines, by the officers and men of the Marine battalion, which has now been discontinued, and many others which, though of minor importance in the equipage, have secured the attendance of very great numbers of people. There is yet a sufficient number to call for the most active watchfulness on the part of the police, to prevent the disturbances which are likely to arise through the zeal of the respective sects; for while the Shea Mahomedans worship the memories of Hasein and Hossein, and strengthen their affliction by pronouncing curses upon the head of the Caliph, to whom Hasein was a victim, the Sooni Mahomedans believe the Caliph the accredited leaders

of Mahommedanism, and bestow curses where their opponents praise. Sunday, at midnight, Messrs. Dunlop and Edginton took up a position in the Bhendy bazaar, in the vicinity of the Emaum Barra, and the fact that every fifteen minutes a complete report was made to them as to the conduct of the ceremonies in every part of the native town, is the best evidence of the completeness of their arrangements. The Tazias were taken from the taboots at 12 o'clock, and paraded through the streets amid furious yells of “Hai Hasein! Hai Hossein!” by “the tigers,” as demented in mind as in appearance, judging from their indescribable contortions and grimaces. Yesterday morning (August 6), about ten o'clock, the native troopers were seen hurrying to and fro in all parts of the native town, clearing the principal roads of all public conveyances—the only measure that seems to the authorities best adapted for public safety. At eleven o'clock the mounted European police, in small detachments, were following up the thickest assemblages, as they moved through the principal streets, towards the Esplanade. Order, if order it could be called in such a tumult of noises, was enforced. By the hour of two, the Esplanade on its northern face presented a dense mass of human beings numbering thousands upon thousands; for here came together at one point all the processions from every part of the island. Nearer the beach the European police were dismounted, and the very large number of gentlemen's carriages there, and their equipages, shows the interest or curiosity manifested by the European community at the exhibition of this mourning ceremony, so well calculated to excite in the minds of every enlightened person mingled feelings of pity and disgust. Mr. Edginton was in the heart of the crowd, keeping the most perfect order, which was a difficult task, as the moving space became more confined as they approached the beach in Back Bay. Arrived there, the taboots were lowered from the shoulders of the bearers, and a repetition of the gyrations by the accompanying tiger guards gone through. Some, which were fitted up in most magnificent style, with tinsel-coloured papers, glass, and ivory, were then again taken away by the bearers, continuing the performance as if nothing would satiate their grief; others, in the never-mind-the-expense spirit, were borne out into the sea, where the strife appeared to be each to exceed the others in getting farthest out before burying his burden in the waters. The Esplanade was made for the nonce a toy-shop and fruit-market; a double row of stalls extending all the way from the main road to the entrance-road leading down to the beach. Although the regulations direct that the ceremonies shall conclude by six o'clock, it was long after dark before there was a very sensible diminution in this host of people. Everything passed off, however, in the most perfect order, reflecting great credit on the able direction of Mr. Edginton, and the zeal of all his subordinates.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—A very interesting meeting took place at Poona, on Saturday the 4th August, at the mess-room of the 25th Native Infantry. It was called by Sir William Mansfield to inaugurate a United Service Institution for the members of the different services. Sir William, in the chair, made his maiden speech as Commander-in-chief. He was a little nervous, but fluent and thoughtful. He alluded to the tendency of our day to competitive examinations, adding that he would not decide whether that tendency was good or bad; the usefulness of the United Service Institution in London on which he desired to model the Poona Institution, was worthy of imitation; he stated that the Governor gave to the plan his warm concurrence. He proposed the formation of the Poona United Service Institution. The Honourable Mr. Reeves followed, speaking earnestly on the financial difficulty which he felt sure could and would be overcome. Brigadier General Hale moved the first resolution, nominating a committee consisting of Mr. Davidson, collector of Poona, Colonel Phayre, Colonel Skinner, Dr. Giraud, and the Rev. Mr. Gell, and

Lieutenant Thompson to act as secretary. Brigadier Adams, of Poona, seconded the resolution. Colonel Buchanan, commanding artillery, moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Davidson, that the committee present a report on the details of the plan in a month. Captain Marriott made some opposite remarks, and was followed by Dr. Giraud, who showed the application of science and war by several illustrations drawn from chemistry, &c. After a few words from his Excellency the chairman, and a vote of thanks to him moved by General Hale, the meeting broke up.

A NATIVE OFFICIAL.—The *Poona Observer* has been informed by a correspondent at Mhow, that a petition has been presented to Brigadier Honner against one Gokul Pursad, the cutwal of that station, to inquire into the allegations in which a court of inquiry has been ordered, consisting of Col. Hart; Capt. Day, 19th Regiment N.I.; and Major Baugh, 9th N.I. The charges brought against the cutwal are gross imposition on the camp followers, bribery and corruption, and incurring large debts, amounting to some 15,000 rupees, from persons at Mhow. This man, it is said, owns no fewer than forty houses, besides a large garden, at Mhow, whilst his salary is only 50 rupees a month! Gokul Pursad is evidently a clever fellow; but it is thought he will be brought to book at last.

FEROZE SHAH is now reported to be travelling in Upper Scinde, and the authorities have been directed to watch his movements closely.

BAR PATRONAGE.—The office of Clerk of the Crown has again reverted to the bar, in the appointment of Mr. James Sewell White, barrister-at-law, who succeeds Mr. Pollock during his temporary absence from India on account of the impaired state of his health.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 23. Str. United Service, Betham, Hong Kong.—24. Khimjee Oodowjee, Partridge, Liverpool; Chandernagore, Lynas, Aden.—25. Str. Benares, Burne, Suez.—26. Wizard King, Cone, London.—28. Malakoff, Harris, London.—26. City of Quebec, Auld, London; Futlay Salam, Henderson, Mauritius; Hopewell, Barron, Mauritius; Asiatic, Watt, London.—31. Sir Colin Campbell, Masou, London; Fruiter, Stone, Boston.—Aug. 1. Burt, Allen, Newport.—2. Str. Pekin, Kellock, Hong Kong; Eliza Mary, Back, London; Felo, Le-fevre, Liverpool.—4. Hyderee, Miles, Mauritius.—6. Str. Tilly, James, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s str. United Service.—Mrs. Betham and family, Mr. Johnson.
Per Malakoff.—Mr. H. McQueen, Mr. J. Hughes, Mr. W. Oxtoby, Mr. H. Green, Mr. G. Clement, Mr. J. McQueen, Mr. E. Bennett.
Per Futlay Salam.—Mrs. Lee and two children.
Per Asiatic.—Mr. T. D. Smart.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Pekin.—Mr. D. Hogarth.
Per Hyderee.—Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, late of the barque *Tenzer*. Mrs. Miles and child.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Mr. J. W. Hill and Mr. Blackwell.
Per Sir Colin Campbell.—Mrs. Mason.
Per str. Victoria, TOSURAT.—Maj. Godfrey, 17th Regt. N.I., Mr. R. Whitts, Mr. S. Tibbath, Mr. W. Fezzy, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. R. Burd, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. S. Sicklemore, Mr. Brokman.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares.—From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Vining, Nasmyth, Hill, Stewart, C. Huin, Lacher, and Lieut. Campbell. From SOERHAMPFORD.—Lieut. Malden, Mr. A. McGilhan, Mr. A. Sicklemore, Mr. R. Aird, Capt. Adair, Mr. E. J. Hemsted, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Hay, Mrs. McCormachie, Mrs. Westall and infant, Capt. Gilbertson, Lieut. Hunt, Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. Henderson and daughter, and Mr. Mear. From ADEN.—Mr. Brockman.

DEPARTURES.

July 23. Darmstadter Bark, Otten, Akvab; Makouin, Lougeerits, Havre; Sovereign, Thorn, Hull; China (s.), Henry, Aden and Suez.—25. Princess Somawatty, Roy, Hong Kong.—26. Princess Royal, Glass, London; Tilly (s.), James, Kurrachee.—27. Jane Jack Mitchell, Logan, Liverpool; Catherine Glen, Purdy, Hong Kong.—28. Ashmore, Woolcott, Marion, Cameron, New York; Queen of the North, Crombie, Andaman Islands; Pericles, Ferguson, Calcutta.—30. Belle Alliance, Anderson, Mauritius; Myrtle, Warden, Liverpool; Oriental, Rogue, Marseilles; Columbian (s.), King, Calcutta via Galle.—31. Enue (s.), Dumlins, China; Crescent City, Murray, Calcutta; Japan, Blame, Mauritius; Victoria (s.), Burt, Surat.—Aug. 1. Blackfriar, Newby, London; John Wood, Duff, Akvab; Empress, Higley, Hull; Martin Luther, McCreadie, China.—2. Lillydale, Mitchell, Liverpool.—4. Bounbay, McLeod, Akvab.—5. Nadershaw, Corieys, Hong Kong; Despatch, Eager, Kurrachee; R. mau Emperor, Dewar, Hong Kong.—P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares, Burne, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares.—For ADEN.—Messrs. H. Soares, W. Dwyer, A. C. Dando. For MAURITIUS.—Monsieur A. Geoffroi. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Haase, Monsieur

Brat Fils. For MARSEILLES.—Major Winfield, Major G. G. Dennis, Mrs. Lewis and child, Lieut. Hewart. For **SOUTH-AMPTON**.—Mrs. Hawkes and infant, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Means, Capt. Murray, Mr. Taylor, Conductor New and wife. For **Sovereign**.—Mr. R. Ritchie, Mr. T. Galford. For **B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly**.—Mr. R. A. Passmore and child, Mr. B. Mitchell, Ens. Sandwith, Capt. W. L. Briggs. Scinde Horse, Lieut. Ross, 3rd European Regt., Mr. T. E. Cole, Mr. J. T. Redshaw, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs. Jelliffe, Signor Barsotelli, Capt. A. W. Adair, H.M.'s 52nd Light Inf. For **P. and O. Co.'s str. Emeu**.—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. For **Marion**.—Mr. Moore.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Aug. 7, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 percent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 83½	100 Sa.
4 percent. Loan	1832-33 Rs. 83½	100 Sa.
4 percent. Loan	1835-36 Rs. 83½	100 Co.
4 percent. Loan	1842-43 Rs. 83½	100 do.
4 percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 83½	100 do.
5 percent. Loan (New)	Rs. 97½	100 do.
5 percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 2½ prem.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	37½	
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	70 per cent. ex d.	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	17½ per cent. pm.	
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	30½ prem.	
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)		
Agri Bank (Rs. 500)	53 per cent. pm.	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	2 per cent. pm. x d.	
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 23,000 dis.	
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	26,500	
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do.	5,450
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do.	
Oriental Weaving and Spin- ning Com.	2,500 do.	1,500
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.	11,700
Colaba S. N. Com.	500 do.	325
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England—Rs. 12 per share discount.		
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 5 do.		

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee. 2s. 0½d. to —s. 0d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 months' sight, per rupee. 2s. 0½d. to —s. 0d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	100
" at sight	100½
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99½ pm.
" at sight	99½
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 230 per 100 dols

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10.6
Bank of England Notes	10.8
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	213
German Crowns	213
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 4
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 17-1.

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to £3 per ton.
To Liverpool, £2. 10s. to £2. 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Aug. 7).—Cotton.—The market is extremely dull, and we have again to report a fall in prices. No transactions of importance have been effected for the European market, on account of the unfavourable advices received from home, while the demand for China has also been checked by the discouraging accounts from the Canton market. Our market closes quiet, with a downward tendency. **Wool** is still out of stock. **Oils.**—A moderate business has been done in Linseed for France and the United States, while there is less doing for the English market. Prices have declined one anna. Rapeseed remains unaltered; the stocks of fine new Guzerat are reduced. Teelseed and other seeds are without demand. **Hemp.**—There is very little doing in Hemp, and prices of all descriptions are lower. **Pepper.**—Scarce, and prices have advanced.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Aug. 7).—Cotton Piece Goods.—The demand for Piece Goods has declined, and transactions have only been effected at a reduction of prices. Grey Shirtings have found sales, to a very limited extent, at lower prices. There is little or nothing doing in Grey Long Cloths, and prices remain nominal. T. Cloths are moderately inquired for at previous rates. Grey Madras pieces are in heavy stock, and difficult of sale. Grey Jaconets are dull and lower in price. Cambrics also are dull and lower. Grey Domestic remain at nominal rates, without any transactions. Printers are without inquiry. Muls are out of demand. The transactions in Bleached Goods are very trifling, and prices of all descriptions are more in favour of buyers. Of Coloured Goods only a few sales of Prints have been effected, the other descriptions remaining dull, with a decline in price. Turkey Red Goods are neglected, and without transactions. **Yarns.**—The market for both Mule and Water Twist are still dull, and prices remain without any material change. Holders are firm, declining to accept low rates, while on the other hand buyers show very little disposition to enter into transactions for future delivery in face of the declining rates ruling in the home market. A few sales, however, have taken place at our quotations. In Coloured Yarns, Orange and T. Red are in moderate request at former quotations. Green is dull. **Metals.**—A moderate amount of business has been done in metals. There is a slight diminution in the demand for Copper, the stock of which at market is heavy. Yellow Metal has also undergone a slight decline in price. A steady demand exists for Iron, at firm prices. Spelter is in pretty good demand at fair prices. Tin Plates are in little inquiry. Quicksilver is dull. Steel is moderately inquired for at former prices. **Saffron.**—Stocks are very reduced; a few sales have been effected at Rs. 25-12 per lb. **Cochineal** dull, without change in price. **Coals.**—Stocks are continually increasing, with no improvement in demand. Prices are two rupees lower. **Beer.**—The market has become dull in consequence of heavy arrivals, and prices have considerably declined.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, July 16.—Lieut. Tweedie, 13th Bombay N.I., is app. to offic. as a dist. supndt. of police in Oude.

Mr. E. O. Bradford, settlement officer, availed himself, on June 26th, of the leave granted to him in G.O., dated May 8 last, No. 1,291.

Lieut. H. Fisher, asst. commr. of Hurdai, has priv. leave for 30 days.

Capt. W. A. Gibb, asst. gen. supndt. of operations for suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, has leave on m.c., from Govt. of Madras, until Oct. 15 next, in extension.

Public Works Dept., Gen., Fort William, July 17.—Appointments.—Capt. F. G. Stainforth, probationary asst. engr., Lahore and Peshawar road, is app. an asst. engr. of 2nd class, with effect from April 5.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald is app. temp. a probationary asst. engr. in public works dept., and posted to N.W.P.

Mr. T. P. Jones is re-app. to public works dept. as a temp. overseer, and posted to Pegue, with effect from 13th inst.

Lieut. R. C. Danbuz, proby. asst. engr., in charge of the Jeengunge and Nulhaty road, is promoted to grade of asst. engr., 2nd class.

Transfer.—Mr. W. E. Parry, proby. asst. engr., attached to Rohilcund railway survey, is transferred to 6th div., Grand Trunk Road.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, July 16.—No. 747.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Capt. W. Agnew, 29th regt. N.I., dep. commsr. of Assam, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 748.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. and Brev. Maj. T. G. St. George, of 17th N.I., dep. paym. Gwalior div., for 6 mos. under the new regs.

July 17.—No. 749.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the Ramghur irreg. cav. shall be placed in all respects on the footing of a regt. of Bengal irreg. cav.

No. 753.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieuts. J. R. Pearson, art., and J. Reay, 63rd N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, July 13.

No. 754.—The following promotion is made:—

38th N.I.—Ens. J. W. Munro to be lieut. from July 13, v. Lieut. M. C. Smith, transf. to 6th Eur. regt.

No. 757.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on furl.:—

Capt. and Brev. Maj. M. F. Kemble, 41st N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 759.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, Capt. N. W. Trenchard, 10th N.I., do. du. with Eur. recruit depot, Barrackpore, is struck off the effective list of the Bengal army, and will be allowed a pension of £50 per annum.

No. 760.—Appointment.—Col. J. Fordyce, of art., brig. com. at Allahabad, to be brig. com. of art. and to com. the station of Meerut, v. Brig. Horsford, removed.

No. 761.—Appointments:—

Brev. col. T. Chute, H.M.'s 70th Foot, and Brev. col. J. Welchman, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be brigadiers of 2nd cl. on estab., in room of Brig. P. Gordon, proc. on m.c., to Eur., and Brig. J. Fordyce, app. com. of art.

No. 762.—The undermen. officer is per. to proceed to Eur.:—Lieut. C. C. S. Moncrieff, of the corps of engs., attached to public works, irrigation dept., N.W. Provs., for 6 mo., without pay.

OFFICERS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Home Dept., July 17.—The Gov. Gen. in Council has been pleased to order the following changes in the official designations of the officers of the telegraph department:—

The chief officer of the telegraph department will henceforward be designated the director-general of telegraphs in India.

The three officers next in rank, who are now called deputy superintendents in India, will each be designated superintendent of telegraphs in the division respectively assigned to him.

The above offices are now filled as follows:—

Director-General of Telegraphs in India—Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Kt. (on leave).

Superintendent of Telegraphs in the Eastern Division—Maj. C. Douglas (offic. also as director-genl.).
Superintendent of Telegraphs in the Western Division—Capt. R. Murray.
Superintendent of Telegraphs in the Southern Division—Mr. J. T. Blissett.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, July 20.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. W. G. Morris to res. his appt. as adjt. of 3rd corps Mayne's horse, and to place his servs. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George.

Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, actg. adjt. to 1st corps Mayne's horse, is app. adjt. to 3rd corps.

Dr. F. Douglas, civ. surg. of Lucknow, resumed ch. of his duties on 30th ult.

Lieut. W. Cadell resu. ch. of dep. comr.'s office, Dharaseo dist., on 24th ult.

Mr. C. A. Elliott rec. ch. of Baraitch dist. fr. Maj. J. A. Steel on 30th ult.

Mr. W. A. Palmer, asst. comr., West Berar, availed himself, on June 17, of leave granted to him in G.O. dated 12th idem, No. 1,901.

Capt. A. J. Bruce, offic. 4th asst. to the comr. of Mysore, has priv. leave for 2 mos. fr. date of depart.

Financial Dept., July 19.—Mr. C. E. Chapman received ch. of the office of acct., Punjab, on 5th inst., from Mr. W. Balmain.

Mr. W. E. Gordon received ch. of office of civ. aud., Punjab, on 5th inst., from Mr. C. E. Chapman.

Public Works Dept., July 20.—Appointment:—

Lieut. F. A. Howes, Madras engns., is app. a 2nd class asst. engr. in public works dept., and to offic. as exec. engr., Jubbulpore div., together with ch. of 2nd div. Great Deccan road, with effect fr. April 5.

This cancels that portion of notification No. 63, of April 5, re-appgt. Lieut. Howes temp. offic. exec. engr.

Mily. Dept., July 18.—No. 764.—The underment. officer is perm. to proceed to Eur., on m.c.:—

Capt. W. E. Marshall, 48th N.I., asst. garr. engr., Fort William, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 766.—Capt. F. J. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I., do. du. with Barrackpore recruit depot, has leave to Neilgherry hills, fr. June 1 to Nov. 30, under old regs.

No. 767.—The foll. proms. are made:—

10th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Browne to be capt., and Ens. B. P. Hodgson to be lieut., fr. July 18, v. Capt. N. W. Trenchard, struck off.

No. 768.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the inf., and an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at pres. of Bengal; they are accordingly admitted to the serv., and the cadets are prom. to rank of ens., Mr. Woodcock fr. date assigned to him in G. G. O., No. 719, of 10th inst., leaving date of comm. of Mr. Cottam to be adjusted hereafter:—

Inf.—Mr. H. F. Woodcock, date of arr. at Fort William, July 15.

Mr. L. F. Cottam, date of arr. at Fort William, July 13.

Medical Dept.—Mr. L. Emanuel, date of arr. at Fort William, July 15.

No. 769.—Ens. R. Milne is, at his own request, transf. from 36th to 15th N.I.

The following prom. is made:—

15th N.I.—Ens. R. Milne to be lieut., to fill an existing vacancy.

BATTA TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No. 770.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, it is hereby notified that officers of the med. service, whether of the British or Indian armies who may be entitled to donation batta, will draw that of the grade corresponding to the relative army rank conferred upon them by the royal warrants of the 1st October, 1858, and 13th January, 1860.

No. 771.—The servs. of Lieut. S. Cary, 37th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the N.W. Provs.

No. 772.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—

6th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. D. G. Ross, 17th N.I., to do du. in room of Lieut. W. H. Brind, proc. to China.

No. 774.—Capt. and brev. maj. G. N. Greene, 70th N.I., is app. to offic. as fort adjt. of Fort William, and dep. superint. of gentlemen cadets, dur. period Capt. Nightingale may do du. with convalescent depot at Landour.

Mr. T. H. Bullock, dep. comr., received charge of Raichore Doh fr. Mr. Asst. comr. Ricketts, 25th ult.

Lieut. C. Chamberlain, dist. superin. of police in Oude, has leave to the hills, on m.c., for 6 mo., from the date on which he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr. N. A. Garstin, extra asst. comr. of Pertabgurnh, in Oude, has leave, on m.c., for 7 mo., under secs. IV. and V. of the Unconv. Abs. Rules. This cancels the 1 mo.'s priv. leave granted him in G. G. O. G. 10th inst.

July 21.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant Mr. J. M. Erskine, sub-treasurer, Bombay leave for 2 mo., under Sec. XII. of the Amended Civil Abs. Rules, from the date he makes over charge of his office to Mr. Probyn.

Mr. L. C. Probyn, 1st asst. acct. gen., Bombay, to act for Mr. Erskine.

Mr. D. B. Hodge, offic. 2nd asst. acct. gen., to act for Mr. Probyn.

Mr. J. L. Hynes to act for Mr. Hodge.

July 23.—No. 776.—The servs. of Lieut. C. F. Middleton, 40th N.I., are placed temporarily at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

July 24.—No. 777.—Hydrabad Cont., 2nd Inf.—Lieut. J. P. Pedler, 11th Madras N.I., adjt. of 4th inf. and actg. 2nd in command 2nd inf., to be 2nd in command, v. Capt. Turton who vacates, having exceeded 15 mos. leave to Eur.

4th Inf.—Lieut. A. C. Havelock, 42nd Madras N.I., actg. adjt. 1st inf., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Pedler.

5th Inf.—Lieut. T. H. Way, 35th Madras N.I., actg. adjt. 4th inf., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Watson, app. to 3rd cav.

No. 778.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of the N.W.P., No. 630a, of the 11th inst., the servs. of Lieut. W. B. Shawe, 63rd N.I., commandt. of the late Goruckpore police levy, are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 780.—The servs. of Lieut. T. C. Manderson, corps of engrs., attac. to sappers and miners, are placed at disposal of public works dept.

No. 781.—Capt. F. W. Baugh, 26th N.I., late superint. of Elephant Keddahs, Kemaon, has leave for 2 mos., from 20th ult., to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 782.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, respectively, to be a cadet for the inf., and an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv., and the cadet of inf. is prom. to rank of ens., from date assigned to him in G.O. No. 719, of 10th inst.:

Inf.—Mr. G. E. Macpherson, date of arr. at Fort William, July 19.

Med. Dept.—Mr. R. W. Cunningham, date of arr. at Fort William, July 19.

No. 784.—The servs. of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. B. Clay, 60th or Goorka L.I. regt., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of N.W. provs.

No. 785.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England.

Capt. W. H. Parish, regt. of art., date of arr. at Fort William, July 19.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

July 13.—Mr. E. E. Lewis to be a member of the local committee of pub. inst. at Bancoorah.

July 14.—Lieut. B. W. D. Morton to offic. as a 1st class principal asst. to the commissr. of Assam.

Lieut. W. Phaire to offic. as a 2nd class principal asst. to the commissr. of Assam.

Mr. H. W. Graham to be civil Asst. surg. of Akyab.

Mr. A. Vans Best, M.D., to be civil Asst. surg. of Tipperah.

July 16.—Mr. E. W. McLony, mag. and coll. of Jessore, has leave for 4 weeks under the finl. resol. of Oct. 4, 1857, prep. to proc. on furl.

July 13.—Ens. G. B. Singer, asst. to the commissr. of Assam, is reported to have passed a successful exam. in the Bengalee language.

July 17.—Mr. J. W. Furrell to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun.

Mr. C. W. Mackenzie, unconv. asst. to the salt agent and dep. mag. in Cuttack, to be also dep. coll. of customs in that district.

Mr. R. Bernard, superint. of the light house at False Point, to be ex-officio asst. to coll. of customs in Cuttack.

July 18.—Col. D. Reid and Mr. H. Driver to be members of the local committee of pub. inst. at Gowhaty.

July 20.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddeah.

July 17.—Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to do duty under the Dacoity commissr. at Moorshedabad, and to exercise the full powers of mag. in that district.

July 20.—Mr. G. G. Pearse to be a member of the ferry fund committee of Champarun.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, July 3.—No. 1,729a.—Lieut. W. Smith, cantonment jt. mag. of Allahabad, is invested with civil jurisdiction, and app. registrar of deeds within the limits of the cantonments of Allahabad, subject to his passing the prescribed examination in April next.

No. 1,730a.—Mr. W. Johnson was in charge of the office of the registrar to the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, N.W. Provs., fr. 29th April last to 10th ult., both dates inclusive.

July 4.—No. 1,746a.—Mr. C. B. Carbery, officg. hd. clerk of Dehra Dhoon superintendent's office, is app. to offic. as registrar of deeds at that station, dur. abs. of Mr. Rennells.

No. 1,749a.—Mr. Tyrrell, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, is posted to Allahabad division.

July 6.—No. 853.—The leave granted in orders of May 9, No. 1,135a, to Mr. G. E. Watson, asst. mag. and coll. of Meerut, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 1,772a.—The undermentioned gentlemen are app. to be members of the Nynee Tal municipal committee for the ensuing year:—

Major-general Story, C.B., chairman.

Lieut. H. Bowles.

F. Read, Esq.

J. W. Chisholm, Esq.

Motee Ran Lah.

July 7.—No. 1,774a.—Capt. T. A. Corbett, asst. commiss. of Jaloun, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

No. 1,779a.—The services of Lieut. J. C. Wood, dep. commissr. of Hoshungabad, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

No. 1,792a.—Asst. surg. F. F. Allen, Sirmoor rifle battalion, has been app. temp. to med. ch. of station of Dehra, in addition to his other duties.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, July 7.—No. 774a.—One month's leave, under section 7 of the rules, is granted to Mr. R. A. Sterndale, dep. coll. of Seonee, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Military Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, July 3.—Appointments:—

Capt. M. F. Evatt, of the late 36th Bengal N.I., is app. to be com. of police batt. of Banda dist., v. Lieut. A. G. Remington, whose servs. have been placed at disposal of Govt. of India in mil. dept.

Capt. R. Barter, com. of Bijnour dist., batt. of military police, is transf. to Mooradabad in the same capacity, v. Lieut. H. MacDonald, whose servs. have been replaced at disposal of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept.

With reference to the above, Mr. T. J. Ryves, the adjt., will take temp. charge of batt. from the date on which Capt. R. Barter may make over the com. to him.

July 10.—Leave of absence:—

Priv. leave for 3 mo. is granted to Mr. C. Swetenham, adjt. of Mooradabad police batt., from date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Capt. Barter, the com., will perform the duties of the adjt.'s office dur. absence of Mr. Swetenham.

July 11.—Lieut. G. F. J. Graham, adjt. of Etah dist. batt., and offic. adjt. of Agra div. of mil. police, is app. to be adjt. of the div., v. Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas.

Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, adjt. of Agra div. of mil. police, and offic. com. of the Muttra batt., is app. to be com. of the batt., v. Lieut. H. Noble, whose servs. have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in mil. dept.

The servs. of Lieut. W. B. Shawe, on furl., com. of the late Goruckpore police levy, are re-placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in mil. dept.

The servs. of Lieut. G. P. Gardon, 2nd in com. of the Meerut div. of mil. police, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab in gen. dept.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., July 5.—No. 1,758.—Appointment:—Lieut. H. C. Szezepanski, att. to 2nd Mahratta horse, is app. an asst. comr. of 3rd class, and posted to Ferozepoor dist.

No. 1,759.—Transfer:—Lieut. E. H. Paske, asst. comr., fr. Kangra to the Jullundur dist.

July 7.—No. 1,771.—Capt. J. Fendall, asst. comr., fr. the Jhujjur to Hooshyarpore dist.

Public Works Dept., July 5.—No. 1,272.—Leave:—Mr. R. Molyneux, asst. overseer, Kohat div., has 2 mos. leave, on m.c., from date of his availing himself thereof.

July 11.—No. 1,312.—Leave:—Mr. J. Harding, head accountant, pub. works dept., Punjab, has 2 mos. priv. leave from date he availed himself of the same.

No. 1,316.—Appointment:—Lieut. R. G. Wilberforce, of H.M.'s 52nd L.I., is app. 1st asst. to supt. Pangee timber agency, with retrospective effect fr. April 18.

No. 284.—Leave of absence.—Asst. surg. A. M. Garden, 2nd Punjab cav., has 60 days' priv. leave from July 15, to Cashmere.

No. 285.—Lieut. W. Snow, adjt., 1st Punjab inf., has 60 days' priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Murree and Cashmere.

No. 290.—The Abbottabad station order dated March 22, by Maj. O. E. Rothney, comg., app. Lieut. G. A. Williams, 4th Sikh inf., to act as station staff officer, in room of Lieut. and adjt. Stainforth, 4th Sikh inf., who is about to proceed with head quarters of his regt. on field service, is confd.

Leave of absence.—No. 295.—Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, officg. adjt. 4th Punjab inf., has priv. leave for 60 days, from July 15, to Cashmere.

Mily. Dept., Lahore, July 7.—No. 284.—Leave of absence.—Asst. surg. A. M. Garden, 2nd Punjab cav., has 60 days' priv. leave, from 15th July, to visit Cashmere.

No. 285.—Lieut. W. Snow, adjt. 1st Punjab inf., has 60 days' priv. leave, from such date as he may avail of it, to Murree and Cashmere.

No. 290.—The Abbottabad station order dated 22nd March, 1860, by Maj. O. E. Rothney, comg., app. Lieut. G. A. Williams, 4th Sikh inf., to act as station staff officer, in room of Lieut. and adjt. Stainforth, 4th Sikh inf., who is about to proceed with the hd. qrs. of his regt. on field serv., is confd.

July 11.—No. 295.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, offic. adjt. 4th Punjab inf., has priv. leave for 60 days, from 15th July, to Cashmere.

July 14.—No. 297.—The Kohat station order, dated June 27, by Lieut. col. A. Wilde, comdg., directing Asst. surg. A. Verchere, 1st Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to 5th Punjab inf., in consequence of the dep. of Asst. surg. H. Thom, to take up another app., is confd.

Gen. Dept., July 18.—No. 1,855.—Leave.—The priv. leave for 2 mos. granted to Mr. J. G. Cordery, asst. commissr., Amritsur, No. 1,102, dated April 21, is commuted to sick leave, and extended to 4 mos.

Public Works Dept., July 16.—Lieut. C. S. Moncrieff, Bengal engrs., dept. superint. Western Jumna canals, has 1 mo.'s leave, from date he availed himself of the same, prep. to 6 mos' furl. to England, under mil. regs.

ERRATUM.—In the Punjab Gazette of July 11, in order in public works dept. app. Lieut. R. G. Wilberforce, H.M.'s 52nd regt., 1st asst. to the superint. Pangee timber agency, for "with retrospective effect from April 18, 1860," read "with effect from the date of joining his appointment."

Mil. Dept., Lahore, July 18.—No. 300.—The regimental order dated July 6, by Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comg. 1st regt. Punjab cav., app. Lieut. R. Cliford, officg. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. H. B. Hanna, do. du., to offic. as adjt., with effect from July 6, consequent on ext. of priv. leave granted to Capt. H. L. Millett, 2nd in com., is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 301.—The brig. order, dated Camp Dera Ghazee Khan, March 24, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, comg. Punjab irreg. force, app. Lieut. H. Tyn-dall, adjt. 21st Punjab inf., to do duty with 3rd Punjab inf. procg. on field service, as a temp. arrangement, is confirmed.

Civil Dept.—Rev. Dept.—No. 1,004.—July 19.—Leave:—Mr. W. Matthews, officg. dep. coll., Khewra salt mines, has obtained 1 mo.'s indulgence leave, fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Gen. Dept., July 19.—No. 1,863.—Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, asst. comr., Loodiana, has 30 days' priv. leave, with effect from July 2.

July 21.—No. 1879-80.—Appointments:—

Lieut. A. A. Munro, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Dehra Ismael Khan, fr. date on which he received ch. fr. Capt. H. W. H. Cox.

Lieut. C. F. Minchin, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Dehra Ghazee Khan, fr. date on which he received charge.

Mily. Dept., July 20.—No. 305.—The brig. order, dated July 9, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irreg. force, app. Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, late in med. ch. of 5th Punjab cav., temp. to med. ch. of 5th Punjab inf., in room of Asst. surg. H. Thom, removed to another appt., with effect fr. July 4, is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, July 2.—The following officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.:—

Lieut. G. T. Jones, of the late 35th N.I.

Lieut. A. W. Hearsey, late 57th inf.

Ens. J. S. Tait, and H. C. Greenaway, gen. list, doing duty with the 2nd batt. rifle brig.

July 3.—Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., is per. to count, as serv. for retiring pension, 18 mos. of leave granted him to visit Europe on m.c.

Leave of absence:—

4th Co., 1st Batt., Art.—Brev. maj. H. Francis, from June 2 to Nov. 1, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

Late 9th N.I.—Lieut. col. W. K. Wollen, from June 22 to Nov. 1, in extn. of priv. leave, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

July 4.—Maj. J. Morrison, late 30th N.I., is directed to do gen. duty at Meerut.

Capt. G. C. Hankin, on being rel. fr. his appt. as comdt. 2nd regt. Hodson's horse, is perm. to remain at Lucknow, to close the accounts of 3rd regt. of that corps, lately broken up.

The following officers passed prescribed colloquial examination on 20th ult.:—

Lieuts. W. F. Fergusson, J. Biddulph, and A. L. C. Littledale, 5th Eur. L.C.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Capt. S. B. Cookson (brigade maj. Rawul Pindee), from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, to Murree, under old rules.

Late 41st N.I.—Maj. M. F. Kemble, from June 15 to July 20, in extn. prep. to furl. to Europe.

July 5.—The following officers passed prescribed colloq. examination on 15th ult.:—

Lieuts. F. Hibbert and W. F. Mosley, late 35th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. Henderson, med. dept.

Unatt. Ens. J. Murphy, late of the Bhopal contgt.,

is app. to offic. as 2nd class barrackmaster at Goruckpore, Azimgurh, and Jounpore.

Leave of absence:—

Late 15th N.I.—Brev. lieu. col. G. J. Montgomery, fr. June 20 to Aug. 20, in ext., to proc. to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.
4th Madras L.C.—Surg. T. C. Jerdon, fr. May 2 to Jan. 1, 1861, in ext., to rem. at Darjeeling, on m.c.

OFFICERS' DUTIES ON COURTS MARTIAL.

July 6.—The provisions of Act VI. of 1860 appearing to be imperfectly understood, the C. in C. is pleased to publish the following constructions of the Act, and to desire that careful attention be paid thereto:—

The officers required by the Act to attend at such trials are not to be associated with the comdg. officer in forming a court martial. They are to attend as witnesses to the proceedings, and are not to make affirmation, or vote on the finding and sentence, which are to be the acts of the comdg. officer alone.

Other minor irregularities having been committed by officers administering this Act, particular attention is called to Lord Clyde's order (G.O.C.C., 18th April, 1860, p. 195), directing officers to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the new Act.

Officers comdg. wings and detachs. of regts. are not empowered to hold summary trials under this Act, but only officers who, for the time being, in actual command of regts.

The following rems. and postings in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Capt. W. K. Fooks, from 1st compy. 7th to 2nd compy. 1st batt., and to com. No. 16 horse field batty.
Lieut. H. O. Hitchens, from 1st compy. 4th to 2nd compy. 2nd batt., to be adjt. of art. div., Govindgurh.
Lieut. G. Cracklow, from the 2nd to 3rd troop 3rd brig.

Lieut. J. C. G. Price, late of Eurasian compy., from 1st compy. 1st to 1st compy. 4th batt.

Lieut. T. A. Davis, from 2nd compy. 6th to 4th compy. 5th batt.

Lieut. C. Macpherson, from 3rd compy. 1st to 3rd compy. 4th batt.

Lieut. J. P. Cottam, from 1st to 2nd compy. 6th batt.

The app. of Capt. M. F. Evatt, late 36th N.I., to act as interp. to 47th N.I., announced in G.O. of the 16th ult., page 311, is cancl., at his own request.

Leave of absence:—

Gen. List:—Ens. C. W. Perreau, from July 3 to Oct. 3, to Mirzapore and presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

July 7.—Col. H. J. Warre, c.b., actg. milit. secy. to the C. in C., is confirmed in his app., with effect from 12th ult.

With reference to G.O., dated the 16th ult., it is hereby notified that Capt. G. E. Rose, offic. as H.E.'s mily. secy., from 6th to 11th idem, both days inclusive.

July 9.—With reference to G.O. No. 706, dated 6th inst., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that Brigdr. R. Horsford shall retain the command of the regt. of art. until relieved.

Orders confirmed:—

Allahabad brig. order, dated 25th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Matthew, m.b., 2nd troop 2nd brigade horse art., to afford med. aid to No. 4 batt. 14th brig. royal art., in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. on m.c. of Asst. surg. W. Haughton, m.b.

July 11.—The servs. of Capt. Reveley, adjt. 65th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for employ in military police.

July 12.—Sen. Surg. M. McN. Rind, appd. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, by G. O. No. 671, dated 23rd ult., is posted to Saugor circle of med. superintendence, and directed to join.

The servs. of officers being urgently required at the Barrackpore depot, the undermentioned officers now at the Presidency are appd. to do du. at that depot, and directed to join forthwith.

Lieut. F. H. Macnaghten, 5th Eur. L.C.

Lieuts. J. W. Daniell, and N. H. Wallace, 1st Eur. Bengal furs.

Capt. J. Ward, 4th Eur. inf.

Lieut. H. H. Lyster, late 72nd N.I.

Orders confirmed:—

Sealkote station ord., dated 25th ult., directing Surg. H. N. Elton, med. storekeeper, and Asst. surg. G. Henderson, do. du. with 52nd foot, to afford med. aid, the former to the brig. staff, and the latter to 1st trp. 3rd brig. H.A., on departure of Senior surg. M. McN. Rind.

Benares station ord., dated 29th ult., directing Capt. C. F. G. Lamb, late commdt., and Lieut. W. Sheffield, late 2nd in comm., Goruckpore levy, to do gen. duty at the station, with effect fr. 5th idem.

Saugor district ord., dated 2nd inst., directing Lieut. H. N. Noble, late 44th N.I., to do gen. duty at Saugor.

By Capt. F. H. Smith, comdg. 2nd regt. Mahratta horse, dated 2nd inst., directing Lieut. T. R. Davidson, 2nd in comm., to take ch. of adjt.'s office, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. H. C. A. Szeze-panski.

MADRAS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 17.—Lieut. D. Arnot, 34th L.I., is app. adjt. of the regt.

Asst. surg. E. M. Ross, dep. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Pegu div., will afford med. aid to details (European and native) proc. on str. *Dalhousie* to northern ports and Rangoon.

Asst. surg. J. F. Barter is perm. to enter on the genl. duties of the army.

The following removal is ordered in the artillery:—Lieut. C. J. McMahon, fr. do. du. hd. qrs. horse art. to B troop horse art.; to rem. at Bangalore till Oct. 15 next, and then proc. to join.

Lieut. E. Shaw, 10th N.I., is app. to do du. with 44th regt. till Oct. 31, when he will proc. to rejoin his regt.

The undermen. med. officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. on July 8:—2nd class asst. surg. J. Miller.

The following removals are ordered:—Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, do. du. 13th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. F. Barter, fr. do. du. 4th batt. art. to do du. dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals Nagpore force.

Asst. surg. D. Kearney, recently admitted on estab., is app. to do duty under the surg. of Madras arty., Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, Aug. 2.)

Political Dept., Bombay Castle, July 27.—Capt. G. B. Tyrwhitt, 5th N.L.I., has been app. political superin. of Thurr and Parkur.

Judicial Dept., July 31.—Capt. W. H. Shortt, superin. of police at Sholapore, having returned from leave on m.c., is per. to rejoin his app.

Aug. 1.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to app. Capt. T. Nuttall, com. of Nassick Kolie police corps, an asst. mag. in Ahmednuggur zillah.

Revenue Dept., July 26.—Mr. F. Macnaghten, C.S., returned to his duty on 10th inst., with per. of the Home Authorities. Mr. F. Macnaghten is per. to reside at pres., to prosecute his studies in Hindoostanee language.

July 31.—Mr. J. R. Morgan, coll. of Tanna, has leave for 3 mo.

Gen. Dept., July 30.—J. F. Hore, Esq., govt. law prof., and chief judge of the Small Cause Court, is app. a fellow of the University of Bombay.

Aug. 1.—Lieut. G. T. Gierzen, asst. super. of police, Belgaum, has passed an exam. in Canarese language.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Poona, July 20.—No. 451.—Capt. J. G. Russell, H.M.'s 29th regt. Madras N.I., paymr. Nagpore force, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

July 21.—No. 454.—Asst. surg. Asher, 1st Belooch batt., has been app. actg. civil surg. at Hyderabad, v. Asst. surg. Stedman, to Eur. on m.c.

July 23.—No. 455.—The servs. of Lieut. C. L. R. Glasford, 1st Eur. regt., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India.

No. 457.—2nd cl. asst. surg. J. F. Watson, having been absent from India for more than five years continuously, is struck off the strength of the army.

No. 459.—The foll. proms. are made:—

H.M.'s Bombay Corps of Engrs.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. B. Turner to be col.; Capt. F. Wemyss to be lieut. col.; 2nd capt. J. S. Trevor to be capt.; and Lieut. J. R. Maunsell to be 2nd capt., from June 15, in succ. to Col. (gen.) S. Goodfellow, dec. on 14th idem. Lieut. col. C. F. North and Lieut. T. F. Dowden, of the corps of engrs., are respectively entitled to the superior rates of pay from June 15, 1860, inclusive, v. Turner and Maunsell.

H.M.'s 2nd Gren. regt. N.I.—Ens. G. H. W. Fagan to be lieut., from May 31, v. Seacome, dec. on 30th idem.

July 26.—No. 161.—The following officers, cadets of the season 1845, are prom. to brev. rank of capt. from the date specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. W. Gray, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), 19th July.

Lieut. J. Fairbrother, 19th N.I., 19th July.

No. 463.—Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab.: date of arr. at Bombay, July 25:—

Infantry.—No. 482, Mr. E. H. Hemsted, No. 485, Mr. C. Hay.

July 20.—No. 464.—Capt. A. W. Graham, paymr. north. div. army, is allowed leave to remain at Poona until the season admits of his proceeding to Ahmedabad, Capt. Anderson, 11th N.I., contg. to perform the dus. of the actg. paymr. north. div. army.

No. 465.—The following notification by the Govt. of India, No. 2,224, dated 26th June, is republished.

"The servs. of Maj. G. E. Ashburner, offic. 1st asst. to the agent gov. gen. for Central India, are placed at disp. of the Bombay Govt., from the date on which he left Indore."

No. 466.—The servs. of Lieut. K. Neave, of H.M.'s 24th N.I., have been placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C., from Aug. 31.

Poona, Aug. 2.—No. 472.—Vet. surg. W. Lamb, having completed 5 years' service, and passed required exam., is prom. to Vet. surg. of 1st class.

Aug. 3.—No. 473.—Maj. G. E. Ashburner, 8th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 8 years, on m.c., under old regs.

Aug. 4.—No. 475.—The following promotions are made:—

Inf.—Sen. Maj. C. R. Hogg, from left wing 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), to be lieut. col.

H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. (Fus.)—Left Wing.—Capt. R. W. D. Leith to be maj. N.B. The promotion of Maj. R. W. D. Leith is made, subject to the regulation contained in Art. 21, Sec. XXIX. of Jameson's Code.

Right Wing.—1st Lieut. W. Gray to be capt. of a compy., and 2nd Lieut. R. Armitstead to be 1st lieut. N.B. The rank of capt. by brevet from July 19, assigned to Lieut. W. Gray, in G.O. No. 461, dated 28th inst., is hereby cancl.

Date of rank of the above proms. from July 1, 1860, in succn. to Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, dec. on June 30.

H.M.'s 15th N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Morris to be capt. of a compy., and Ens. W. R. Trevelyan to be lieut., from June 13, in succn. to Pollexfen, dec. on 12th idem.

No. 477.—Brev. maj. C. Dysart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

Aug. 1.—No. 479.—The order dated July 27, by Brig. gen. Hale, directing Col. Shute, H.M.'s 6th Inniskilling drags., the next sen. officer, to assume command of Poona brig., on dep. of Brig. Adams, to Belgaum, is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, July 20.—At the recommendation of a board of medical officers, leave, under new furl. regs., to proc. to England by the Cape of Good Hope, if a suitable passage can be obtained in a vessel carrying a surgeon, otherwise by the overland route, is granted to Asst. surg. C. E. LeFebure, of H.M.'s 6th regt., for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in London, subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India. Asst. surg. LeFebure will report his arr. in England to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards, and director gen. medical dept.

Leave is granted to Col. Browne, royal art., to proc. to England, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation by next mail str., subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India.

Bombay, July 21.—The underment. officers passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on July 13:—

Ens. P. A. Browne, att. to 18th N.I.; Ens. A. F. Stewart, att. to 25th N.L.I.; and Ens. Haywood, att. to H.M.'s 56th foot.

Leave of absence:—

30th N.I.—Capt. J. J. Laurie, fr. July 16 to Aug. 15, in ext., to remain at Asseerghur, on m.c.

Asst. surg. R. Millar, m.b., 28th N.I., is transf. to 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), and will proc. to join forthwith.

Poona, July 23.—In consequence of there being no officer with the 30th N.I. available as interp. of that corps, Ens. W. H. Wilson, 18th N.I., is appd. to act as qrmr., paymr., and interp. of 30th N.I. Ens. Wilson will proc. to join immediately his serve. can be spared from winding up the accounts of the 3rd Belooch regt.

Bombay, July 24.—The undermentioned officers passed colloquial exam. in Hindoostanee on dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. H. Stevenson, regt. of art., June 23.

Ens. C. C. Paul, 20th N.I., and Ens. E. S. Reynolds, attached to 20th N.I., July 13.

July 25.—Inf. cadet E. Hemsted, recently arrived from England, is attached to do du. for a period of 6 mos., with 2nd Eur. regt. L.I.

July 26.—Lieut. R. L. Campbell, 7th N.I., and 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Scinde irreg. horse, returned to duty July 25, by permission of H.M.'s Princ. Sec. of State.

Poona, July 26.—Leave has been granted by H.R.H. the gen. C. in C., to the undermen. officer:—

57th Foot.—Lieut. Russell, from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, 1861, to enable him to prepare for the staff college examination in June, 1861.

The undermentioned cornets and ensigns, do. du. with the corps stated opposite their names, are attached to regiments as follows:—

Cornets D. G. Pitcher and J. Fagan, do. du. with H.M.'s 6th drags., att. to 3rd lt. cav.; Ens. R. J. L. P. French, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) att. to H.M.'s 24th N.I.

Ens. F. H. T. G. Cumming will join the 12th N.I., to which he stands posted.

RAJPOOTANA FIELD FORCE.

Poona, July 27.—The appt. of dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Rajpootana field force, will cease from Aug. 31 next.

Lieut. Mallaby, now acting in that appt., will continue to be employed as acting dep. asst. qrmr. gen. in Rajpootana, on special survey duty, under the direct orders of the qrmr. gen. of the army.

Lieut. Mallaby will receive orders as to the disposal of his writers, establishment and records, from the asst. qmr. gen., Mhow div.

Adj. Gen's Office, Bombay, July 28.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty without prejudice to rank, by permission of H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, on July 25 :—

19th N.I.—Lieut. R. V. Malden.

Leave of absence :—

Regt. of Art.—Capt. F. Conybeare, from July 26 to Aug. 26, to proc. to Poona, on m.c.

Poona, July 30.—Referring to G.O. dated Calcutta, July 3, Surg. Jones, who has lately been appld. to 77th regt., will retain med. ch. of the 64th regt., subject to the approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

Asst. Surg. L. S. Bruce, attached to 3rd regt. L.C., is appld. to med. ch. of 28th N.I., with effect from 15th inst., v. Millar.

July 31.—Referring to G. O. No. 466, 30th inst., Lieut. K. Neave, 24th N.I., is directed to rejoin his regt.

ABOLITION OF APPOINTMENTS—Mhow Division.

August 1.—The appointments of commandant and adjutant and qmr. of art. in the Mhow div. of the army are abolished.

The appts. of com. and adj. and qmr. of art. in southern div. of the army having ceased from this date, Lieut. col. R. C. Wormald is transf. from 1st to 2nd batt. of art.

Lieut. col. Wormald will be the comdt. of the whole of the art. in the garrison of Bombay, and of the harbour defences.

It will be one of the duties of the comdt. of art. at Bombay, under orders of the brigdr. comdt. the garrison, to take particular charge of all the batteries either now constructed or in course of construction. He will be held responsible that the guns and equipment remain in a state of efficiency.

The adjt. and qmr. of art. located in Bombay is ex-officio the exec. staff for the above duties. If hereafter the strength of the art. in Bombay should be increased, a modification of this latter arrangement as regards staff may become necessary, but in the mean time there is no occasion to add to the staff.

August 2.—Leave of absence :—

72nd Highlanders.—Ens. A. Tanner for 1 mo., in ext. from Aug. 5, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

Lieut. C. H. Laprimandage, of H.M.'s 64th Foot, is appld. to offic. as a de-c. to Maj. gen. Cunningham, C.B., comdg. the Scinde div. of the army, with effect from May 2, subject to the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

Lieut. Wodehouse, 12th N.I., is attached to do duty with Scinde frontier field force.

The appts. announced in G. O. No. 759, 19th ult., have effect from July 7 inclusive.

Bombay, August 3.—Ens. W. Reynolds, 1st grenadier N.I., passed the colloq. exam. in Hindostanee on June 27.

Poona, Aug. 3.—Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield has been pleased to grant leave for 18 mo., to England, to Capt. D. M. Murray, 64th regt., A.D.C. to H.E., subject to the approval of the C. in C. in India.

With reference to G.O., No. 2, dated Oct. 1, 1859, Asst. surg. J. G. Nicolson is posted to H.M.'s 14th N.I. Capt. Murray, H.M.'s 64th regt., proc. on leave to England, is appd. to take ch. of the details of 1st Eur. troops, who are to be embarked for Southampton by the next overland mail.

Capt. C. O. Maude, dep. judge adv. gen., is posted to Mhow div., and, under the authority of govt., appointment joint mag. and superint. of bazaars at Mhow, combined with the duties of his substantive appt. Capt. Maude is directed to proc. and join his appt. at Mhow.

Capt. T. S. Warden, on being rel. by Capt. Maude, will rejoin 4th N.I. (or rifle corps).

Lieut. Blair, 19th N.I., is directed to proc. and join his corps at Mhow.

Leave of absence :—

31st N.I.—Lieut. C. D. McLeod, fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext., to remain in the Deccan, on m.c.

Inf.—Unp. Ens. F. W. B. Portman, fr. Aug. 5 to 15, in ext. of 30 days' priv. leave, granted by the maj. gen. comdg. P.D.A., to remain at Ahmednuggur.

20th N.I.—Ens. J. G. Gilmore, fr. Aug. 2 to Sept. 30, to proc. to Belgium, on priv. leave.

Bombay, Aug. 4.—Leave of absence :—

Art.—Capt. A. W. Murray, fr. Aug. 3 to Sept. 2, on priv. leave, in ext. of 30 days granted by the maj. gen. comdg. Scinde div. of the army.

8th N.I.—Capt. G. E. Ashburner, fr. July 22 to 31, to remain in Bombay, on m.c.

NAVAL.

Poona, July 20.—No. 132.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year, on m.c. :—

Mr. T. M. Lambardo, mate, under old furl. regs.

Mr. H. Hower, midshipman, under new furl. regs.

July 23.—No. 133.—Mr. W. A. Wetherall, midshipman, ret. to duty on 10th inst., with permission of H.M.'s Princ. Sec. of State.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, July 24.—Asst. surg. W. McCloy having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Auckland*.

July 31.—Mr. T. D. Smart, a captain's clerk, having arrived from England by the *Asiatic* on the 29th inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernum. on that date.

August 3.—Mr. A. C. Dando, actg. master in ch. of the *Goanar*, is to be directed to proc. by the mail str. of 7th inst. to Aden, on special duty, and to rep. himself to the senior I.N. officer.

Rule for Officers' Guidance.

Public Works Dept.—The following rule is laid down for the guidance of officers of the public works department :—

An order from a military commandant, requiring the services of an officer of the public works department, is to be complied with without question, if practicable without serious prejudice to his other departmental duties ; otherwise, the public works officer should respectfully explain in writing the objections. If the military commandant should, nevertheless, affirm his previous order, the officer of the public works department should obey it, and simply report the circumstance to his immediate departmental superior ; the military commandant reporting to his superiors the fact of the officer of the public works department having submitted to him a remonstrance, with such comments as the commandant may think proper to make upon it.

By order of H.E. the Hon. Gov. in Council,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Acting Sec. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 31st July, 1860.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM, wife of W., daughter, at Byculla, Aug. 2.

ALLEN, wife of C. W., Editor *Poona Observer*, son, July 29.

BAZELY, wife of N., jun., son, at Madras, July 27.

BEYNON, wife of Capt. W. H., daughter, at Deolce, July 16.

BRITTON, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Dharwar, July 26.

CABRAL, Mrs. H., son, at Poona, July 26.

DE CRASIGNY, wife of E., son, at Rutnagherry, July 21.

DELAFOSE, wife of Lieut. C. E., son, at Roorkee, July 25.

D'SOUZA, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, July 17.

GRANT, wife of Capt. J. H., son, at Sectabuldee, July 11.

GREEN, wife of Lieut.-col. G. W. G., daughter, at Bunnos, July 22.

HALLER, wife of Dr. H., son, at Calcutta, July 19.

HALE, wife of G., daughter, at Umballa, July 14.

HOBART, Hon. Mrs. G., twin sons, at Ahmednuggur, July 9.

HUNTER, wife of Capt. A., son, at Benares, July 10.

HUTCHINSON, wife of C. W., son, still-born, at Indore, July 28.

KNOTT, wife of H., son, at Poona, July 30.

MACARTNEY, wife of Rev. J., son, at Bellary, July 12.

MACLEOD, Mrs. C. H., son, at Calcutta, July 20.

MACPHERSON, wife of Maj. H. T., daughter, at Gwalior, July 21.

MASON, wife of A. J. M., son, at Bombay, Aug. 3.

MOFFAT, wife of Capt. A. K., son, at Kussowlie, July 17.

MOLONY, wife of F. B., daughter, at Cuddapah, July 22.

OWEN, wife of A. O., son, at Muttra, July 17.

PASLEY, wife of Lieut. M. S., daughter, at Belgaum, July 25.

PEACHEY, wife of T., daughter, at Madras, July 23.

PRIESTLY, wife of Capt., son, at Madras, July 28.

RAPER, wife of Capt. J. F., daughter, at Umballa, July 10.

SALMON, wife of Maj. W. B., daughter, at Koonoor, July 20.

SHERWOOD, wife of T. C., son, at Paleveram, July 21.

SOUTHLEY, wife of Capt., daughter, at Jerruck, July 15.

STEPHENS, wife of G. D., son, at Madras, July 22.

STOWELL, Mrs. C. W., daughter, at Agra, July 19.

STUART, wife of R. P., son, at Madras, July 26.

SUARS, wife of T., son, at Madras, July 27.

URQUHART, wife of B. C., son, at Murree, July 20.

WADSON, wife of Lieut. R., son, at Allahabad, Aug. 12.

WALLS, wife of W. B., son, at Calcutta, July 23.

WATKINS, wife of S., daughter, at Madras, July 16.

MARRIAGES.

BURDER, W. H., to Eliza M., daughter of the late N. Tregean, at Meerut.

CLAUDIUS, G. A., to Miss C. C. Boyle, at Madras, July 11.

COFFIN, Lieut. K. D., to Eliza S., daughter of the late Capt. E. W. Kenworthy, at Trichinopoly, July 24.

D'SOWZA, T., to Miss Margaret Barwell, July 25.

HEARNE, Capt. G., 49th Madras N.I., to Fanny L. M., daughter of G. A. Harris, at Madras, July 19.

JONES, J., to Mrs. Jane Wild, at Poona, July 23.

MEREWETHER, Lieut. G., Bombay Engs., to Eveleen, daughter of the late Dr. Malcolmson, at Kurrachee, July 23.

MONK, R., to Miss Ann Bowie, July 9.

O'BRIEN, W. H., to Miss Mary E. Westwood, at Madras, July 25.

SCHMID, D., to Mrs. Margaret A. Proctor, at Baroda, July 16.

WRIGHTMAN, J. A., to Miss Charlotte A. Capell, July 23.

DEATHS.

BATTY, Amy R., infant daughter of J., at Bombay, July 22.

BERNARD, Constance C. D., infant daughter of Lieut. H. L. C., at Huzara, July 23.

BROWN, W. T. R., at Byculla, aged 30, July 30.

CABRAL, Isaac, infant son of H., at Poona, July 30.

CONYBEARE, Frederick W., infant son of Capt., at Poona, Aug. 30.

COSMO, A., at Madras, aged 79, July 30.

CRAVEN, George, at Bombay, aged 32, July 31.

CUNNINGHAM, Minna M., infant daughter of Dr. J. M., at Nynce Tal, July 7.

DALEY, Amelia, wife of J., at Madras, aged 21, July 22.

DELL, Thomas, at Bombay, aged 39, July 26.

EDWARDS, Daniel R., infant son of J., at Bangalore, July 12.

ELERY, John, at Bombay, aged 40, July 26.

FREEMAN, Clementine J., infant daughter of J. D., at Colaba, July 21.

GORDON, Theodore G., infant son of Capt. T., at Landour, July 13.

JACOBZ, A. C., of cholera, at Royapettah, aged 39.

JACOBZ, Belbina, widow of the late E. G., of cholera, at Royapettah, aged 72, July 15.

JACOBZ, Henrietta, wife of A. C., of cholera, at Royapettah, aged 27, July 16.

JACOBZ, Joseph, of cholera, at Royapettah, aged 3, July 17.

MACKENZIE, Charles K., infant son of C. C., at Intally, July 15.

MADDEN, Sophia, wife of W., of cholera, at Madras, July 14.

MAIDMENT, Alice M., at Sonapoor, Aug. 2.

MAYNE, Alice B., daughter of Capt., at Bangalore, July 26.

MELLO, J. D. D., at Cavel, aged 16, July 22.

NICOLLS, Richard B., infant son of Capt. R. O. T., at Simla, July 19.

PRENDERGAST, Leslie, on board the *South Sea*, aged 18, June 27.

RAPER, infant daughter of Capt., at Umballa, July 11.

ROBERTS, Alexander S., son of the late J., at Arcot, aged 7, July 13.

ROYARE, Henry, infant son of H., at Kurrachee, July 27.

RUSHWORTH, James, at Jubulpore, aged 1, July 24.

SEACOME, Lieut. George R., 2nd Bombay N.I., at Bombay, aged 26, May 30.

SHOWELL, William H., infant son of R. H., at Bombay, Aug. 5.

SIMS, James L., infant son of E. H., July 23.

TAYLOR, John, aged 53, July 14.

TENNENT, Joseph T., at Bombay, aged 28, July 22.

WRAY, wife of G. O., July 23.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Ceylon*, Sept. 4, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Madras	3,311	16,000
Calcutta	—	—
Singapore	4,735	101,515
Hong Kong	—	70,784
Shanghai	—	—
	£8,076	£188,299

KURRACHEE NEWSPAPERS.—It is rumoured that the *Sind Commercial Gazette* is to be discontinued shortly, and that the energetic proprietors of *Our Paper* intend purchasing the plant of the old *Kessid*. They have engaged the services of a Mr. Hughes as sub-editor, who arrived lately from the North-West Provinces.

CUTCH.—His Highness Rao Daissuljee, the Rao of Cutch, expired at Bhoj on the 26th July after an illness of four months, and has been succeeded upon the Cutch *musnud* by his elder son Baloobha, under the title of Rao Pragmuljee. The installation took place in presence of the resident (Colonel Trevelyan) on Saturday the 28th.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, September 4, 1860.

"SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!"

It is our grateful task to welcome back to his native land one of the most truly great men who have ever done honour to the name of Englishman. Alike distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, as a daring captain and a skilful administrator, Sir James Outram has won for himself an Indian reputation hitherto unsurpassed. In his early youth he gave ample promise of the greatness he was destined to achieve in his mature manhood. Whilst yet a mere subaltern in a marching regiment, he was able solely by genuine force of character to mould to his will fierce untamed mountain tribes that had never bowed the knee to a master. Relying on their well-nigh inaccessible strongholds, the Bheels had set at defiance both Hindoo and Moslem, and maintained their independence against the conquering hosts of those invaders. But when young Outram appeared amongst them, they at once recognised the type of a superior race, and received from his hands the first rudiments of civilisation. Nor was his influence confined to barbarians alone. Who that has read Kaye's spirited history of the Affghan campaign will ever forget that animated description of the chase after Dost Mahommed, when the small but dashing band of British officers leapt into their saddles at Outram's call, and in full confidence in their leader pursued the flying chieftain to the very confines of the kingdom? Of the remarkable services rendered by him in Scinde it is quite superfluous to speak, or of his noble consistency in refusing to accept his share of the spoils which he considered to have been unjustly won. At Baroda he again displayed his unbending determination to act up to his sense of duty, at whatever risk or inconvenience to himself, and was content to submit to unmerited obloquy rather than make a sacrifice of principle. Throughout the brief, but brilliant campaign in Persia, General Outram gave evidence of a very high order of strategical talent and power of combination, and it was assuredly not his fault if the operations under his command produced less substantial results than were originally anticipated. The distinguished part played by Sir James in the suppression of the sepoy mutiny is too recent, as well as too deeply impressed on men's minds, to need even a passing allusion. The relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, the evacuation of the Presidency, the occupation of Alumbagh in presence of an overwhelming host of enemies, and the final reduc-

tion of the capital of Oude, were exploits of the true heroic stamp, but in which many others largely shared. To Outram alone, however, belongs the glory of waiving the chief command rather than deprive a comrade of the honour that was in some measure due to him; and what other general than Outram would have served and fought as a simple volunteer? These are the deeds that have endeared him to all classes of Englishmen in India, and have caused him to be regarded with as much love as admiration. His departure was felt to be their common loss, aggravated by the extreme improbability of his ever returning to the land where he had made for himself so great a name. His arrival in this country cannot fail to excite feelings of a widely different nature. Not only his old companions in arms will flock to greet him and offer their hearty prayers for his restoration to health, but those also who have learned from a distance to revere his splendid talents and intrinsic worth will be eager to offer the homage of their respect and esteem. At Calcutta subscriptions are freely pouring in for the purpose of presenting the absent hero with some suitable testimonial of the universal regret felt for his departure. Here, however, proceedings of a more joyous nature may properly be instituted, and we would suggest that a banquet on a grand and popular scale should at once be organised, to do honour to one to whom all honour is so justly due.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF DHAR.

HAVING more than once, in common with the best conducted Indian journals, expressed a certain amount of indignation at Lord Canning's supercilious disobedience to Lord Stanley's instructions with regard to the principality of Dhar, it is but a simple act of justice to the former nobleman to acknowledge that his apparent contumacy was almost justified by the real circumstances of the case. As Viceroy of India, the noble earl must fairly be supposed to have the right of exercising his own judgment in questions of extraordinary delicacy, even though in doing so he may be compelled to assume for the moment an attitude of insubordination. It would be manifestly impossible to govern India from Leadenhall-street, or even from Westminster, without leaving a considerable margin to be filled in on the responsibility of the Governor-general. Nor would any man of proper spirit, who respected himself, be induced to accept a post in which, with every outward semblance of power, dignity, and importance, he would actually be a mere puppet compelled to move as the strings were pulled by a far distant hand. If, then, according to the letter the Viceroy is obliged to act upon the instructions forwarded to him by the Secretary of State for India, he is nevertheless entitled, according to the spirit, to take upon himself the responsibility of deferring compliance—perhaps, of altogether refusing it. The case of Dhar is a good illustration of this position. In consequence of the extreme youth of the reigning prince, the government was virtually in the hands of his ministers, and these thought proper to take up arms against the British Government during the late rebellion, and ventured not only to stand a siege, but even to give battle to General Stuart's column—with what success is immaterial to the point in question. After

the capture of Dhar, which is well described in Dr. Lowe's recently published narrative of the operations of the British forces in Central India during the years 1857-58, that gentleman paid a visit to the Rajah, a description of which we give in his own words:—

"Long before the Rajah made his appearance, the Dewan (Chancellor of the Exchequer) came in. He was a middle-aged man, and dressed from head to foot in spotless white cloth. His head was well formed, he had lost the sight of one eye by cataract, his features were of a heavy Mahrattah stamp, and he wore silver spectacles. He appeared to me to be a compound of Hindoo profundity and cunning. He was very quiet in manner and polite, and seemed in a very nervous state. . . . By-and-bye there was a murmur from without, the glazed doors opened, and the Child Rajah, attended by his uncle and other magnates, all armed, entered into this dingy saloon. I rose up and met his advance, as he waddled along like a little show-boy, in a crescent of attendants. He was a mere child, of about ten or eleven years old, of very dark complexion, had a very heavy, unintelligent countenance, and a badly-developed head. He was in mourning for a relative, and consequently dressed in a very quiet style. He wore some valuable jewels, and a jewelled-handled dagger in his little waistband. His uncle was also dressed in very sober apparel, of a brickdust hue, and wore a golden-handled tulwar in a crimson velvet scabbard. He was a quick, shrewd, wiry, little man, had very finely-chiselled features, and looked a soldier in every gesture. The little Rajah scarcely spoke; the Dewan and uncle did all the talking; while the child bowed his sleepy-looking head, very like an automaton, as he sat perched up on his large chair. Perhaps he was frightened out of his wits by what we had been doing about his city and fort; by-and-bye, however, he mustered up courage to speak, and then said, in a little soprano voice, that 'the English had always been the friends of Dhar, and that he should make haste to learn their language.' The poor boy, I fear, had not much chance of attaining the requisites for this education or wisdom among such people."

And yet it was to this semi-idiotic child that Lord Stanley, probably in ignorance of the real state of the case, insisted that the principality of Dhar should be immediately restored, on the ground that he was too young to be answerable for the defection of his subjects. This is undeniable, and it would certainly be a gross act of injustice to deprive him for ever of his ancestral rights. At the same time, it would have been no kindness either to himself or his people to have again placed him under the direction of his cunning Dewan or shrewd, soldier-like uncle. Lord Canning, therefore, acted wisely in declining to act in strict conformity to Lord Stanley's instructions, and in deciding that the little State should not be restored to its hereditary ruler until the latter had attained his majority, and could be held responsible for deeds done in his name.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

THOUGH we were not of those who regarded Sir Charles Trevelyan's appointment to the governorship of Madras as the inauguration of a golden age for that Presidency, we may not withhold from him the praise to which he is fairly entitled for great earnestness, enlightened zeal, and indefatigable industry. His sincerity is as unquestionable as his remarkable capacity for public business, but his devotion to abstract principles and undue exaltation of theory above experience, combined with a *perfidum ingenium*, led him into indiscretions which may yet bear bitter fruits. For his last and greatest error of judgment he was removed from the high and honourable position in which he enjoyed such enviable opportunities for rendering important services to the empire, and it would be as ungenerous as it is unnecessary to make any further allusion to

that unfortunate escapade. Far more useful and agreeable is it to take a bird's-eye view of his administration, through the friendly aid of Mr. J. D. Bourdillon's clear statement of the principal measures which marked Sir Charles's his brief tenure of office.

Within a week after his arrival at Madras Sir Charles Trevelyan introduced a notable improvement by abridging the voluminous and tediously minute correspondence that was carried on between the Indian and Home Governments. Much valuable time was thus saved, and the attention of the authorities at home directed only to matters of general and practical interest. In connection with this reform he sanctioned another that had long been called for. Many officials had fallen into the habit of using native words in their correspondence in preference to their English equivalents, and these they spelt each according to his own lights or caprice. It was therefore ruled that for the future native terms should be employed as sparingly as possible, and that when unavoidable they should be spelt on the system adopted by the late Professor Wilson, in his Glossary of Indian Official Terms.

A more important measure was the settlement of the Inam's question by the adoption of a definite plan of investigation. It was resolved that the "possession of an Inam for fifty years, either by the present possessor or by those through whom he claimed, should constitute a valid title; proof of title being at the same time made easy, and allowance being made for failure of proof from lapse of time." For the future it was agreed to commute "the defective Inam tenure into freehold by charging the Inam with a quit rent, redeemable at any time at the option of the Inamdar. The title and future tenure of the Inam having been thus determined, a formal title deed was to be given to the holder under the seal of the Government. If the Inam tenure was retained, the title deed would simply certify it; but if it was commuted into freehold, the title deed would assure the land to the proprietor and his heirs and assigns for ever, on the terms fixed, with power to redeem the quit rent at any time." A commission was then appointed, which has given very general satisfaction, and in less than three years from the present date it is expected that its labours will be brought to a close.

"At the end of May, 1860," says Mr. Bourdillon, "being nine months from the commencement of operations, 44,509 titles had been confirmed by the Commissioner, comprising 343,276 acres of land. The number of title deeds actually issued was 28,290. Of the entire number of Inams settled, 25,647 were personal grants enfranchised by desire of the holders; while there were no more than 405 cases (being a little over 1½ per cent.) in which that option was declined, the Inams being confirmed on the existing tenure. The number of personal Inams enfranchised under the rules without option to the holder was 15,551; and there were 2,906 religious and charitable Inams of a permanent character which were continued without change, except where of modern and doubtful origin. The total amount of new quit rent payable on the enfranchised Inams was Rs. 60,724 yearly; and the quit rent had been redeemed in 167 cases by the payment of Rs. 5,973."

Steps were also taken to bring about the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, a commission being appointed to inquire into the evils of the present system, and the means by which they could best be remedied; but as this question is still under consideration we may pass on to the re-organization of the

police force. To Lord Harris the credit is due of originating this very necessary reform, but Sir Charles is entitled to not less praise for the improvements he introduced, by which the efficiency of the corps was greatly promoted. In the words of the magistrate of North Arcot: "Crime does now see the light, and makes a stir. We know the worst of ourselves, while under the old system a great mass of crime was suppressed."

Some very advantageous alterations were likewise made in the Department of Public Works, with a view to expedite the transaction of business, and increase the general usefulness of the department. A searching reform was at the same time instituted in the revenue establishments, and the talooks were carefully revised and re-arranged; the pay of the tahsildars being also nearly doubled in amount.

The tenure of land has been generally confirmed and improved, and provisions made, exclusive of the Inam arrangements for the creation of freeholds, "by either the redemption or the permanent fixing of the Government assessment on lands of certain classes." The water rate for irrigation has been fixed at three rupees an acre for a single crop; the impressment of carriage for the service of Government has been abolished; railway fares have been considerably reduced, and the Engineering College placed on an efficient and prosperous footing. The formation of the "People's Park" in Madras, and the improvements in the grounds of the Government House and at Chepauk Palace, are matters of merely local importance; but not so the public works throughout the Presidency, which were either proposed or fostered by Sir Charles. His tour through the provinces, if inferior in pomp and ceremony to the viceregal progress of Lord Canning, is likely to be productive of more practical results and of greater substantial benefit to the natives themselves. On this point, however, we may have occasion to say a few words hereafter, and shall, therefore, for the present, conclude by adopting Mr. Bourdillon's remarks on the tours taken by Sir Charles:—

"These tours," he writes, "were not at all made for recreation or health, but solely for the advancement of the public interests. They were made without any show or parade; the governor travelled in the plainest manner, attended by no other retinue than a part of his personal staff and a single Government secretary. He travelled rapidly, staying no longer time at any place than was sufficient to enable him, by the aid of great personal activity, to make himself fully acquainted with the localities, and to inspect all public buildings and institutions. Out of the fourteen months of his administration, Sir Charles spent two and a-half months on two such tours. In that time he visited eight collectorates, and in almost every case passed through a large part of each, and stopped at several places in it. Everywhere he held the most free and unreserved intercourse, both with the servants of Government, European and native, and with the public at large. He settled satisfactorily numerous long-pending local questions, initiated important improvements, roused and encouraged the public servants, and acquired a large fund of information, respecting both persons and places, which would have been of great value to him in his subsequent administration."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27. Nottingham, Robinson, Bombay; Eweretta, —, Manila; John Edwards, Wood, Madras; Dunube, Raith, Alcoa Bay; Isabella Hartley, —, Port Natal.—28. Strackamaxon, Teulon, Rangon; Maid of the Tyne, Reed, Mula ar Coast.—29. General Caulfield, Richards, Madras; Protector, Crocker, Bombay; Recruit, Arthur, Bombay; Eastern Province, Norris, Alcoa Bay.—30. Mary and Elizabeth, —, Kurrachee.—31. Edith Byrne, —, Calcutta; str. Norman, Boxer, Cape of Good Hope; Isle of May, Burgess, Colombo; City of Boston, Vickers, Manila; Amazon, Westerguard, China.—Sept. 1. Magnet, Grundall, Bombay; Reitersteig, Founissou,

Alcoa Bay.—3. Ascendant, Spencer, Madras; Excelsior, Rhind, Cochin; Prince Charlie, Bulman, Cochin; Duke of Roxburgh, Lawson, Bombay; Clara, Sautry, Calcutta; Benshaw, Taylor, St. Helena.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rowley, For CALCUTTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Mr. J. E. Todd, Sir C. Oakley and lady, Hon. Mrs. R. Drummond, three children, and governess, Miss R. Popkin, Mrs. V. Rivaz, Messrs. C. D. Blackwood, Wilson, W. Bax, E. H. Steel, E. Williams, Fletcher, Blane, J. E. Alexander, C. Carruthers, A. T. Wintle, Vyvyan, L. M. Binny, W. Freeman, C. E. Lacheld, E. Harley, E. J. de Lautour, Tottenham, Lieut. Armstrong, Miss Wovell, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss M. Edmondson, Capt. and Mrs. Stansbury, Capt. N. Eckford, Mrs. G. Graves, Lieut. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Field, Colonel Tombs, Lieut. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. T. Parquhar, Messrs. Milne, Fitz Edward, Barron, G. E. Makgill, Hewson, J. A. B. Campbell, Jordan, Kynningh. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Garrett and child, Miss Clarke, Maj. Laurell, Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. W. J. Vansomeren and two Misses Pone, Messrs. P. Justice, F. M. Onslow, Twynnam, A. Macclaverty, Barfield, Grose. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. W. Hardy. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss Orr, Messrs. J. Skinner, J. B. Stevenson, H. Guinness, E. B. Creasy. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dielwart, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Denice, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wyle, V. t. surg. Wilson, Mr. R. Maiboll, Lieut. Pauli, Mr. Hurford.

Per str. Exmore, from MARSEILLES, Sept. 17, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. J. M. Gubb, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Thornhill, Mr. C. Seton, Mr. Goutiere, Capt. T. Watson, Mr. A. Connolly, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Bellamy, Dr. F. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. G. Campbell, Miss Murray, Mr. A. Newson, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Stewart, Mr. J. H. Gregory, Rev. F. C. Mayne, Maj. R. R. Ellis, Mr. Lamouroux, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. L. King. For MADRAS.—Mr. G. R. Gambier, Capt. Colville, Mr. A. J. Lavie. For Ceylon.—Sir C. J. McCarthy and lady, Mr. R. C. Walker. For HONG KONG.—Mr. L. Wiese. For SINGAPORE.—Miss Mathey.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

LIND, the wife of F. M., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Beauchamp-lodge, Leamington, Aug. 24.

MARRIAGE.

LERESCHE, C. T., of Calcutta, to Isabella M., daughter of James Macdonald, Esq., at St. Georges, Bloomsbury, Aug. 30.

DEATHS.

CARFRAE, General, of Bower-house. H.E.I.C.S., Aug. 29.

HAY, Lieut. col. Humphrey, late of the Bengal Cavalry, at 13, Rutland-street, Edinburgh, Aug. 30.

HOCKLEY, William B., formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, in London, Aug. 23.

JACKSON, Horatio C., son of Capt. W., H.E.I.C. Service, at 9, Hobbury-street, Chelsea, aged 9 years 11 months, Aug. 26.

KELAAERT, Edward F., M.D., Staff Surgeon, late of Ceylon, on board the *Ripon*, on the evening before her arrival at Liverpool, aged 41, Aug. 31.

LOCKYER, Maj. Gen. Henry F., C.B., K.H., &c., late Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ceylon, and Acting Lieut. Governor on board the steamship *Ripon*, aged 64, Aug. 30.

OLIPHANT, Sophy, daughter of Lieut.-col., and Mrs. James, of Wimbeldon, at Clifton-house, Margate, aged 19, Aug. 27.

RENNIE, Emily S., wife of Capt. C.B., on board the steamer *Ripon*, on her passage home, Aug. 21.

RENNIE, Dalhousie John O., infant son of Capt. Rennie, C.B., on board the P. & O. steamer *Ripon*, Aug. 25.

East-India House,

August 29, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Ainslie.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. McDougall, 19th N.I.; Capt. J. E. L. Willows, 10th N.I.; Capt. W. E. Marshall, 48th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. L. Barrow, Art.; Maj. W. F. Hutton, Inv.; Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, 49th N.I.; Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. Mayor; Capt. A. H. Curtis, 2nd N.I.; Capt. A. Blunt, Art.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, 3 mo.; Sir T. J. Metcalfe, 6 mo.; Mr. J. W. Macnabb, 6 mo.; Mr. J. H. Morris, 6 mo.; Mr. C. G. Wynch, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. B. M. Binning; Mr. T. W. Goodwyn, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Bettington, 6 mo.; Mr. W. H. Harrison, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

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CIVIL.

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MILITARY.

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PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

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4 per Cent. East-India (Seca Rs.	—	—	1 8½
Transfer Loan Stock)	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	1 7½
4 per Cent., 1842-43	—	—	1 7½

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock	216	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	96½	
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5;		
	per cent.	101½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½	
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account... ..	103½	
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	Ditto (under £1,000)	8s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	93½ to 94½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	16	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B	18	1½ to 1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.) ..	1.3	½ dis. ½ pm.
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Stock	East Indian	100	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	98½ to 99½
90	Ditto 7½ p. ct.	15	½ dis.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb... 1864 ..	100	101 to 102
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20	Ditto (New ditto)	6	1 to ½ dis.
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20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7
Stock	Sicinde 5 per cent.	all	97½ to 99½
20	Ditto (New)	15
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 94½
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	7	1½ to 1½ dis.
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100	Agra and United Service Lim.	50	50 x.d.
40	Australasia	all	64 to 66
25	Bank of Egypt	all	20 to 21
25	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	20½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	32 to 34
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	17 to 18
20	Ottoman Bank	all
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2½ to 2½ pm.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	6	2 to 1½ dis.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto New	15s.	1 dis. to par.
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60	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	74 to 76
20	Ditto New	25	12½ to 13½ pm.
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1855	130,060 11 11	1,601 0 7
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12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	9 10 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
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BY

COLONEL J. K. PIPON,

Assistant Adjutant-general at Head Quarters.

AND

J. F. COLLIER, Esq.,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

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VOL. XVIII.—No. 454.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 9	Burmah(Rangoon)	July 28
Madras	13	Bombay	Aug. 8
Agra	July 31	Ceylon	" 18
China (Hong-Kong)	July 25.		

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Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz. — Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 9d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each — an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE last mail from Bombay brought the sad tidings of the death of Sir Henry Ward, the recently-appointed Governor of Madras, and now we learn from the Calcutta and Madras mails of the 8th and 14th of August the not less melancholy news of the death, on the 11th of that month, of the Right Honourable James Wilson, Financial Member of the Legislative Council of Calcutta. It is impossible to over-rate the importance of this public calamity. Though by no means disposed to take a sanguine view of the ultimate result of the financial measures introduced by Mr. Wilson, we have never failed to recognise the great services he was rendering to the empire by instituting a thorough reform of the entire fiscal department of the Indian Government. For the first time in the history of that Government a Budget has been formed and presented, and something like a regular system of finance arranged and inaugurated. Proper checks, too, upon departmental expenditure have been devised, and probably in another year it would have been possible to have arrived at an exact estimate both of the annual income and of the annual outlay. The introduction of a paper currency would also have tended to give a certain elasticity to internal trade, and a consequent development to external commerce. It is, therefore, in every way matter for deep regret that Mr. Wilson should have been cut off in his career of public usefulness, and while his close superintendence was yet needed for the due working of the new state machinery. A master-hand is still necessary to regulate the imposition and collection of the unpopular Income-tax, and to enforce on Lord Canning a large reduction both of civil and military expenditure. The death of the Financial Commissioner at this moment is nothing short of a national disaster, and one that will be felt more acutely next year even than at present. It will be no easy task to replace him, though it is quite indispensable that the office, now for the first time created, should be constituted a permanent one. Far less inconvenient would it be to dispense with the services of the Member for Madras, or Bombay, or the North-West Provinces, than to do away with the new office of "Chancellor of the Exchequer." Better still, perhaps, would it be to abolish the Legislative Council entirely, and to substitute in its place a certain number of Secretaries of State—to

wit, Finance, War, Justice, and the Interior; the latter to embrace Agriculture, Commerce, and Education. In the mean time, Lord Canning's position is one of great difficulty and the most trying responsibility, and it is to be hoped that the English press in India will not weaken his hands by bringing him into contempt with the native population, but rather generously make ample allowance for the unprecedented character of the crisis, and lend him their moral support as becomes true-hearted Englishmen and good citizens.

The Income-Tax Bill passed into law on the 31st of July, and is to continue in force until the 1st of August, 1865, both inclusive. By the addition of these two days to the full period of five years Government is enabled to deduct 4 per cent. from the interest of a large amount of 4 and 5 per cent. paper that falls due on the 1st of August, and also on pensions and salaries. Fundholders are, therefore, taxed from the 1st of February last, pensioners from the 1st of May, and officials from the 1st of July, while all other persons pay from the 1st of August.

"It has been replied," says the *Hurkaru*, "that this is according to the precedent of the English tax, and that all will come right at the expiry of the five years, when the several parties will cease to pay the tax six, three, and one month before the general public. It is doubtful, however, whether this will be the case, for the tax expires on the 1st August, 1865, instead of on the 30th July, which ought to have been the date, as it commenced upon the 31st July, 1860, so that the salaries and dividends then becoming due will come under the operation of the law. But five years is too long to wait for justice. Men in India can afford to live only for the present. Pensioners will have died, officials have retired or have been removed, and fundholders have sold their paper long before that time arrives. The indiscriminate taxation of incomes derived from all Government securities is also illegal. All incomes of less than Rs. 200 per annum are exempt from taxation altogether, and those of less than Rs. 500 are subjected to two per cent. instead of four. Many persons holding Government paper come under both of these classes, yet they have all paid four per cent. It is also provided in the Bill that the assessment on any interest shall be first made, and then the amount so assessed be deducted. But as we have above stated, no assessment has been made, but the amount of four per cent. indiscriminately deducted."

Had it not been for Sir Charles Trevelyan's famous Minute this Bill would have dated from the 1st of May; but notwithstanding this accidental delay no machinery has ever yet been prepared for the collection of the tax. No schedules or forms have yet been printed, and it is affirmed that it will be quite impossible for the ordinary Collectors of Revenue, who are already overworked, to bear up under this heavy addition to their labour.

The Indigo Commission had terminated its inquiries, and would, it was expected, make a report about the end of August. In the mean

time the ryots continue to throw every obstacle in their power in the way of the planters, and declare that it is the wish of the Government that after the present season there shall be no more cultivation of indigo. Sir Mor-daunt Wells, moreover, had given notice of his intention to bring before the Legislative Council the evidence given before the Indigo Commission by the Hon. Ashley Eden relative to the administration of justice in the Supreme Court.

In consequence of Mr. Wilson's illness the second reading of the Paper Currency Bill had been postponed, and the Licence and Tobacco Bill was awaiting the reports of the local governments. The Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure were also in abeyance, but would probably be passed towards the close of the present month, unless the European community should succeed in their opposition to the latter measure, the tendency of which is to subject them to heathen courts and native judges.

Elsewhere will be seen an admirable general order by the Commander-in-Chief, professing his determination to be guided by merit alone in the dispensation of military patronage. We trust that Sir Hugh Rose will not be foiled in giving force to his excellent intentions.

The news from China is satisfactory, so far as the health of the allied troops is concerned. We regret, however, to learn that the rumour of a miserable small-minded jealousy having been displayed by the French Plenipotentiary is fully confirmed. It is much to be desired that this may be the last time that our troops will be called upon to serve by the side of French auxiliaries. The armies of France are more fatal to the reputation of the British soldiery when serving as allies than when met, face to face, in the field, after the manner of our ancestors.

At a general Court of East Indian Proprietors held yesterday, at the India House, Leadenhall-street, Mr. Eric Carrington Smith was unanimously elected a Director, in the room of Major Moore, deceased.

We have been requested to state that on Monday, the 17th inst., the accounts and cash departments of the India Office will be removed from the East India House to the Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria-street, Westminster.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Capt. E. R. Glasspoole, 6th Bombay N.I., at Ormesby St. Michael, Great Yarmouth, aged 33, Sept. 7.
MADRAS.—Capt. Gordon, Madras Engineers, drowned at Talien Bay, July —; Lieut. Arthur C. Jones, Madras Art., at Rangoon, July 18; Lieut. William L. Wabab, 25th Madras N.I., at Mercara, July 18; Lieut. James C. Warner, 24th Madras N.I., at Rangoon, July 10.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Huber, Mrs. T. Teit, Miss Barlow, Capt. Maclean, Maj. Baugh, Capt. T. B. White, Mr. F. F. Hogg, Mrs. Sevenouks, Mrs. Mollwo. FROM MADRAS.—Lieut. R. S. Grey, Asst. surg. W. F. Davis, J. F. Mackenzie, Esq., Lieut. F. W. Dobree, Mrs. Vardon, Lieut. W. G. Sharp, Lieut. P. MacCarthy, Rev. J. Hay. FROM CHINA.—Capt. M. de Chenez, Lieut. C. R. Macdonald, Mons. E. Planchet, and Mr. Harvey Brand.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, Sept. 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Col. Horsford, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and family, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander, Messrs. C. Spetz, G. Barton, F. Okeden, W. J. Boyes, J. Purvis, J. Hunt, W. Driver, Bright, Dr. Pennington, Capt. Lowe, Miss Hunt, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Hammill, Dr. A. G. Crewe. FROM MADRAS.—Miss Mortlock, S. Thompson, Esq., Eng., G. H. B. Young, Mrs. Wabab, Capt. J. Cameron, W. Beaumont, Esq., Maj. G. J. Condy, Maj. J. C. Disbrough, Mr. J. F. Viney, Mr. H. O'Hara. FROM CHINA.—Messrs. D. J. Louttit, R. N., B. Williams, R. N., E. B. D'Arcy, R. N., J. Mackay, W. Pennau.

BENGAL.

RESULTS OF THE WUZEEREE CAMPAIGN.

During the progress of the campaign against the Wuzereeh Mahsoods on our North-Western frontier we recorded from week to week the successive advances made by General Chamberlain's Irregulars, their storming the strongholds of Mukeyem and Kaneegoom, and their final return to the plains on the 16th of May, after not more than three weeks' absence from the camp. In a military point of view the whole affair was not less brilliant, and has been not less successful, than the series of border raids by which in the last seven years we have tamed turbulent tribes, and converted marauding mountaineers into our faithful soldiers and feudatories. With the exception of the sudden attack on Lumsden's camp, which was gallantly repulsed, our native army of 5,000 men met with no check. We penetrated into an unknown territory farther than we have ever done before, terrified the only great tribe which had never been chastised, and added to our prestige in the eyes of other clans which had long witnessed the successful defiance by their neighbours of our power. The damage we inflicted on the Mahsoods is estimated at Rs. 1,40,000, a loss which it will take a savage tribe years to recover. We have completely lifted the veil, for Major Walker succeeded in mapping the whole country most accurately and fully. Kaneegoom, the settlement which we last captured, is more than seven thousand feet high. It belongs to the Pathans known as "Hoormoor," who are not Wuzerees. In a raid into the hills the warfare is almost entirely of a guerilla character, and there are opportunities for individual officers and soldiers distinguishing themselves by engagements almost as romantic and quite as valorous as in the Homeric battles. Several of these occurred, and for distinguished bravery six native soldiers have already been decorated with the Order of Merit. The gallantry of Captain Keyes deserves special notice. When in command of the infantry reserves in the action at the Barurah Pass he met a body of Mahsoods, who, flushed with a slight success, were rapidly descending the hill towards our position. Advancing several paces in front of his men, he met them alone, and cut down their leader with his own hand. The rest turned and fled, the reserves pursued them over the crest of the hill, and the key of the enemy's position was gained.

The political results of the campaign are not so evident yet. The tribe have not come in with grass in their mouths as was expected after the chastisement they received. On the contrary, they have sought at the hands of Dost Mahomed, whom they have on more than one occasion troubled almost as much as ourselves, protection and the chance of vengeance. The Ameer of Cabul, however, even if he were inclined to help them, knows too well that we prefer to settle our own quarrels without diplomatic intervention. The Mahsoods, unaccustomed to the yoke, are a stiff-necked race of robbers. Meanwhile they are under strict blockade. They have a thriving trade in iron with our territories, and will feel the loss they sustain. Disappointed in their mission to Cabul, with their flocks and crops destroyed and their strongholds burnt, with opportunities for neither trade nor plunder, it is not likely that they will wait for us to pay them a second visit in the cold weather.—*Friend of India.*

APPREHENDED FAMINE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The North-Western Provinces have very narrowly escaped a famine. As the danger seems now over, we may speak of it more freely than we should have ventured to have done when it appeared impending; when we might

have aggravated suffering by its anticipation, enhanced the panic which needed no enhancement, and have been the means of raising prices already sufficiently exorbitant. At Etawah the natives had become reduced to such extreme distress that there were tens of thousands of them who had not enjoyed a full meal for weeks. Some had been driven at last to break half-rotten mango stones to reach the kernel, by eating which they escaped for a time absolute starvation. With abundance of last year's grain in store, the Bunias were charging famine prices, and now, with a plentiful harvest in prospect, they will have their reward in their stocks remaining in hand. What aggravated the alarm was the fact that one of the periodical droughts to which Northern India is accustomed on an average of fifteen years was more than due—the last having occurred in 1838. Montgomery Martin gives the following chronological list of our famines: we have it not beside us in full, and cannot therefore indicate the localities in which they occurred—1640, 1655, 1661, 1764, 1766, 1770, 1782, 1792, 1803, 1804, 1812 in Guzerat, where a fearful amount of mortality occurred, 1819 in Nagpore, where the price of jowaree rose from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per candy. In Oude in 1832-1833 50,000 persons perished around Lucknow. In Cashmere 25,000 died. At Cawnpore 1,200 died, 1,300 were fed daily, and half a million was realised and distributed in subscriptions. In 1833, 150,000 human beings, 74,000 bullocks, 15,900 milch cattle and 300,000 sheep and goats died in consequence of the famine in Guntoor. 1836-37 and '38 were famine years in the North-West Provinces. In 1837 the famine raged over Kattiawar and Cutch, where 3,000 persons are supposed to have perished—5,000 died mostly around Agra, and the fearful results continued felt for years.

This season the winter rains in the north, which betwixt November and March commonly amount to four inches, never made their appearance at all. To the north of Allahabad the average fall for June is betwixt four and six inches; that for July from ten to twelve, and up to the 18th, when the first heavy fall occurred this season, scarcely two inches have been measured. Ten days more, and the crops were past salvation. All at once storms began to make their appearance in all directions, betwixt the 16th and 20th there seems to have been a general burst, the district for ten miles around Allahabad itself presenting the only locality where, up to the latest dates, there continued a deficiency, and this was not long likely to endure. The harvest everywhere is considered safe, prices have tumbled down almost as rapidly as they rose. The faces of the people are brightening again, and the rustio plies his task merrily and hopefully in the field. In contemplating the fearful sufferings that seem to be impending over the people minor considerations hardly came in view. Now that matters are changed, we may think of the financial mishap that might have filled up the measure of our misfortunes. When it is more than probable that Government must have sacrificed a million, at least, of unrealisable revenue, the operation of the Income-tax must have been suspended until the miseries of the people had passed away.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY, which supplies Calcutta with gas, have declared a dividend at the rate of three per cent. on the operations of last year. The number of public lights supplied in December last was 606, and of private lights 1,504. Since that period 347 public lights have been added. The proportion of gas to oil lights is most miserable for a city like Calcutta. Were the Company to offer greater facilities for fitting up the pipes, &c., in private houses, native landlords might be induced to avail themselves of the light for their tenants.

THE OUTRAM TESTIMONIAL.—The Calcutta subscriptions for the Outram Testimonial have reached the sum of Rs. 21,301, and additions continue to pour in daily. The idea of a bust has already swelled into that of a statue. Subscriptions from every Presidency would allow of the establishment of an institution for the benefit of the soldiers of the army worthy to be named with the Lawrence Asylums.

A "GENTLEMAN" BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The Calcutta Attorneys Association, at a full meeting of the profession, have condemned the conduct of Mr. S. J. Leslie, one of their number, for acting as a spy in a case before the Supreme Court, in which he was attorney for the defendant. From the evidence in the case it appears that he went in a closely shut up carriage with a native woman whom he did not know, for the purpose of eliciting information to be used by himself in court against the prosecution. The attorneys consider him "to have been guilty of most disgraceful conduct, and to possess principles utterly opposed to those which ought to be held by a member of a respectable profession." They have made a representation of their opinion to the judges. He seems to have acted on the advice of the counsel in the case.

MUSSOORIE.—Visitors to Mussoorie will be glad to learn from the *Mofussilite* that Government intend to construct a carriage-road from Roorkee to Dehra Doon, through the Mohun Pass. At present the carriages of the transit companies do not run further than Roorkee, and the delays and exactions of the palanquin bearers who convey travellers beyond that station are intolerable. The road is not to be begun till next year.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The *Lahore Chronicle*, in treating of the case of Mr. Brunton, chief engineer of the Punjab Railway, says that Mr. Raeburn, the agent of the company, on taking charge of his appointment, disturbed all the arrangements of his predecessor, believing that everything that had been done by him was wrong, and worse than wrong. He attacked Mr. Brunton, the chief engineer, by accusing him of recommending contracts which were immensely overcharged, and then suspended him under this charge. He further suspended an inspector; again, he suspended another district engineer, creating great confusion in all departments. In this confusion the work of the railway must have been nearly suspended also, and the cost must be enormously enhanced. A new agent, when he arrives in this country, appears to think that his wisest course is to condemn everything that has been done on a railway which has not his sanction as hopelessly erroneous, that his predecessor was either a rogue or a fool, and all the men engaged on the railway to be his mere tools. Mr. Raeburn has so acted, and the result must be eventually mischievous in the Punjab. It has been clearly shown that all his accusations against Mr. Brunton are unfounded, and the *Lahore Chronicle* further shows that very improper steps were taken to fasten these charges upon him. Mr. Raeburn will thus have done incalculable injury to the railway, delaying its progress, increasing the expense, and disgusting all the experienced men employed upon it; all arising out of some mere freak or imaginary wrong—acting, in fact, as if he were insane. This is surely a state of things the superintendence of the Government is intended to prevent. The enormous charge these railways are now becoming on the finances of India is of too much importance to admit of its being increased by the folly of an agent, either anxious to increase his power, or the result of his incompetence. It is to be hoped that the inquiries now being made will tend to correct an evil of so great a magnitude as this. In this country agents are nearly irresponsible, if Government does not carefully watch over them. There are no Boards of Directors here to interfere, nor shareholders to worry directors. It is the Government and the press only which can check the proceedings of zealous agents, and we are glad to observe that the *Lahore Chronicle* is carefully and considerately doing its duty in this matter.—*Englishman*.

THE DALHOUSIE SANITARIUM.—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* describes the advantages of Dalhousie as a sanitarium for the Punjab. It is well supplied with water. The opening of the canal to Madhopore will bring it into water communication with the plains. The road from Lahore by Shalhpore is easy, and passes over no rivers. The climate is dry and bracing; the scenery and view of the snowy range are magnificent. It is proposed to build barracks in Sonotollah, a spur of the hills. The distance of the spot from Lahore is 160 miles.

LOCUSTS EST BOS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* records the fall of another aerolite at Dhurmsala at 2 p.m. on the 14th July. It fell with a great explosion, and with force sufficient to break it into small pieces, several of which were buried in the soil by the force of the descent. The natives carried off the fragments in triumph, believing them to have been shot by an invisible Devi who dwells on the highest peak of the Himalayas. The substance is described as metallic granite. If the letters in the North-West journals are to be trusted, this has been a season of portents. Besides shocks of earthquake, a veritable comet and an unusually late fall of rain, there have been showers of fish and blood, and several instances of the fall of meteoric stones.

NATIVE HOLIDAYS.—The decision of Government on the subject of native holidays in the Judicial Courts of Bengal has been published. Henceforth a long vacation of one month is to be allowed at the Doorgah Poojah, the four holidays of New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and Christmas Day, and other fifteen days, which may be taken either altogether or on "any recognised holidays of the religion to which the applicant may belong." Thus the Courts will be closed only during the long vacation and the English holidays. Believing as we (*Friend of India*) do that the true policy of Government and the true meaning of "religious neutrality," is the ignoring of heathenism and Mahomedanism altogether, we cannot approve of this decision except in so far as it limits the present abuse of holidays. Merchants and the Public Works Department find no difficulty in securing the attendance of natives on the so-called holidays. The actual worship is done not in the day but at night. This order applies only to the Courts in Bengal. What of the Treasury and public offices?

RELIEF OF TROOPS.—A correspondent of the *Oude Gazette* believes the following information to be correct as to the next relief of troops. The regiments for England are the 5th Fusiliers, the 6th (1st) Warwickshire; the 24th (2nd) Warwickshire, the 37th North Hampshire, and the 73rd regiment. As Brigadier Milman will accompany his regiment, the 37th, home, the brigade command at Bareilly will be vacant. To garrison Calcutta and Barrackpore the 70th and 75th; 7th Fusiliers, Shahjehanpore; 13th Allahabad; 20th Lucknow; 23rd Meer Meer; 27th Peshawar; 34th Bareilly; 38th Banda; 42nd Sealkote; 48th Gwalior; 51st Fyzabad; 52nd Agra; 54th Punjab; 71st Umballa; 79th Peshawar; 81st Cawnpore or Allahabad; 82nd Punjab; 88th Meer Meer; 87th Agra; 90th Punjab; 93rd Peshawar; 94th Seetapoor; 97th Rawulpindee; 98th Delhi; 3rd Battalion Rifles; Punjab; 4th Europeans, Gondah, and 6th Europeans, Roy Bareilly.

KISHNAGHUR, July 31.—I am not, as you know, an alarmist, or disposed to take a gloomy view of matters, and but lately reported to you that I thought by making some alteration in the indigo system that matters would, ere long, come right again between planters and ryots. About this, however, I am now getting more sceptical, and if the Government does not alter its policy, or those interested in the immense indigo properties in Nuddea, Jessore, Pubna, Rajshaye and Moorshedabad, do not make some very decided remonstrance I see nothing whatever but destruction to the large English capital employed in these districts. Courts and police are a mere farce, from the first generally being so distant, and the latter so corrupt, and the planter is the victim to every act of rapacity you could imagine

being practised upon him, both by the ryots and the workmen of all kinds, whom he is obliged to employ at this season of the year; all engagements are laughed at, and the planter, with a ripe and quickly perishable crop on the ground has to pay whatever is demanded. English enterprise can stand a good deal, but it is certainly not proof against continued misrule such as has lately prevailed in this quarter. In one large property I know, the manufacturing expenses will exceed Rs. 36 per maund, and then the work done in a most slovenly way, in place of Rs. 14 per maund, as was customary, and the work done with great regularity. The Jessore and Pubna planters are getting fast into the same troubles we have been suffering from here, and with the October sowings coming on shortly, prospects in that part for next year look gloomy indeed. There is one hope for the former district, as I have just heard that Mr. Grant is getting alarmed at the combination manifested so openly to encompass the ruin of the Europeans in the indigo districts, and has stopped Mr. Molony proceeding to England. Mr. Molony had intended to sail for England by the next steamer, and then with committees of agitators in almost every second village, the whole of Jessore would have been one scene of anarchy and confusion. Mr. M. Sherer has been ordered out to the Mangroo sub-division, where things look most serious, and he is accompanied by 100 Ghoorkas under the command of Lieutenant Howard. Should the magistrate's authority be resisted, there will assuredly, with the above two gentlemen on the spot, be no Lingham folly, but on the contrary a very melancholy illustration of the consequences sure to arise when the passions of the people have been played upon and almost limited, as they have been by the Lieut.-governor of Bengal, to a few unprotected Englishmen. Mr. Grant surely cannot be so ignorant as not to know that the ryots, as a body, have but little to do with the present agitation, and that they are only the mere tools of a number of unscrupulous agitators, who make what they call the wrongs connected with indigo planting a pretence to enable them to indulge their jealousy and hatred at the expense of the Englishman. Another most serious feature of the present disturbances is, that the ryots in many villages are positively refusing to pay their rents, coolly referring their talookdars to the Collector's Court and to Act X. If this spreads, not ten collectors in each district will get through the work which will be thrown upon them, the revenue machine will come to a dead lock, rents will be uncollected, the State unpaid, except by the sale of the property which impolitic legislation has ruined.—*Englishman*.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—The present number of children in the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawur, is 442, of whom 128 boys and 96 girls are on the Lower Orphan School foundation, and 93 girls and 125 boys on the Institution foundation. This is an increase of 51 over last year. During the year five of the girls were married, two of the boys became masters in the school and one a clerk in the Simla Bank. This month nine boys are ready for employment in some of the Government departments. It is in the number and employment of the boys turned out yearly that the real benefit of the Asylum to India will be seen. Great factories, like the Roorkee workshops, are anxious to secure educated lads as engineering apprentices and cannot get them.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.—The *Englishman* thus notices "The Commercial Annual or Tabular Statement of the External Commerce of Bengal for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60," by Mr. P. Bonnaud:—"This carefully compiled annual is one of which every merchant should have a copy; it is, as usual, well got up, and neatly printed. Mr. Bonnaud prefaces the tables with 'An abstract of the results of the two years' trade as shown in the tables, from which we learn that the value of the import trade for the past commercial year amounted to Rs. 18,33,72,697, being an increase of Rs. 2,87,22,931 over the previous year.' Of this we have Rs. 2,69,63,138 in merchandise, and in bullion Rs. 17,59,793

the bullion imported in 1859-60, amounting in value to Rs. 2,05,51,838. The increased trade is almost entirely confined to that with Great Britain. During the same period our exports have fallen off. The decrease in merchandise amounts in value to Rs. 1,43,48,105, whilst there is an increase in the export of treasure amounting in value to Rs. 39,57,511; which leaves the net decrease in our exports Rs. 1,03,90,684. The decrease in our exports is apparently owing to the failure in production and not to competition, except in the case of sugar. In opium the decrease is Rs. 28,59,993; in jute and gunnies, Rs. 27,60,570; in mustard seed, Rs. 9,60,155; in sugar, Rs. 39,95,747. We are also inclined to believe that the consumption of the country has increased so much, that higher prices have been supported than would permit of larger exportation. The trade of the country must be now watched very carefully, for it appears at present to be in a very anomalous state. The increased and increasing cost of production is daily becoming of serious moment, which our governors do not appear to sufficiently understand, or they would not be treating the great staple export of indigo with so much indifference; neither would they allow commerce to remain so completely unprotected by insufficient laws."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Hurkaru* states that a ferry boat, with about fourteen passengers, among whom were eight students of the Hindoo College, was swamped whilst crossing the river from Ramkistopore to Colvin's Ghaut about ten A.M. yesterday. The whole of the passengers were drowned.

OPIMUM.—The *Delhi Gazette* gives some facts regarding opium. Turkish opium, which is considered the best, contains three times as much morphia as Bengal opium. Malwa opium contains two-sevenths more than Bengal opium. The best in India is said to be grown in the Himalayas. Kangra is celebrated for its opium. The Malwa opium is most esteemed by the Chinese, and is said to contain two-sevenths more of pure opium than an equal quantity of the Patna and Benares drug. The best Turkey opium contains seven parts in 100 of morphia.

THE MYSORE PRINCES.—The visit of Prince Gohar Mahomed to England has resulted in the increase of the stipends of each of Tippoo Sahib's grandsons, from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 a-month, and of those of the great grandsons to Rs. 300. The debts of the Mysore family are to be paid by Government. No reason is assigned for such liberality to a family of whose members nothing more can be said than that they are the descendants of Tippoo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17. Malabar, Mas, Reunion; Elizabeth Cushing, Pritchard, Liverpool; Bucton Castle, Mawson, London; Sarah Newman, Cobb, London; City of York, Connell, Liverpool; Japanese, Baird, Liverpool; Himalaya, Bougot, Coringa.—18. Malvatta, Hickman, Madras and Cocanada.—25. Str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein.—26. Thomas Ann, Cole, Melbourne; Cairngorm, Gibbons, Coringa.—28. Saint Louis, Cerusien, Cardiff; Viscount Canning, Goodwin, Negapatam and Madras; Rose, Chabannes, Bourbon; Forfarshire, Richmond, Bombay.—30. Rubicon, Bambrugh, Cardiff; str. Candia, Cuthing, Suez; Maxwell, Smith, Liverpool.—Aug. 1. Ulysses, Chivas, London.—3. Allendale, Gray, Sunderland; str. Fiery Cross, White, China; Vespasian, Thompson, Liverpool.—4. Shaftesbury, Ryan, Liverpool; Chatillon, Boumin, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Pocahontas.—Mr. Ross and lady.
Per Amelia.—Vet. surg. S. T. Goddard, Mrs. Barton.
Per Morning Star.—Mrs. Porman and child.
Per str. Candia, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Jackson and two infants, Capt. Pollock, Messrs. Stewart, Lish, Dearman, Robertson, French, Melver, J. Brook, J. Wilson, Ducass, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin, Maj. and Mrs. Nicholl and child, Capt. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Shalard, Mrs. Smith. From GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Newcome. From SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. McLeod, Col. Robbins, Messrs. Russell, Little, Smith. From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Moore. From GALLE.—Mr. Crossman, Mr. W. R. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Irvine.
Per Thomas Acole.—Mr. Murray, Mrs. Eurong and child, Mrs. Hume, Miss Biny.
Per Forfarshire.—Mrs. Hanner and two children.
Per Ulysses.—Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson.
Per str. Fiery Cross.—Maj. and Mrs. Robertson and two children, Messrs. Sarkies, Schrew, Gower, and Peroes.
Per str. Baltic.—Messrs. Mackey, Reymers, Saunders, A. Woodward.
Per Sarah Newman.—Mrs. Cobb and child.
Per Japanese.—Mrs. Band and two children.

DEPARTURES.

July 13. City of Delhi, Muir, London.—14. Thomas Blythe, Mills, Mauritius; Beverley, Chase, Melbourne; Tirrell, Morgan, Hong Kong; Clyde, Robertson, London.—15. Gustave and Louis, Chavanne, Bourbon; Astronomer, Thomas, London; Gertrude, Hallet, Boston.—18. Str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Madras and Coromandel Coast; Anne Whyte, Kersey, Table Bay.—20. Alfred, Viable, Bourbon; Duke of Malakoff, Ross, Penang and Singapore.—21. City of London, Hardie, Trinidad; Florence Nightingale, Mossof, Liverpool; Hornet, Prynn, Mauritius.—22. Str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez; str. Lancefield, Prynn, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Ardbeg, Nicol, London.—23. Lacinia, Croz, Mauritius; Geologist, Clarke, London.—24. Str. Burmah, Gray, Arracan, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Baby Castle, Scott, Mauritius.—25. Wide Awake, Robinson, Bombay.—26. Ocean King, Short, London.—27. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius; Briman, Labeber, Mauritius; Scotia, Wythe, London; Gertrude, Spedding, Mauritius; Contest, Jennings, Bombay; Marie et Nelly, Angeban, Melbourne.—28. Gaspee, Andros, Boston; Benvenue, Brenen, Demerara.—29. C. S. Lemon, Campbell, Bombay.—Aug. 1. John Sydney, Wheeler, New York; Ellen Foster, Robinson, Boston; Martha, Rich, Akyab.—9. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis.—For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. Boustead, Mr. W. Balmain, Mr. A. Fielding, Mr. C. G. Baker, Capt. Bird, Mr. C. Chapman, Lieut. Wood, Mr. Ludlow, Lieut. Ward, Mr. C. W. Wilson. For BOMBAY.—Dr. Hadaway. For GALLE.—Mr. G. W. Kellner, Mr. Byrne. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Bennett. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Power, Mr. G. M. Struthers, Mr. F. Kilburn. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Huber, Mrs. T. Teil, Miss Barlow, Capt. Maclean, Maj. Baugh, Capt. T. B. White, Mr. F. F. Hogg, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mrs. Mollwo. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Horsford, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. C. Spetz, Mr. G. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and family, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. F. Okeden, Mr. W. J. Boyes, Dr. Pennington, Capt. Lowe, Mr. J. Purvis, Mr. J. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. W. Driver, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Hamuill, Dr. A. G. Crewe, Mr. Bright.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, August 9, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	3 8 to 3 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	17 12 to 17 8	
Dit o, 5 do.	3 0 to 3 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	20 4 to 12 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	3 4 to 3 8	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2 to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 68
6 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	" 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	5950 to 5975
Agra Bank	500	650 to 660
Delhi Bank	500	Nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1490 to 1500
Ganges Company	500	590 to 600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1625 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	600
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	72 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 575
Calcutta Docking Company	700	875 to 900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	390 to 400
East-India Railway Company	£20	par.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	70 par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 5
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Austral)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 223 8
Mexican do.	"	222 8 to 223 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. to £3. 7s.
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Aug. 9).—Supplies of produce are arriving from the districts, but not to that extent as would cause a decline in price and induce large operations. The late advices from home are of little interest, and the state of the home markets continue weak, and hold out no encouragement for larger operations in this market. *Raw Silk* and *Corns* still maintain former high prices. *Sugar* is confined to a few pur-

chases of Benares for Bombay and Low Dullsoah for local refining. *Saltpetre* has been in little inquiry for Europe, and prices are rather drooping. *Rice* in limited operation in table sorts for Europe or Australia; but *Moonghy* and *Hallum* have been in fair demand for Mauritius, Bourbon, and West Indies. *Linseed* has not been in large operation, although supplies are free. Prices have not altered. *Rape Seed* continues in fair request for shipment and local crushing. *Jute* remains unchanged in price, although it has been in less operation.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Aug. 9).—There is no demand yet from the Upper Provinces for *Piece Goods*, although news of heavy rains are daily being received from all quarters. We, however, expect soon to hear of orders for purchases; the season's operation cannot be much delayed; the dealers here are all disposed and ready for business, but they are only waiting for instructions. The business during the past fortnight in *Grey Cottons* has been very limited, and prices have fallen 2 to 3 annas on *Shirtings*, 1 1/2 to 2 annas on *Madapolams*, 1 to 1 1/2 annas on *Jaconets*, and about 1 anna on *Mulls*. Very little has also been done in bleached goods. *Mule Twist* has continued very dull; no disposition for purchase, unless a little for local requirement, and importers have also shown no desire to force sale. *Metals*, excepting *Iron*, in which a little business has been done, have been very quiet.

MADRAS.

SIR H. G. WARD.

Henry George Ward is dead. The mournful sentence is of the shortest; but if we devoted this morning's *Englishman* wholly to the task, we could not write down the wide ramifications to which that great misfortune to India extends itself. But a few short weeks since we were congratulating ourselves that such a man was at hand for such an emergency as that which transferred him from Ceylon, for which he had done so much, to Madras, where a wider sphere, we hoped, would have found him more widely useful. It is needless to recapitulate the public incidents of Sir H. Ward's life; we can, however, write more freely of the able man gone from us than we felt it advisable to do of a governor, however honourable and encouraging his antecedents, placed suddenly in the midst of difficulties so serious as those prepared by Sir C. Trevelyan for his successor. Now we realise our loss when we look round for another man so peculiarly fitted by nature and by varied political experience to fill the responsible post of Governor of Madras at such a juncture. It was not merely that he was an able administrator, although, judging from the notices which appeared on his appointment to Madras, we do not think it was generally known how high English statesmen judged those powers from his services to the Home Government. As Secretary to the Admiralty in the Ministry formed by Lord John Russell in 1846, and for the succeeding two years, he was so highly esteemed, and under Lord Auckland effected so much improvement, and initiated such practical measures of administrative reform in the Admiralty, that when the Government of the Ionian Isles required to be filled under circumstances demanding a tried and able man, Sir C. Villiers, to whom the government had been offered, withdrew his claims in deference to the high estimation of the then Mr. Ward, whose after career has amply fulfilled the anticipations formed of him. But beyond his administrative ability, his firmness of purpose, his Colonial experience, and his power of enlisting the sympathies and stimulating the zeal of those in contact with him, there was another most important feature of his past career which marked him as the only man to succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan in the government which his monomania for independence, and blind personal vanity, had brought to the point of rebellion against all government. Sir Henry Ward and the Right Hon. James Wilson had worked together for the cause of free trade through the first difficulties of its development in England. His training and experience enabled him to comprehend the requirements of a great financial reform movement. His official connection and personal friendship with the author of the measures for carrying it on fitted him admirably for entering into the spirit and carrying out the principles of that great work. His entire unselfishness, cool moderation, and unwavering resolution, all tried and well approved of old, were the sureties of success in working out, amongst a population encouraged to resistance by the highest and therefore the most pernicious example, and by an instrumen-

tality unconvinced of the justice and necessity of the obnoxious imposts, the initiatory enactments of a reform which can alone assure the prosperity of the sister Presidencies, by securing the unity and progression of the Empire.

Such another man, in all respects, we cannot hope to see gazetted to the Presidency of Madras. Of course for the immediate present the principal member of the Madras Council, Mr. Morehead, succeeds, pending the nomination from England of the new Governor. For ourselves, we could wish that Sir Bartle E. Frere, a man too good for the Council under Lord Canning's dictatorship, and worst than useless therein, could be put once more into such congenial sphere for the exercise of his undoubtedly great administrative power as the Governorship of Madras.—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TALOOK MAGISTRATES.—Government has sanctioned, on the recommendations of Mr. Pelly, Mr. Brett, and the Inspector-General of Mofussil police, the appointment of Talook magistrates for six talooks in the Salem districts. Each talook is to have one magistrate, with the exception of Salem, which, on account of its combining three talooks in itself, under the new arrangement is to have two.

"RENDER UNTO CÆSAR," &c.—We learn from the *Moniteur Officiel* of Pondicherry, that on Sunday, the 22nd of July, a *Te Deum* was chanted in honour of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

THE CALICUT PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.—It appears from an order of Government, dated the 14th of June, that the house at present occupied by this institution is too limited for its purpose. Local subscriptions, amounting to about Rs. 6,000, have been promised towards the construction of a new building, and a grant in aid of Rs. 9,000 has been given by Government. This sum will be handed over as soon as the subscriptions are paid up. The new school-house is estimated to cost Rs. 14,442, and will accommodate 600 pupils.

INCOME-TAX.—The following circular instructions have been issued by the Military Auditor-General in reference to the collection of the Income-tax:—

The following deductions are to be made on account of Income-tax from pay and allowances for July, 1860, due and payable on 1st August.

1. From pay and allowances amounting to (200) two hundred per annum, and less than 500 rupees (2) two per cent.

2. From pay and allowances amounting to 500 rupees a year and upwards (4) four per cent.

3. Upon every fractional part of (100) one hundred rupees of the annual amount of pay and allowances, the like proportion of duty to be charged, but no duty to be charged of a lesser denomination than one anna.

4. No deduction from persons whose annual income is less than (200) two hundred rupees.

5. No deduction to be made from officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of British or Indian forces, whose pay and allowances are less than the pay and allowances of a captain in the Indian forces.

6. Travelling allowances, contract [such as troop or company command allowances, troop contract and office allowances] allowances, tent or horse [including regimental tentage and horse allowances] allowance, or any allowance in lieu of house rent, or to meet any disbursement from the public service, are exempt from deduction.

7. Pensioners, civil and military, are subject to deductions for Income-tax under pars. 1 and 2.

The gross amount of income to be taken into account, not the amount actually paid after such fixed or casual deductions as those on account of military mess and band funds, or retrenchments, &c.

HYDRABAD, July 12.—A Hindoo accepted of conversion to Islam at the hands of Mubboob Ali Shah, a fuqueer. It is said by one party and denied by another, that the fuqueer had engaged to pay a sum of money to the convert, who, not receiving it, and receiving abuse, wounded the fuqueer with a dagger of an Arab, his creditor, who accompanied him on his visit to the fuqueer, a person much honoured by the Nizam. The cutwal of the city, returning from a visit to the fuqueer Mubboob Ali Shah, was informed that a dacoit

was then on the road passing near him. He desired his men to apprehend him; the informer and an Arab attempted it, and were cut down by the dacoit, who himself was killed at the instant by another Arab of the cutwal's retinue. There is something curious in the fact of a known dacoit passing by the cavalcade of a cutwal attended by his numerous detectives; there is no accounting for anything that is done here. A fuqueer, supposed to possess some money, was murdered at night, and his house pillaged: there is no clue to the murderers. A khidmutgar of the Nizam, Lol Mahomed, passing on his elephant with a large retinue of armed men, attempted to pierce a regiment of the Nizam's, drawn up in line under its European officer. He was desired to pass on by the road. This he refused to do, and his cavalcade being obstructed by a native officer, an Arab collared him, and a Siddee made a thrust at the adjutant with his dagger. He was immediately seized and disarmed by the sepoy. The retinue of the khidmutgar, on seeing this, drew their swords, but, being immediately surrounded by the regiment with fixed bayonets, the khidmutgar begged to be allowed to proceed on his way. This was acceded to; the sepoy acted very forbearingly towards the transgressors. All they did was to take away the arms of the Siddee, and to give him a sound beating with the butt ends of their muskets. On the same day a letter from Aurungabad informed us that six women were murdered near Aurungabad, and that the murderers had ranged their bodies in a row on the road side. This extraordinary fact must lead to their detection. Ramjeegond, who has been plundering the country with great success, has been taken by the Naib of Edlabad. We have now but one plunderer of note, one Hajee Ali, an Arab, whose apprehension cannot now be far distant. A deserter from the Royal Irish seized upon a horse in the country, the property of a nobleman, Lushkur Jung, and rode off; being followed by a syce, he shot him. After wandering about without food for some days, he entered a village to procure some, was seized, and has been brought to Hyderabad. A lancer has cut down a corporal. There was nothing immediate to irritate the man and to lead him to this. It is supposed that it was done in revenge for the corporal's having had him confined in the Crimea. We have many persons deserving hanging in the Nizam's gaols. Among them we have Ghoolab Khan and Ramjeegond, chiefs of banditti, and atrocious criminals. It is quite impossible the Government should not hang these. The lenity of the Government hitherto has made severe punishment necessary in the cases of these men and others, not to inflict which would be rank injustice and cruelty towards the country.—*Englishman*.

TRAVANCORE.—Major Drury, the assistant resident at Travancore, is engaged in editing a series of papers to illustrate the progress of the country since the beginning of the century. Major Horsley's descriptive History, first published in 1839, and Lieutenant Arthur's Report, issued in 1810, constitute the first numbers of the series. In the eighteen years from 1836 to 1854 the population shows a decline of 18,021, chiefly in the lower castes who constitute the labouring class. Brahmins and Soodras on the one hand, and the serfs on the other have increased. The Shanars who have most readily embraced a Faith which teaches them independence and liberty seem to have fled from the thralldom to which they were subjected, and thus their number has fallen from 108,515 to 82,861. The revenue has risen from Rs. 37,24,144 in 1836 to Rs. 42,77,119 in 1859. Travancore is almost the last specimen in India of a pure Hindoo state, unaffected by foreign conquest, and yet influenced by Christian institutions. Under the protection of its princes 190,000 followers of the Syrian and Popish churches have existed for centuries. A large Protestant mission has also been most successful.

MADRAS MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The *Madras Times* says the local service intend to break up the "Madras Medical Society", and in its place to

establish a society in each division on the model of that at Hyderabad. The new societies are meant to form centres for the professional men of the district for collecting information, discussing subjects and circulating periodicals. They should extend their inquiries to all branches of Natural History and Meteorology. Much information is lost, or confined to individuals, for the want of some such channel through which to make them public.

A LONG JOURNEY.—Errode has been sanctioned as the point at which a railway from Trichinopoly is to unite the Madras and Bepore line with that from Trichinopoly to Negapatam. Errode, or Yirodu, as it is in the maps, is about seventy miles from Trichinopoly. The new line will run almost parallel with the Cavery. When the Lahore and Delhi Railway is finished, and the projected line through Madura and Tinnevely laid, the course of railways through the entire length of India will be zigzag. Starting from Lahore, it will be possible to go in a zigzag direction from Lahore to Cape Comorin without changing carriages. Thus:—Lahore to Delhi and Jubbulpore on the East India line; Jubbulpore to Bombay, and thence by the South-East line to Arcanum, where the two Madras lines meet; thence by the Bepore line to Errode, and thence to Trichinopoly and Tinnevely.

THE BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT, which in Bengal is confined to Calcutta, and which was applied to the coffee districts of Madras by Sir Charles Trevelyan, has been extended to Coorg by Sir Mark Cubbon. The planters will now be protected in their advances to the coolies, but by carrying out the Act they may drive away all labourers from their estates. "Is it not possible to do away with the advance system in the case of mere coolies who have nothing but their labour?"

THE MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE lately asked the local government to allow four Mysore Bulls to be purchased, in order to improve the Tanjore breed. The answer returned was—in one year the cost of cattle-breeding experiments was Rs. 2,455, and the result one calf! This is nearly as bad as cotton-growing experiments in Bombay.

MADRAS IRISH FUSILIERS.—A local journal describes the piece of plate presented by the community of Madras to the 1st Fusiliers for their gallant deeds in 1857. The centre piece "consists of a plinth surmounted by an equestrian statuette of the gallant Neil, a miniature copy, we believe, of the statue to be erected to the memory of that brave man in Madras. The horse is exquisitely delineated and executed in frosted silver. He is represented as pawing and impatient, while his gallant rider, erect, calm and thoughtful, is restraining his eagerness. A bas relief on the side of the plinth represents with painful fidelity the 'last scene of all, the fall of the hero at the gate of Lucknow. At the corners there are Fusiliers." The sergeants' mess also received a piece of plate. The Hindoos presented a vase to the regiment.

DR. FENELLY, the Vicar-Apostolic of Madras, has issued a long pastoral address to the Roman Catholics of his diocese, denouncing the concordat by which the Pope grants to King Pedro V., of Portugal, ecclesiastical patronage in the East. The concordat gives the Portuguese crown the right over the cathedral churches of Goa, Cranganore, Cochin, St. Thomé and Malacca, with which Singapore is joined. It enforces the erection of new bishoprics beyond these limits, and the removal of vicars-apostolic who may exist within the territory of any bishopric after the bulls of confirmation have been forwarded. The document is a curiosity in the nineteenth century. After charitably consigning schismatic priests to destruction, Dr. Fenelly says, the result of allowing disaffected Portuguese priests to cover India will be most terrible in the event of another rebellion. They will sympathise with the natives in their national dislike to the English, and assist France or Russia in the event of a European war! The pastoral states that the result of two centuries' labour in Madras has been the conversion of 20,000 souls, of whom the boatmen, so well-known to all who have landed there, form a

large portion. The number of priests brought into the vicarate in eighteen years has been twenty-six.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25. Lady Warncliffe, Sherder, Mauritius.—26. Earl of Hardwick, Noaks, Bimpham and Cocoadia.—27. str. Canada, Curling, Suez, Aden, and Galle; str. Governor Higginson, McMullan, Muscatapur; Edmund Graham, Henderson, Sunderland.—29. Theresa, Kennedy, Lond on; Gotheborgs, Bjorsk, Sunderland; Eena, King, Lond on; Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius.—30. Thracina, Deward, Mauritius; Louisa, Smith, Singapore; Gallant Neill, Bews, Cocoadia; Sindan, Stuart, Mauritius.—31. Wellington, Howlett, Mauritius; Melanie, Glazebrooke, Ganjam; Scinde, Michel, Swansea; Iccu, Lowe, Mauritius.—Aug. 2. Excelsior, Kerr, Newcastle.—5. George Marshall, Davison, Sydney.—6. Abellino, Hall, Trincomalee; Charlotte, Pearse, Porto Novo.—7. Day Dream, Cochrane, Singapore.—8. Str. Columbian, King, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—9. Hurkaru, Fleck, Negapatam; St. Marc, Aldree, Mauritius; Admiral Duparee, Ginon, Pondicherry.—12. Indiana, McKirdy, Sydney.—13. Str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Raigoon; David Malcolm, Knight, Mauritius; P. and O. str. Newcis, Weston, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Earl of Hardwick.—Mrs. Noaks and child, Mr. and Miss Randall, Mrs. Luttrall and family, Mrs. Marcar and family, Mr. and Mrs. Regeu and family, Mr. Gare, Mr. Wright.

Per str. Caudia, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. J. Murphy, Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. Ogilvie, Lieut. Findlay, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Duncan. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Elliott, Rev. J. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, Capt. Young. From SYDNEY.—Capt. Morphy.

Per Hurkaru.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson.

Per str. Governor Higginson.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Hay, Capt. Brown, Dr. Murray, Lieut. Stranger, Capt. and Mrs. Blagrove, Mr. Southerland, Mr. Smith, Judge Glass, Mrs. Glass and child, Capt. Middleton, Mrs. Beemlen.

Per Adelaide.—Mrs. Longman and two children.

Per Sindian.—Dr. Almeida.

Per Wellington.—Capt. Bristow, Bengal army, Lieut. Brooks, 18th Inf.

Per Day Dream.—Lieut. Armstrong.

Per str. Columbian.—Mrs. Cook, Miss McDonald, Messrs. R. Groves and D. C. Budd, Miss Cherry, Mrs. Yates. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. M. Donald. From SEBZ.—Mr. Lamanese. From GALEX.—Mrs. Herbert, Mr. Viga.

Per H.M.'s str. Daulhousie.—Col. Grogdon, Col. Mrs., and Miss Cotton, Maj. Webb, Capt. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 68th, Capt. Power, Lieut. and Mrs. Skottowe and child, Dr. Morton, Mr. Lafond, Mr. Rundell, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Liddle, Lieut. Hutchings, Lieut. Burgess, Apoth. Smith, wife, and five children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Nemesis.—From CALCUTTA.—Asst. surg. Bonstead, Mr. W. Rainani, Mr. A. Fielding, Mr. C. G. Baker, Capt. Bird, Mr. C. Chapman, Lieut. Wood, Mr. Ludlow, Lieut. Ward, Mr. C. W. Wilson.

DEPARTURES

July 24. Fetterlein, Orford, Calcutta.—25. Hjelvelin, Bräddahs, Ganjam, Alexander Baring, Nunerley, Rangzon and Kaulin in.—27. Cauda, (s.), Curlew, Calcutta; Adelaide Jonkin, Colombo.—28. Lady Warrling, Shedder, Akyab.—29. William Miles, Silver, Colombo via Gopulpore.—30. Bombay, Dandington, Bordeaux; Egyptian Train, Goodwin, Liverpool; H. M.'s ship Scosoris, Smutt, Calcutta via Rangzon.—31. Trak, Middleton, Northern Ports. August 1. Couranto, Penrice, Ganjam.—2. Deference, Daly, Hong Kong. 3. Governor Higginson (s), McMillan, Calcutta via Northern Ports.—4. Columbian (s), King, Calcutta.—9. Charlotte, Pearce, Porto Novo.—13. Aurora, Ryan, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Candia*.—W. R. Robinson, Esq., Capt. H. T. and Mrs. Campbell.

Per *Sesostria*.—Licnt. Elliot, Licnt. Campbell, 23rd N.I., Conductor Donac, Assistant surgeon Kearney, Mrs. Crofton.

Per str. *Gov. Higginson*.—For *BIMBATA*.—Licnt. W. H. Burton. For *CALCUTTA*.—Capt. Bruce, P. Orr, Esq.

Per str. *Columbian*.—N. Argute, Esq., Capt. E. W. Bristow, Mrs. Swiny.

Per *Aurora*.—T. Hilca, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and family.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Neuhaus*.—To *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Miss Mortlock, S. Thompson, Esq., Ens. G. H. B. Young, Mrs. Wahnab, Capt. J. Cameron, W. Beaumont, Esq., Maj. G. I. Condy, Maj. I. C. Disbrough, Mr. J. F. Viney, Mr. H. O'Hara.

To *MARSEILLES*.—Licnt. R. S. Gray, Ass. surg. W. F. Davis, J. F. Mackenzie, Esq., Licnt. F. W. Dobre, Mrs. Vaidm, Licnt. W. G. Sharp, Licnt. P. MacCarthy, Rev. J. Hay.

To *SYDNEY*.—Capt. R. Cox. To *MAURITIUS*.—J. D. Robinson, Esq.

To *POINT DE GALLE*.—Capt. J. D. Collinor.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, August 14, 1860.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 8 months....	7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	9 0½
Credit, to 6 months'	2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1 11½
" " " do.	1 11½
" " " Sight	1 11½
H.M.T. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	" "
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutty 30 days	½ per cent. pm.
Do. on Bombay	¾ "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan.....	1859	3 to 3½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	1½ to 2 dis.
4 per cent.	1832-33	
"	1835-36	
"	1842-43	16 dis.
"	1851-55	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds		½ per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		8 prem.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs.10-7

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes.....	98	per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do.	80	per ct.
Do. 5 do. do.	93	per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	80	per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica.....	80	per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	80	per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. do.	—	per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do.	98	per ct.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £3.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOMBAY DOCK AND LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY.—The provisional committee of the Bombay Dock and Land Reclamation Company (Limited), held their first meeting on the 2nd August, at the temporary office of the company, 16, Apollo street, Mr. W. S. Sebright Green in the chair; there being present Messrs. Tyljee Bhoymea, Robert Fairbairn, Sorajjee Jeejeebhoy, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Pranjeewandas Toolseedass, Purshotumdass Mohundass, Abraham Shepherd, Dorabjee Hormusjee, Aljee Arabee, and Aljee Salla Mahomed. The chairman read to the meeting the official reply from the secretary to Government Public Works Department, to the application which had been sent in by the acting secretary, stating, "that the Honourable the Governor in Council will be prepared to afford the undertaking encouragement as soon as Government shall be satisfied of the *bona fide* character of the scheme." It was determined to register the company forthwith, and the memorandum and articles of association were signed.

BAZAAR "GUP."—The Indore correspondent of the *Bombay Times* states that the opium dealers in that neighbourhood expect the war with China to have an unfavourable effect on their trade. In a conversation with an opium soucar about the probable results of this war, the latter said : " Isu't the Russ ka Padsha going to assist the Cheen loke ka Padsha with one lakh of men and big guns, and do you mean to say that your force can resist such an army as that ? " On being asked where he got such information, he said it was bazaar kubber, and that the general impression was, that we should get the worst of it. That the natives are given to discuss European politics as affecting their own interests and our rule, was abundantly shown during and before 1857.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS at Bombay occupied the Court for eight days. There were thirty-four cases, implicating fifty-five prisoners, of whom twenty-four were Hindoos, eighteen Mahomedans, nine Parsees, three Christians, and one Chinaman. Nine prisoners pleaded guilty, twelve were acquitted, twenty-six were sentenced, and the rest disposed of in other ways. Those sentenced were to be imprisoned for periods varying from three months to two years; one to be transported to the Straits Settlements, and one to be hanged.

A HINT TO M.P.s.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey, notorious for long speeches in the House of Commons, was pulled up by Sir Joseph Arnould in the Bowday Court for "wasting public time by unnecessary length." Mr. Anstey "did not care for the intimidation of the Court," if he liked he would read the whole evidence to the jury. The Judge at last appealed to his discretion, on which Mr. Anstey became magnanimous. In charging the jury, the Judge reminded them of the remark of an English wit—"that people often forgot that there had been such a grand event as the Deluge, when the world was submerged by the rising of the waters, and that when disposed to make long speeches, or write voluminous books, they ought to recollect that since that event human life was shortened, and they ought to learn to 'gaze on

Noah and be brief." His Lordship said that Mr. Anstey had made a very able defence of the prisoner, but that he had forgotten a little to "gaze on Noah and be brief."

THE UNCOVENANTED FAMILY PENSION FUND of Bombay seems to be on a very small scale. The number of subscribers is only fifty-one, and the amount of their monthly payments is Rs. 343. Their capital amounts to Rs. 38,805. For six months the Government increased the rate of interest allowed on it from 5 to 6 per cent., for what reason is not evident from the report.

MAHABLESHWUR.—The Government of Bombay has decided that the sum of 3 rupees an acre is to be charged for land at the Sanatorium of Mahableshwur on a 21 years' lease. The rate at Matheran and Egutpoora is 5 rupees. Holders may redeem the tax on the basis of 5 rupees an acre at 30 years' purchase. Unless for choice building and garden sites within the station, these terms are practically prohibitory. What settlers in India want is waste land at the Ceylon rate of Rs. 2-8 an acre purchased outright.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, *July 26.*—The last mail for Europe was dispatched hence on the 8th inst. by the steamer *Pekin*, the issue of this report prepared for transmission by her being dated two days previously. It was then advised that the Imperial cause in the valley of the Yang-tze appeared utterly and hopelessly lost, and that the rebels having evinced no sign of administrative abilities, the utmost anarchy and distress prevailed in that region—that the allied French and British forces had nearly all assembled at the places of rendezvous in the Pechili gulf, but that it was uncertain or unknown when hostilities would commence—that some enterprising foreigners had ventured into the silk districts and had succeeded in bringing some silk to Shanghai, which they had purchased very cheap—that a slight disturbance had taken place at Foochow, which, however, had subsided—and that matters at Canton had become more settled and pacific.

Since then, strange to say, political matters, inflammable as they are, have remained *in statu quo*. Regarding the insurgents in the valley of the Yang-tze, they do not appear to have made any sign whatever of a disposition to organise a Government, or to rule the districts they have conquered and hold undisputed possession of. In fact, they do not even bury the numerous dead which lie in the very cities they occupy. They evince a great desire to be friendly with foreigners, and several parties of the latter who have visited them have met with a most cordial reception from the chiefs. Reliable information is of course difficult to procure, but a mass of intelligence, authentic, though desultory, has been published lately regarding these insurgents. There is clearly no imperial army in the field to act against the rebels, yet there is an impression gaining ground at Shanghai that the insurgents are losing ground, that they have sustained several reverses lately, and that an important place called Sung-Kiang has been wrested from them. These impressions derive some confirmation from the fact of boats laden with silk having lately arrived at Shanghai, without seeing any rebels whatever during their passage; as well as from the fact of some of the insurgent outposts, which approached near Shanghai, having been driven in by Imperial troops equipped by the Shanghai mandarins, with the co-operation of a body of foreign mercenaries. The probability is that the rebels are occupied at present with an attack they have avowed their intention of making on the important city of Hang-Chow, which, lying in the opposite direction, will account for their paucity of force in the districts where they are stated to have lost ground. They still occupy Soochow with a very large force, their main body continuing at Nankin, where Hung-tien-tsoon, the originator of the rebellion, reigns supreme, with all the sanctity and fanaticism for which the movement

is famous. To proposals made by the foreigners who visited Soochow that trade might be allowed to continue, the insurgent chiefs gave their immediate assent, stating however that they should claim the duties. They at the same time expressed their intention of taking Shanghai, but no steps having been adopted to carry out this intention, the probability is that the decidedly favourable attitude assumed by the allies, whom the rebels have clearly the utmost dread of, towards the Imperialists, has caused the abandonment of the project—at all events, until Hang-chow shall have been captured.

The measures adopted by the representatives of the allied powers at Shanghai towards the insurgents are the very reverse of the professions of neutrality they promulgate. When the attack on Shanghai was expected, bodies of French and British troops and vessels of war were dispatched a considerable distance into the interior, with the avowed intention of arresting the advance, no attempt whatever being made to open communications—and this too after the insurgents had expressed their intention of avoiding all cause of offence to foreigners, which as the foreign quarter is quite distinct from the city, and capable of defence, there could be no difficulty about. To all intents and purposes the Imperialists are refugees at Shanghai, which they have no means of holding for one day if the allies observed the neutrality they profess. Still the Imperial authorities are allowed to issue proclamations to appease the people, stating positively that the foreign forces had espoused the Imperial cause, and would repel any attack on Shanghai. A troop of foreign mercenaries have been raised and equipped at Shanghai, and actually drilled on the race course; these, as mentioned above, have already been in collision with the insurgents. The Custom House is not only allowed to continue its functions under the allied guns, but an extra transit duty is allowed to be imposed on silk. Worst of all, Chinese suspected of having connection with the insurgents are allowed to be seized and executed. There is but one solution to these extraordinary proceedings, which is, that it is hoped the Pekin Cabinet may have a tangible proof of the *bona fide* intentions of the allies, and therefore may be the more disposed to entertain pacific negotiations on the appearance of the plenipotentiaries off the Peiho. It is very probable that such an effect may be produced, but even so, what good can result unless the allies undertake to extinguish the rebellion, which the present moribund dynasty has for many years shown itself to be quite incapable of coping with? Such a contingency is clearly impossible, and in the meantime the foreign trade of Shanghai is placed in very great jeopardy. The Imperialists have not a foothold in the valley of the Yangtze except under foreign protection, and the insurgents can retaliate in many ways without provoking a collision, thereby stopping a trade carried on in territory under their control, for the behoof of their enemies. For instance, they could destroy the mulberry trees, or stop up the canals, or seize the silk. Meanwhile the trade has improved to an extent that could hardly have been hoped for. The success which attended the expedition into the silk districts of the two Frenchmen named in last report, encouraged many others to repeat the attempt, and owing to the peculiar position of the allied powers with the belligerents, any property accompanied by foreigners seems as safe as if it were sacred. The Chinese seeing this, have employed foreign sailors and the like to "convoy" their property, and the result is that a large quantity of silk has come to market. There is no hope as yet, however, of the new teas being brought by the same means, and with the small barter trade in pulse against manufactured goods, the import market is quite suspended.

Regarding the movements of the allied forces. From the best information procurable it appears that the British force was ready for offensive operations on the Peiho at the end of June, but that the French force was behind in consequence of all the artillery harness and accoutrements having been lost in the transport Isere in the harbour of Amoy. The French commanders-in-chief insisted

upon the British force waiting until the lost articles should be replaced by supplies from Europe, which could hardly arrive until the end of August. This extraordinary demand the British commanders-in-chief, it appears, assented to; but it is now stated that the Earl of Elgin at a conference at Shanghai induced the French Envoy, Baron Gros, to consent to proceed to hostilities at once. The entire force, including both envoys, and excepting a garrison left at Shanghai (which by the way is nearly all British) have been hurried up to the respective places of rendezvous, and the report now runs to the effect that the Taku forts would be attacked between the 23rd and 25th instant. Nor is this the only *contre-temps* attending this disastrous French alliance, for it seems that the British force outnumbered the French vastly, and as the latter insist upon the strength of each being equal, 2,000 British troops are to be left behind, and the naval brigade will not be called into requisition. These combined, must be nearly equal to the entire French force, so that the whole connection is most unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that these reports are partially untrue, but they emanate from a quarter entitled to respect, and have been repeated so often that much credence is attached to them.

The latest date from Ta-Lien-Whan, the British rendezvous on the Gulf of Pechili, comes down to the 12th instant. The troops had been placed under canvas, and were extremely healthy. The naval force, however, were not so healthy. Water and provisions were scarce, but the supply was on the increase.

An extraordinary correspondence has taken place between the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, her Majesty's Consul at that port, and the heads of the foreign customs, which reflects anything but credit on British diplomacy in China. It seems that Mr. Bruce, her Majesty's minister and superintendent of trade, in the very questionable zeal he has long evinced for the foreign customs, took advantage of his position as the consul's superior, and permitted, if he did not initiate, sundry encroachments on the functions of the consul, which had been established by custom and secured by treaty. For instance, the Customs' functionaries were allowed to confiscate any goods which they might deem were being irregularly passed, or to make any alterations they might deem fit in the regulations of trade, and to publish the same for general information without in any way consulting the consul. The latter was told by Mr. Bruce to withhold any interference, and so long ago as last November he addressed a dispatch to Mr. Bruce strongly denouncing these encroachments. To this he has never received a reply; and after waiting until the Earl of Elgin arrived and left, he took the opportunity, in a correspondence he had with the Chamber of Commerce, to publish the dispatch. This commented so severely on the foreign customs' authorities, that two of them (one being the Earl of Elgin's ex-secretary) demanded an explanation, which being refused, they retaliated by publishing their correspondence, which contains some severe strictures on the consul, who has instituted proceedings against them for libel. The subject is highly important, for the consul's dispatch incontestably proves that Mr. Bruce made use of his position to control both the Canton consulate and the Commissioners—in effect committing an act of spoliation in the seizure of the Canton customs, to the great detriment of the foreign name, and to the prejudice of British trade. Besides it was for the violation of the principles for which the Consul contends, namely the seizure of the Arrow's crew by Yeh without the intervention of the Consul, that caused the present war, and it is a most inexplicable circumstance, that Mr. Bruce's conduct should have been disowned by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, and therefore must be unknown to and unauthorised by her Majesty's ministers.

There is no news from Japan. At Foochow all is quiet and prosperous. At Canton the authorities have driven back the rebels and seem to have obtained the upper hand. New congous were coming down apace.—*Overland China Trade Report.*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, July 25.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. P. Stratton to be political asst. for Bundelcund from this date.

July 27.—The foll. arrangements are made, consequent on the removal of Capt. C. D. Grant, dep. comr., Martaban:—

Capt. J. P. Briggs to be dep. comr. of Martaban.

Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson to be dep. comr. at Tavoy.

Capt. E. M. Rayan to be dep. comr., 2nd class, at Moulmein.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison to be dep. comr., 3rd class, at Mergui.

Lieut. H. S. Hill to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Lieut. C. E. Watson to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to accept the resig. of Capt. T. E. Bell, asst. to the comr. of Nagpore, and to place his servs. at disposal of the Govt. of Madras.

Financial Dept., Fort William, July 25.—Mr. E. F. Harrison received charge of the office of the sub-treasurer, Madras, from Mr. F. C. Forbes on the 10th inst.

Mr. W. J. Raynor received charge of the office of the civ. auditor, Madras, from Mr. E. F. Harrison on the 10th idem.

July 27.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. C. Forbes, actg. sub-treasurer, Madras, to proc. to England on furl., on m.c., for 12 mo., commencing from 10th inst., the date on which he made over charge of his office to Mr. E. F. Harrison.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, July 25.—Appointments.—Mr. A. Johnstone is app. a prob. asst. overseer in public works dept., and posted to the N. W. Provs.

July 26.—Lieut. T. C. Manderson, of the Bengal engrs., is app. a prob. asst. engr., and posted to the N. W. Provs.

July 27.—The app. of Mr. C. Zimmerman as a temp. asst. supervisor, in Notification No. 157, of 28th inst., is hereby cane.

The servs. of Ens. R. Anderson, of H.M.'s 95th regt., prob. asst. engr., Gwalior div., are placed at disposal of Govt. of Bombay.

Transfer.—Mr. W. W. Clarke, C.E., 3rd cl. exec. engr., is transf. from Rohilcund railway survey to the irrigation dept., N. W. Provs., for employ. on Bundelcund irrigation works, with effect from 9th June.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, July 30.—Subject to the conf. of H.M.'s Govt., the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise M. T. Chretien as vice-council for France at Rangoon, with jurisdiction in Pegu and the Tenasserim provs.

July 31.—Mr. C. Hordern is conf. in his app. as extra asst. comr. in Hyderabad assg. dists. The notice, No. 2,175, dated 22nd ult., is cane.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, July 30.—Appointment.—Prob. asst. overseer Mr. J. A. Cochran, att. to Tenasserim provs., is app. permy. to the public works dept. as an asst. overseer.

July 31.—Ens. J. S. Tait, of inf., is appd. a prob. asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to the Punjab.

July 26.—Appointment.—Mr. E. M. Reilly to be a member of the charitable hospital and dispensary committee at Tunlook.

July 21.—Prob. asst. overseer corp. A. C. Wright is transf. from the Berhampore to the 2nd div. of grand trunk road.

July 28.—Mr. W. Saxton, appd. by the gov. of India, in the public works dept., in notice, No. 144, dated 11th inst., a prob. asst. overseer in the dept. of public works, and posted to Bengal, has been att. to the 2nd div. of grand trunk road.

Home Dept., Fort William, August 1.—The servs. of Rev. J. Dawson, a-st. chapl. of church of Scotland on Bengal estab., have been placed at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, July 31.—No. 795.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Capt. J. N. H. Maclean, 32nd Madras N.I., dep. comr. of Baitool, Saugor, and Nerbudda territories, for 15 mo., under new reg.

No. 796.—With reference to the notice, issued by the Govt. of the N.W. Provs., No. 634a, dated 18th inst., the servs. of Lieut. G. H. W. Hoggan, 4th N.I., adjt. of the divisional mily. police batt., Meerut, are, at his own request, replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 800.—The undermnt. sub assts. of the Ganjam topographical survey are prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd class, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Mr. R. W. Chew, March 1.

Mr. E. F. Macvicie, June 1.

No. 801.—The foll. orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Dated July 4.—No. 161.—Confirming the regimental order by the officer comdg. 2nd inf. Hyderabad contingent, dated June 12, directing Lieut. Pedler, officg. 2nd in com. 2nd inf. Hyderabad contingent, to act as adjt., in add. to his own duties, fr. June 13, consequent on dep. of Lieut. Innes to join 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent.

No. 165.—Granting Lieut. Steward, adjt., 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, 6 weeks' leave, fr. date of quitting his station, to Bombay, prep. to Eur.

No. 802.—The foll. order issued by the commr. of the prov. to the Nagpore irreg. force is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 24.—No. 4.—Appg. Lieut. C. H. Plowden, 19th Madras N.I., to act as adjt. of 3rd inf., at Raepore, in succ. to Lieut. Manning.

No. 804.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Ordnance Commissariat Dept.—Asst. comy. of Ordnance Capt. T. Spencer, vet. estab., to be dep. comy.; Dep. Asst. Comy. Mr. J. Borthwick to be asst. comy.; Conductor T. Newbold to be dep. asst. comy. of ordnance fr. May 19, in succ. to Capt. J. Hamilton, dep. comy., transferred to invalid pension establishment.

No. 805.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. W. R. E. Alexander, 53rd N.I., comdt. Alexander's horse, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 806.—The following officers are promoted to rank of capt., by brevet, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieut. W. O. Rennie, 32nd N.I., July 20.

Lieut. C. Armstrong, 10th N.I., July 22.

Lieut. J. Keer, 60th N.I., July 26.

No. 808.—Appointment:—

3rd Regt. Punjab Inf.—Lieut. G. A. Way, 58th N.I., offic. adjt., to be adjt.

August 1.—No. 809.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. R. A. S. Lowe, 56th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen., for 15 mos., under new regs.

August 2.—No. 811.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Surg. W. C. B. Eatwell, of the med. dept., principal of medical college, for 6 mos., without pay.

No. 812.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe, on furl.:—

Lieut. col. and brev. col. R. Hiersford, regt. of art., for 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. and brev. maj. F. W. Baugh, 26th N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

August 3.—No. 813.—Appointment:—

Punjab Irreg. Force Art.—Lieut. W. A. B. Gillies, art., to do duty with No. 1 horse light batt. at Kohat.

No. 814.—Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, 5th Eur. regt., do. du. with guide corps, is perm. to proc. to sea, on m.c., and to be absent for 3 mos., under new regs.

No. 815.—The foll. proms. are made:—

42nd N.I.—Capt. D. Gausson to be maj., and Lieut. C. W. Peter to be capt., fr. May 11, v. Maj. C. Campbell, ret.

No. 817.—Col. M. K. Atherly, of H.M.'s 92nd highlanders, to be a brig. of 2nd class, on estab., with effect from date on which he assumed com. at Cawnpore.

No. 818.—The undermnt. officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. E. S. Jackson, 12th N.I., sub asst., stud. depar.; date of arr. at Fort William, July 13.

No. 819.—The servs. of Capt. J. T. Watson, 12th N.I., are placed at disposal of the govt. of N.W.P.

July 27.—No. 789.—The return to duty of Surg. J. McClelland, med. dept., is to have effect fr. Dec. 27, 1859, instead of fr. Feb. 24 last.

No. 790.—Promotions:—

Army Commissariat Dept.—Capt. J. I. Willes, 69th N.I., asst. commr. gen., 2nd class, and acting asst. commy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. commy. gen., 1st class, v. Lieut. col. R. S. Simpson, who vacates on prom.

Maj. A. D. Dickens, 38th L.I., dep. asst. commy. gen., 1st class, and acting asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, to be asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, v. Capt. Willes.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

July 24.—Appointments.—Mr. A. W. Russell, add. judge of Dacca, is vested with powers of a sess. judge in that dist.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to offic. as mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore.

Mr. W. Macpherson to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar.

Lieut. C. F. Middleton to offic. as jun. asst. to comr. of Assam.

Sub-lieut. R. S. O'Conner, 2nd Bengal police batt., to be 2nd lieut. of 4th Bengal police batt.

Mr. D. J. Poole to be sub-lieut. 1st grade in 2nd Bengal police batt.

Leave of absence:—Dr. W. J. Palmer, principal asst. to opium agent at Benares, for 2 mo.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Military Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, July 17.—In modification of Order No. 463a, dated May 14, granting 3 mos. leave to Lieut. R. J. Young, adjt. of the Budaon mil. police, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to grant that officer priv. leave for the period above specified.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., July 12.—No. 1,815.—Appointment.—Mr. C. W. W. Alexander is app. inspec. of schools, Lahore circle. Mr. Alexander assumed charge of his office on 2nd inst.

The Indian Army.

Simla, July 26, 1860.—With the view to promote the efficiency of the army, and to reward meritorious officers, the C. in C. intends to confer the appointments which are in his gift solely on officers of tried merit or of good promise.

2. H.E. cannot give effect to these intentions if he is in ignorance of the services and merits of applicants for appointment.

3. Officers frequently solicit advancement or appointments without transmitting their applications through their superiors, or giving any or only insufficient proof of their qualifications for the appointments to which they aspire.

4. The C. in C. directs that officers will transmit their applications for appointments through their present or late commanding officers, who are requested to express a full opinion of their military qualifications, giving ample details of any good services which they may have performed in the field; of their proficiency in military knowledge; of their ability to exercise discipline, or to carry on the interior economy of a regiment. H.E. will receive with satisfaction from applicants any other testimonials as to their services and qualifications.

5. Sir Hugh Rose does not require that these testimonials should be invariably official; any testimonial, no matter from what quarter, will be held by H.E. to be valid which convinces him that an officer has done good service, or is capable of performing it.

6. Service in a regiment which has distinguished itself by its discipline and good interior economy will in itself be considered by the C. in C. to be a practical recommendation.

7. It is the intention of the C. in C. to establish during the cool season camps of instruction, when H.E. will have an opportunity of personally forming an opinion of the merits of officers and of corps.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,
Adj. gen. of the army.

Payment of Compensations for Losses.

Gen. Dept., July 16.—No 1,852.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department No. 57, dated 29th ult., intimating that the compensations awarded for losses during the mutiny will be paid to parties entitled thereto, from and after the 1st of August next, the Hon. Lieut. gov. of the Punjab is pleased to determine that such payments on accounts of losses sustained within the Punjab Provinces shall be made from the civil treasuries at Lahore, Umballa, and Delhi respectively; and claimants are requested to communicate to this office, as soon as possible, the treasury at which they desire to receive the sums awarded to them.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, July 26.—Appointment.—Ens. E. M. Campbell, 11th N.I., to be asst. superint. of police on prob., v. Lieut. McGoun, res.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, July 31.—The servs. of Mr. E. E. Merrill are transf. to North Canara, to act as 2nd asst. engr.

August 4.—The undermnt. gentlemen have obtained leave of abs. from their stations:—

Mr. H. E. Smith, sub coll. and jt. mag. of Salem, for 3 mo., from the date of quitting his station (after the 28th inst.).

Mr. W. Beaumont, asst. to superint. rev. survey, for 12 mo. and 4 weeks, prep. leave from 26th ult., to Eur., on m.c.

August 7.—Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, 41st N.I., is posted to Cuddapah as asst. superint. of police, with effect from 2nd June last.

Fort St. George, August 10.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, dep. director of rev. settlement, in ext. to Oct. 31.

Mr. S. Thompson, asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, for 15 mo., m.c., under despatch of the late hon. court of directors, dated April 17, 1857, No. 28.

Appointments:—

Mr. G. B. Tod to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., but to continue to act as princp. asst. to coll. and mag. and govt. agent in Ganjam dur. employ. of Mr. Thornhill on other duty.

Mr. W. Nisbet to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

Mr. J. H. Garstin to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely.

Mr. A. M. Webster to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of North Canara.

Mr. H. S. Thomas to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura dur. the employ. of Mr. Kerr on other duty.

Rev. A. J. Rogers, A.M., jt. chap. of Bangalore, having ret. to India within the period of 15 mo., will rejoin his station.

July 25.—No. 339.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Europe:—Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th N.I., on furl., for 2 yrs.

July 27.—No. 340.—Maj. C. Dysart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is per. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., under the regs. of 1854, to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf., and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the date of his com. to be settled hereafter.—Mr. H. E. Wilkinson; arrived at Madras on July 27.

No. 342.—The undermen. med. officers having completed 20 years' service in India, to be surgs. maj., under the royal warrant of Jan. 13, 1860:—

Surgs. A. Shewan, J. W. Maillardet, H. Goodall, J. Forbes, T. White, C. I. Smith, C. Paterson, J. C. Campbell, J. Dorrard, C. K. J. E. Mayer, J. Shaw, R. H. Rennie, W. Mackenzie, J. Middlemass, T. C. Jordon, A. Lorimer, E. G. Balfour, J. Sanderson, J. H. Orr, J. H. Reynolds, W. G. Frichard, J. M. Jackson, C. G. E. Ford, D. Macfarlane, H. W. Porteous, J. Kennedy, D. T. Morton, W. C. Maclean, J. B. Stevens, C. W. Pickering, H. E. Hadwen, B. S. Chinmo, J. C. Burton, C. Timms, H. Smith, E. S. Tribe, C. B. M. Rogers, C. D. Currie, J. L. Rankin, W. R. Gingell, W. Lloyd, J. Peterkin, J. Pringle, and W. Johnston, from Jan. 13.

Surg. A. Blacklock, from Feb. 8.

Do. J. W. Mudge, M.D., from March 8.

Do. T. W. Whitlock, from March 10.

Do. W. W. Rawes, from April 14.

July 31.—No. 348.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. app. and prom.:—Capt. C. W. S. Young, sub-asst. comy. gen., to act as dep. asst. comy. gen. dur. abs., m.c., of Capt. R. A. Moore. To take effect from 27th inst.

37th Regt. (Gren.)—Sen. ens. F. L. Halemman to be lieut., v. Dames, dec.; date of com., April 16.

The undermen. officers have returned to their duty, by per. of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. G. B. B. Holmes, art.; Capt. C. W. S. Young, 52nd N.I., sub-asst. comy. gen., and Lieut. C. J. Elliott, 11th N.I. Arrived at Madras on July 27.

The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. R. O. Cary, 13th N.I., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Capt. J. Dinsdale, 22nd N.I., on m.c., under old regs., with retrospective effect from the date of his embarkation from Penang.

Lieut. and adjt. R. A. Clementson, 22nd N.I., on m.c. for 15 mos., under regs. of 1854, with retrospective effect fr. date of his embarkation from Penang.

Lieut. R. S. Gray, 16th N.I., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. W. F. Davis, on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

July 31.—No. 351.—Capt. R. Cox, 38th N.I., is permitted to proc. to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on m.c. for 2 years, under old regs.

Returned to duty:—Surg. maj. J. Sanderson; arr. at Madras, July 27.

Appointment and promotions:—

Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock to the divisional staff of the army, with effect fr. date on which Maj. gen. A. Tulloch may vacate his command by prom. to lieut. gen.

Infantry.—Senior Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) N. Johnson, unatt., to be col., v. Scott, dec.; date of commission, June 25.

20th N.I.—Sen. Ens. J. C. M. Russel to be lieut., v. Young, rem. fr. effective list; date of commission, March 3, 1859.

24th N.I.—Sen. Ens. T. Lavie to be lieut., v. Warner, dec.; date of commission, July 11.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Col. T. Anderson, 3rd L.C., on furl., under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. W. G. Sharpe, 41st N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. T. Taylor, qmrr. of the late Madras Sapper militia, on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Dep. comy. H. G. O'Hara, 2nd asst. dist. engr., dept. pub. works, on m.c. for 15 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

August 9.—No. 362.—Capt. J. Cameron, 1st regt. lt. cav., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

August 10.—No. 364.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following prom.:—
Artillery.—Senr. lieut. col. (unatt.) maj. gen. Eneas Shirreff to be col., v. Blundell, dec.; date of commiss., July 6.

The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Maj. G. J. Condy, 27th N.I., on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. F. W. Dobree, 43rd N.I., adjt. and 2nd in com. Golcondah subindus, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Returned to his duty:—

Capt. R. M. Macdonald, 29th N.I., inspector of schools.—Arrived at Madras on Aug. 8.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 25.—As a temp. arrangement, Capt. D. Shaw, 39th N.I., is app. to act as adjt. of 34th N.I.

The undermnt. officers having been rep. qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, are relieved from do. du. with the 2nd Eur. L.I., and will join and do du. with the 13th N.I.

Ens. E. Moore, R. Nelson, E. J. Gunthorpe, A. C. Williams, and H. W. A. Willins.

Ens. E. W. C. H. Miller, 8th N.I., is app. to do du. with 48th N.I. to join.

Lieut. A. E. Arbutnot, 8th regt. L.C., having been rep. qualified to com. a troop at exercise, is relieved from do. du. with 1st drag. gds., and will join and do du. with 6th regt. L.C.

July 26.—The foll. removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. T. McGoun, from 41st N.I. to 20th N.I.
Lieut. col. G. F. Salmon, from 20th N.I. to 41st N.I.

With reference to G. O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. H. E. Wilkinson is app. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. to join.

July 28.—Capt. H. Acton, 2nd N.I., whose servs. were replaced at disposal of the C. in C. in G. O. No. 345 of 27th inst., is directed to join his regt. at Tonghoo.

With reference to G. O. dated Dec. 7, 1859, 2nd capt. G. C. Robinson, of the D. co., 1st batt., art., is relieved from do. du. with art. at Bangalore and will proc. to join his co. at Rangoon.

Lieut. J. T. McGoun, 36th N.I., whose servs. have been placed at disposal of C. in C. in notification published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated July 24, to rejoin his regt.

July 30.—Lieut. col. F. B. Lys, 2nd Eur. L.I., will do du. with 45th N.I.

Ens. H. H. G. Hands is removed fr. do. du. 74th highlanders, to do du. 2nd Eur. L.I., at Trichinopoly; to join forthwith.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. G. J. Condy, 27th N.I., dep. asst. adjt. gen., centre div., till Oct. 31, to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, on m.c.

Lieut. R. FitzGibbon, asst. commy. of commissariat dept., till July 31, to Mysore and Western Coast, on m.c.

August 3.—Cornet. A. Ricketts, gen. list, do. du. 1st drag. gds., till Nov., to Ootacamund, on m.c.

July 31.—Lieut. A. Cook, 32nd N.I., is app. to act as qmrr. and interp. of that regt.

Lieut. H. S. Court, 44th N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Aug. 2.—Lieut. J. D. L. Campbell, 23rd L.I., is app. to do du. with 34th L.I.

The undermnt. officers have been examined in the Tamil language:—

Ens. E. W. Begbie, inf., do. du. 44th Madras N.I., is qualified as interp.

Asst. surg. D. Kearney, med. dept., qualified for med. ch.

The Moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Ens. Begbie.

The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Surg. maj. W. G. Pritchard, from 11th N.I., in med. ch. of 1st batt. art. and Eur. and native art. at St. Thos. Mount, to be staff surg. *Rangoon*, but to do du. with 52nd N.I., until Oct. 1.

Surg. maj. C. G. E. Ford, from 2nd Eur. L.I., to 1st batt. art. and Eur. and native art. at St. Thos. Mount.

Asst. surg. J. Maitland, from 48th N.I., directed to assume med. ch. of 2nd Eur. L.I.—to join.

Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie, to 10th N.I.

Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, from do. du. C. company 3rd batt. art., to do du. 48th N.I., dur. the employ. of Asst. surg. Maitland on other duty.

Asst. surg. J. T. Williams, from 10th N.I. to 25th N.I.

Asst. surg. P. W. Marriot, from do. du. 1st Madras fus. to 1st Madras fus.

August 6.—The undermnt. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th N.I., Madras, qualified as interp.

Ens. J. W. Ouchterlony, 2nd Eur. L.I., do. du. 34th L.I.; Lieut. J. B. Reid, 16th N.I.; Lieut. H. C. On-

low, 35th N.I.; Ens. W. O. Foord, 47th N.I. Madras, qualified for the gen. staff.

Lieut. A. A. Davidson, 4th N.I.; Lieut. E. Shaw, 10th N.I.; Lieut. J. H. Shaw, 27th N.I., Madras; creditable progress.

Lieut. R. Alexander, art.; Ens. J. S. Blaxland, inf., do. du. 47th N.I., Madras; passed exam. prescribed for officers of comps.

The Moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. A. A. Davidson, E. Shaw, J. H. Shaw, and H. C. Onslow.

August 7.—On the recommendation of the officer comdg. 1st Madras fus., and Maj. gen. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, comdg. Mysore div., 2nd lieut. T. R. Tabuteau, 1st Madras fus., who was ordered in G. O. dated March 22, to do du. with 36th N.I., is perm. to rejoin his regt.

Capt. A. C. Grant, 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., is app. to act as interp. to H.E. the C. in C., without prejudice to his app. as mil. sec., and with retrospective effect fr. July 1, 1860.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. J. J. Losh, 42nd N.I., fr. Aug. 24 to Jan. 23, 1861; Madras.

Capt. J. N. Beaver, Eur. vet., for 6 mo. fr. date of depart.; Madras.

Aug. 8.—The foll. removals are ordered in arty.:—

Capt. F. G. Nuthall, do. du. B co. 2nd batt. art., fr. horse brig., non-effective, to 2nd batt. B co.

Capt. A. N. Scott, fr. 4th batt. A co. to 3rd batt. B co.

Capt. G. B. B. Holmes, fr. 3rd batt. B co. to 4th batt. A co.; to do du. under orders of officer comg. arty. centre div. till the season admits of marching.

Capt. J. DeC. Sinclair, late prom., to 1st batt. B co.

2nd Capt. N. G. Campbell, fr. horse brig., non-effective, to 1st batt. B co.

2nd Capt. G. G. J. Campbell, fr. horse brig., non-effective, to 4th batt. B co.

2nd Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, D tr. horse art., to do du. under the orders of officer comg. art., centre div., till the season admits of marching.

2nd Capt. E. S. Milluan, late prom., to horse brig. D co.

2nd Capt. W. D. Forster, late prom., to 5th batt. D co.

Lieut. W. D'O. Kerrich, fr. horse brig., non-effective, to 5th batt. B co.

The foll. posting is ordered:—Col. (maj. gen.) N. Johnson, late prom., to 14th N.I.

With reference to G. O. Sept. 28, 1859, Lieut. H. P. Lane, D co. 3rd batt. art., will continue to do du. with horse brigade, v. Lieut. Taylor, in Eur., on m.c., under new regs., to have effect fr. date of return to duty of Lieut. Gordon.

Capt. F. G. Hodgson, 39th N.I., is app. to act as qmrr. of 15th N.I.

Demise and Funeral of Sir Henry George Ward, the late Governor of Madras.

Fort St. George, August 3.—The Government announce with much regret the demise of H.E. the Hon. Sir Henry George Ward, Knight, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, which melancholy event took place at Madras, on the evening of Thursday, the 2nd instant.

The flag of Fort St. George will be hoisted half-staff high, and continue so till sunset.

Minute guns, seventeen in number, will be fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

Similar marks of respect will be paid to the memory of Sir H. G. Ward, Knight, at all the principal military stations and posts dependent on the Presidency.

H.E.'s remains will be interred in St. Mary's Church in the fort at a quarter to six this evening.

By order of Government,

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

The following was the order of procession, as detailed in the G.O. of H.E. the C. in C.:—

Band of H.M.'s 43rd foot.

4th regt. N.I.

34th regt. L.I.

44th regt. N.I.

Infantry Volunteer Guards.

H.M.'s 43rd regt.

One-half the Hon. the Gov.'s Body Guard.

Garrison Band.

H.E. the Hon. the Governor's Charger, led by Non-Commissioned Officers of Body Guard.

Flanked by a quarter of the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

H.E. the Hon. the Governor's Carriage.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief's Carriage.

The Hon. the Councillor's Carriages.

The Hon. the Puisne Justice's Carriage.

Other Carriages in succession.

No Carriages but those of the Chief Mourners, the Hon. the Governor, H.E. the C. in C., the Members of Council, and Puisne Judge of the Supreme

Court, were allowed to pass the Wallajah Bridge, where the procession halted.

H.M.'s 43rd and the Infantry Volunteer Guards moved forward into the fort, passing by the Brigade Major's house and main guard towards St. Mary's Church, at which the head of the column halted and the troops formed a street.

Half the Body Guard passed over the Bridge and formed up in line to the right and left, on the road leading to the Saluting Battery and General Hospital, fronting the river, resting on their swords reversed, and the Trumpts sounded a Dead March as the Hearse passed.

When the Street was prepared within the Fort, the procession moved forward, the Troops resting on their arms reversed, Bands and Music playing the Dead March in Saul.

The Garrison Band precede the Hearse in its progress to the Church.

The Procession followed the Corps through the Fort in the following order:—

Chief Mourners.

H.E. the C. in C. and the Honourable the Councillors.

The Honourable the Puisne Judge.

The Governor's Personal Staff.

Secretaries to Government.

Officers of the General Staff.

Members of the Boards.

Officers and Gentlemen two and two, the Juniors leading.

During the procession seventeen minute guns were fired from the saluting battery, commencing when the hearse reached the government bridge, and a salute of seventeen guns after the body was deposited in the grave.

The coffin was carried into the church by eight men of H.M.'s 43rd, the Commander-in-Chief and five other officers bearing the pall. The funeral service was read by the archdeacon, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Alcock and Gibson. The coffin was placed in a vault between the font and reading desk, next to the spot in which are deposited the remains of H.E.'s lamented predecessor, Sir Thomas Munro.

The parade was then dismissed, and the troops marched to their respective quarters, right in front.

The following *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* was issued at Fort St. George, Aug. 4.

In consequence of the lamented decease of the Honourable Sir Henry George Ward, Knight, G.C.M.G., the office of Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies devolves in virtue of the provisions of Section LXIII. of the Act 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, upon the Honourable William Ambrose Morehead as the Senior Civil Member of Council, and the usual oaths of office are administered to him, and takes his seat accordingly.

Fort St. George, Aug. 4, 1860.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. S. Ward to be private secy. to the hon. the Governor.

Brev. maj. D. W. Tupper, of H.M.'s 50th regt., to be mil. secy. to the hon. the Governor.

Capt. C. C. FitzRoy, H.M.'s 68th Foot and Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd Foot, to be A.-de-C. to the hon. the Governor.

Subadar Maj. Veerasawmy, Sirdar Bahadoor, sappers and miners, to be the native A.-de-C. to the hon. the Governor.

MEMORANDUM.

A general mourning from Sunday the 5th to Sunday the 12th inst. is requested by the Gov. in Council, in testimony of respect to the memory of the late Sir Henry George Ward, Knight, G.C.M.G.

By order, T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

Fort St. George, Aug. 4, 1860.

Court Martial.

CAPTAIN J. T. CLARKE, 34TH REGT. C.L.I.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, August 2.

At an European general court martial held at Fort St. George on July 26, 1860, Captain John Trist Clarke, of the 34th regt. or C.L.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Madras on the 23rd June, 1860, when in attendance at a court of inquiry, assembled for the purpose of investigating certain complaints which had been preferred against him by the said Lieut. col. R. W. O'Grady, been in an unfit state to appear before the said court from the effects of intoxication.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Captain John Trist Clarke, of the 34th regt. or C.L.I., to suspension from rank and pay and allowances for four months.

Confirmed.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, lieut. gen., C. in C.
Fort St. George, July 31, 1860.

BIRTHS.

BARNES, wife of A. C., daughter, still-born, at Calicut, July 28.
 BERNARD, wife of W. F., son, at Sooree, July 27.
 BRADSHAW, wife of J., daughter, Aug. 8.
 CUNLIFFE, wife of B., daughter, at Adyar, Aug. 10.
 DANGERFIELD, wife of Capt., son, at Trichinopoly, July 31.
 FISHER, wife of Capt. J. F., son, at Bellary, July 22.
 GREEN, wife of Lieut. col. Geo. W. G., C.B., 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, daughter, at Bunnoo, Punjab, July 22.
 HARPER, wife of A., daughter, at Kandy, Aug. 1.
 JENNINGS, wife of Lieut. C. J., son, at Trichinopoly, Aug. 2.
 KELLY, wife of W. H., daughter, at Barrackpore, July 27.
 MARSACK, wife of Capt. A. B., daughter, at Yercand, July 26.
 MCLEARY, wife of W., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
 MEDLICOTT, wife of J. G., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 5.
 MORFEW, wife of J., daughter, at Trincomalie, July 31.
 MULFOLLAND, wife of T., son, at Kandy, Aug. 2.
 MYLNE, Mrs. J. W., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
 NASH, wife of J. L., son, at Calcutta, July 29.
 NESBITT, wife of H. K., daughter, at Berhampore, July 19.
 PIERCE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Simla, July 21.
 RUSSELL, Mrs. F., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
 SLATER, wife of Rev. S., son, at Calcutta, July 30.
 SPARROW, wife of Dr., daughter, at Neilgherries, July 27.
 SPELDEWIND, wife of W. F., son, at Jaffna, July 17.
 TICKELL, wife of J., son, at Berhampore, Aug. 1.
 TOVEY, wife of Lieut. A. C. H., son, at Dum Dum, July 18.
 TROWELL, wife of R., son, at Kandy, Aug. 11.
 WHYTE, wife of D. B., son, at Durbungah, July 19.

MARRIAGES.

BUTT, Capt. A. J., to Maggie A., daughter of Dr. W. Gilchrist, at Madras, Aug. 1.
 CHAMIER, F. E. A., to Annie M. C., daughter of the late J. G. Johnstone, at Lucknow, July 31.
 FOSTER, F., to Sarah E., daughter of E. Lemist, Aug. 1.
 KEARY, W. S., to Ellen, daughter of E. Oxborrow, at Madras, July 21.
 MILLIGAN, Lieut. W. J. L., H.M.'s 73rd regt., to Isabella M., daughter of Lieut. col. Moir, at Dinapore, July 23.
 OELRICHS, G. H., to Miss Marguerite Bourgeois, at Calcutta, Aug. 1.
 SCOTT, R., to Justa A. S., daughter of the late Capt. T. Locke, at Vepery, Aug. 1.

DEATHS.

BADDELEY, John E., infant son of W. C., at Tirhoot, July 23.
 BAKER, Frederick, infant son of G., at Howrah.
 BICH, Arthur B., at Calcutta, July 20.
 BLUNT, W. W., at Madras, Aug. 5.
 CHURCH, Charles, infant son of F., at Serampore, Aug. 4.
 CLARK, Thomas C., at Dacca, aged 18, July 25.
 CLEMONS, Frederic M., son of the late Maj. J., at sea, May 17.
 DEALTRY, Amy G., at Bangalore, Aug. 4.
 FERNANDO, Elizabeth A., infant daughter of C. P., at Kandy, Aug. 9.
 GORDON, Capt., Madras Engrs., drowned at Talien Bay, July.
 GUTHRIE, Capt. John, Polmaise, at Fuhchau, aged 40, July 16.
 HALLEN, infant son of Dr. H., Aug. 3.
 JONES, Lieut. Arthur C., Madras art., at Rangoon, July 18.
 LATAPPE, Jean A., infant son of E. D., at Calcutta.
 MACKENZIE, Charles C., at Calcutta, aged 39, July 29.
 MARKS, Herbert K., infant son of C. H., at Calcutta.
 MCCARTHY, Michael J., at Rangoon, aged 45, July 13.
 NESBITT, infant daughter of Mr., at Berhampore, July 20.
 NICHOLETT, Stuart R., infant son of Capt. C. H., at Mussorie, July 18.
 OORLOFF, Emily H., wife of A., at Badulla, aged 27, Aug. 3.
 REBEL, Rev. J. A., at Ootacamund, Aug. 1.
 RIDETT, Mrs. Mary, at Calcutta, aged 63.
 ROBERTSON, F. D., at Calcutta, aged 28, July 26.
 SLATER, James M., inf. son of Rev. S., July 30.
 THEOBALDS, Isabella A., widow of the late R. S., at Jaulnah, July 20.
 WAHAB, Lieut. William L., 25th Madras N.I., at Mercara, July 18.
 WALKER, Marion, wife of Maj. C. E. M., at Ramadroc, Aug. 1.

WALLER, Henry, inf. son of the late R., of cholera, at Allahabad, July 27.
 WARNER, Lieut. James C., 24th Madras N.I., at Rangoon, July 10.
 YATE, Edwin, at Dum Dum, July 28.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 4.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Maj. gen. Sir H. D. Jones, K.C.B., to be col. comdt., v. Gen. Nicolls, dec.
6th Drag. Gds.—Maj. E. L. Jervis, from 13th light drags., to be maj., v. Dickson, who exch.
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. R. Grant to be 2nd capt., v. Stopford, dec.; 2nd Capt. W. B. Gosset to be adj., v. Stopford, dec.
3rd Foot.—A. W. H. Gelston, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. P. Walker.
6th Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Staines to be capt., by purch., v. Parkinson, ret.; Ens. J. B. Hopkins to be lieut., by purch., v. Staines.
8th Foot.—Lieut. E. Tanner to be capt., by purch., v. Gray, ret.; Ens. W. J. Watson to be lieut., by purch., v. Tanner.
13th Foot.—Capt. H. N. Salis, fr. 5th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Boyd, who exch.
19th Foot.—F. Knowles, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Fryer; Lieut. E. W. Evans to be adj., v. T. Thompson, dec.
27th Foot.—K. D. Murray, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Cobbe, cashiered.
38th Foot.—Maj. and Brev. Lieut. col. F. A. Willis, c.b., fr. 84th foot, to be maj., v. Farrer, who exch.
60th Foot.—Ens. R. F. de B. Barry to be lieut., without purch.; Ens. J. E. H. Peyton to be lieut., without purch., v. Hodges, dec.; Ens. C. G. Fryer, fr. 19th foot, to be ens., without purch., v. Barry; F. E. Lonsdale, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Peyton.
73rd Foot.—Ens. H. R. Eyre, from 99th foot, to be ens., v. Gibsons, prom.
74th Foot.—Ens. C. J. Rolleston to be lieut., by purch., v. McCrummen, prom.; J. F. Darvall, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Rolleston.
75th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Urquhart, fr. h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. Justice; Asst. surg. H. H. Maclean, fr. 6th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Semple.
79th Foot.—Ens. A. P. B. Bailie to be lieut., by purch., v. McNair, prom.
83rd Foot.—H. G. Davies, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Whitlock, prom.
89th Foot.—Lieut. W. Dudge to be capt., by purch., v. Beck, ret.; Ens. W. Atthill to be lieut., by purch., v. Dudge.
90th Foot.—Lieut. F. B. Bleazby, fr. 100th foot, to be lieut., v. Eyre, ret.
Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. A. A. A. Kinloch to be instructor of musketry, v. Moorson.

STAFF.

Brev. col. F. E. Chapman, c.b., royal engrs., to be dep. adj. gen. of the royal engrs., v. Brev. col. J. W. Gordon, c.b.

BREVET.

The following promotions, which appeared in the *Gazette* of July 21, to be ante-dated to Jan. 19, 1858:
 To be Lieut. cols. in the Army:—Maj. H. Boyé, of 22nd Bombay N.I.; Maj. L. S. Hough, 31st N.I.
 To be Majors in the Army:—Capt. W. F. Hunter, 2nd Bombay L.C.; Capt. J. A. Wood, 20th Bombay N.I.
 The date of the brevet-majority of Brev. col. W. W. Davidson, 32nd Bengal N.I., to be changed from Jan. 16, 1819, to June 7, 1819.

Sept. 11.

12th Lt. Drag.—Cornet T. E. Houghton, fr. 17th lt. drag., to be cornet, v. Jackson, who exch.; Sept. 11.
17th Lt. Drag.—Cornet J. D. Jackson, fr. 12th lt. drag., to be cornet, v. Houghton, who exch.; Sept. 11.
Mil. Train.—R. Forrest, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Percival, dec.; Sept. 11.
3rd Foot.—The surname of the gentleman cadet app. to an ensign without purch. on the 4th July, 1860, is Girdlestone, and not Girdleston, as then stated.
5th Foot.—Ens. J. Leslie to be lieut., by purch., v. Shoobred, ret.; Sept. 11.
8th Foot.—Surg. J. Irvine, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Annesley, app. to staff; Sept. 11.
13th Foot.—Lieut. H. L. Fitzgerald to be capt., without purch., v. Segrave, dec.; Ens. L. P. Jenkins to be lieut., without purch., v. Fitzgerald; Aug. 9.
37th Foot.—Lieut. D. Alleyne, from 79th foot, to be lieut., v. Jones, who exchanges; June 27.
60th Foot.—To be lieuts., by purch.:—Ens. J. Tottenham, v. Sainsbury, ret.; Ens. R. H. Beadon, v. Traherne, ret.; Ens. J. W. Marshall, v. Fortescue, ret.; Ens. R. Meade, v. Northey, prom.; Ens. H. J. Lees, v. Lovell, ret.; Ens. P. W. Worsley, v. Curtis,

prom.; Ens. A. F. Terry, v. Knox-Gore, prom.; Sept. 11. To be ens., by purch.:—E. Burr, gent., v. Terry; Sept. 11. A. R. Lees, gent., v. Tottenham; Sept. 12.
61st Foot.—Lieut. L. Knipe, from 95th foot, to be lieut., v. Andros, exch.; Sept. 11.
75th Foot.—Ens. W. G. Mansergh to be lieut., without purch., v. Row, dec.; May 27. Ens. C. H. Heycock, from 94th foot, to be ens., v. Mansergh; Sept. 11.
79th Foot.—Lieut. T. S. G. Jones, from 37th foot, to be lieut., v. Alleyne, exch.; June 27.
95th Foot.—Lieut. J. Budgen to be capt., without purch., v. Wild, dec.; Ens. L. Knipe to be lieut., without purch., v. Budgen; June 8. Lieut. E. B. Andros, from 61st foot, to be lieut., v. Knipe, exch.; Sept. 11.

BREVET.

Capt. and brev. maj. W. D. Macdonald, 93rd foot, to be lieut. col. in the army; Sept. 11.
 Capt. C. M. Fitzgerald, 31st Bengal N.I., to be maj. in the army; Aug. 15, 1859.
 The following promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the deaths of Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B., Madras inf., June 25; and of Maj. gen. F. Blundell, c.b., Madras art., July 5:—
 To be General.—Lieut. gen. E. Frederick, c.b., Bombay inf.; June 26.
 To be Lieut. general.—Maj. gen. A. B. Dyce, Madras inf.; June 26.
 To be Maj. generals.—Col. H. Goodwyn, Bengal engrs.; June 26. Col. W. G. White, Madras inf.; July 6.
 The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—
 To be Maj. general.—Col. C. G. Otley, Madras inf.; Sept. 11.
 To be Colonels.—Lieut. col. H. Green, Madras inf.; Sept. 11. Lieut. col. H. D. Shippard, Madras inf.; Sept. 11. Lieut. col. H. Boye, Bombay inf.; Sept. 11.
 To be Lieut. colonels.—Maj. T. P. Walsh, Madras inf.; Sept. 11. Maj. G. M. Gumm, Madras art.; Sept. 11. Maj. B. Cary, Bengal inf.; Sept. 11.
 To be Majors.—Capt. W. A. Shaw, Bengal cav.; Sept. 11. Capt. F. J. M. Mason, Madras inf.; Sept. 11.

The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer of H.M.'s army, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz:—

Lieut. H. E. Wood, 17th lancers, for having, on the 19th Oct., 1858, during action at Sindwaha, when in command of a troop of the 3rd L.C., attacked with much gallantry, almost single-handed, a body of rebels who had made a stand, whom he routed; and also for having subsequently, near Sindhora, gallantly advanced with a duffadar and sowar of Beaton's horse, and rescued from a band of robbers a portul, Cheemum Singh, whom they had captured and carried off to the jungles, where they intended to hang him.

TOWN FUND FEES.—The gross income of the Madura Town Fund Fees for the year 1859 was Rs. 4,877-10 2, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 844-2 1. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of 1859 was Rs. 2,322-10-9, which is to be expended in gravelling and repairing some of the minor roads of the town. The Board of Revenue "are glad to observe that a systematic commencement has been made by the townsmen for collecting sufficient funds for other municipal purposes. Rs. 810-7-0 have been already subscribed, and Mr. Clarke anticipates further local contributions, which, it is hoped, will enable the officers of Government to give effect to the proposition for improving the present imperfect drainage of the town." In noticing this report, on the 20th July, Government remarked that it was "satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that the leading inhabitants are sensible of the importance of sanitary improvements in the town, and are willing to take trouble and incur sacrifices in order to effect them. The efforts which have caused such a change for the better in Madura, are worthy of commendation and imitation elsewhere."

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, September 13, 1860.

THE REAL DIFFICULTIES OF
MADRAS.

SIR HENRY WARD is dead, and the loss to the Civil Service of the Empire is a heavy one. In the long list of colonial governors he was probably the ablest administrator, certainly the man who best understood how to reconcile an autocratic vigour with the prejudices of European colonists. The special regret for his loss, to-day universal in Indian circles, is, however, we believe, misplaced. The real difficulties of the Madras Presidency, as they did not begin with Sir Charles Trevelyan, would not have ended with Sir Henry Ward. He might have been the most popular of governors. He might have colonized Wynaad, while reconciling the civilians to reform; might have remodelled the finance of his province without exciting the odium which in India always follows economy. And yet the urgent difficulties of the Presidency would in no degree have been removed. Those difficulties we believe to be the relation of Madras to the Central Government, the condition of the Civil Service, and the existing tone of the Mussulman population. Believing these difficulties to be not only serious, but likely to produce immediate and most grave political agitation, we shall describe them at some length.

1. For twenty years every Governor of Madras has quarrelled with the central authority. Sir H. Pottinger, trained to obedience by years of successful service, openly defied Lord Dalhousie on a point of vital importance. Lord Harris, the most successful servant of the Colonial-office, could not write a letter to the Supreme Government without a protest or a sneer. Sir Charles Trevelyan, a civilian of civilians, a man in whom one would expect official decorum to have become a religion, openly rebelled. The stronger the governor the more distinct was his contumacy. The iron will of Lord Dalhousie, the calm dogged imperturbability of Lord Canning, alike failed to secure the most ordinary official courtesy. The chief of Madras has always been a leader of opposition. He always, while the present régime lasts, will be. Usually a peer, always a man of reputation, the Governor of Madras is invested with what seems to be enormous power. He stands in the front rank of the Imperial hierarchy. He rules absolutely twenty-three millions of men in a country as large as a first-class European State. He has an independent appeal to her Majesty's Government. He has an independent army, Civil

Service, judiciary, police, and revenue. In short, he is, to all appearance, a ruler of the first grade, entitled by every circumstance of his position, by official etiquette, and by positive law, to carry his own policy into effect. In truth, he has as much real authority as the lord-lieutenant of an English county. He can issue orders, after the Governor-general has revised, altered, or emasculated them. He can carry out a policy, provided it is that of the Supreme Government. He can spend his revenue, if the Government of Calcutta has sanctioned every item, from sixpence upwards. He can appeal to England, if he wishes for a dry reference back again to Bengal. No ability, energy, or zeal can stand against such a system. Governor after governor, soldier or politician, examines it, tries it, and either rebels like Sir C. Trevelyan, or like Lord Harris sulkily devotes himself to detail. The old evils go on unchecked, and the surgeon, forbidden to operate, contents himself with changing the bandages of the cancer.

2. Whatever the merits of the Civil Service of Bengal, there can be no question about that of Madras. It is hopelessly effete. A hundred and fifty gentlemen, linked together by intermarriage, have a complete monopoly of office. The competition of soldier civilians is almost unknown. The competition of the uncovenanted is not cared for. There are no native nobles able to spend lakhs in punishing a careless magistrate, few Europeans in the interior to exercise a minute and hostile vigilance. The consequence is as usual, the Civil Service is very excellent, very respectable, and fast asleep. This evil the Governor of Madras is powerless to correct. He did not appoint, and except for corruption he is practically powerless to remove them. Yet they, and they only, govern, judge, and administer the interior.

3. But far more dangerous than perplexed relations with Calcutta, or lax administration in the interior, is the tone of the Mussulmans of Madras. That creed, including the bravest of the population, all the cavalry, and a large section of the line, enjoys in the government of Hyderabad a centre of unity wanting throughout the North-west. A word from Hyderabad, followed by the proclamation of a religious war, would bring all the enormous populace of the Moslem section of Madras, all the Mussulman soldiery, 100,000 fighting fanatics from the native territory itself, 14,000 drilled and trained Arabs and Mushtaheds, the immense artillery now garrisoning 1,800 native forts, and perhaps the Moplah clans of the West, into the field. Any one of these classes is formidable alone. Combined they could work their will for a season as fully as the sepoys. Triplicane for three years has been in a ferment, which has at last compelled Government, under pretence of paying preposterous debts, to bribe the leaders of the creed. The Hyderabad State is by the latest accounts declared to be lapsing into that utter anarchy which in India precedes an outbreak. Above all, the Mahomedan impulse, the great surge of religious hate now beating on Syria, Algeria, and European Turkey, is felt directly in Southern India. Let the word but go forth that Europe means the destruction of Islam, and from end to end of the Madras Presidency the lives of the Christian rulers will be as the lives of Maronite priests were recently in Damascus.

NON-REGULATION JUSTICE.

IN the number of the *Oude Gazette* which was published on the 13th of June last, there appeared an article reflecting in severe terms on the justice and integrity of a native official. The editor of that journal openly charged Ramdial, the individual in question, with the worst malpractices, and compelled him to vindicate his character by instituting an action for libel against his accuser. The following paragraph extracted from the offensive article forms the gravamen of the charge, and upon it especially the plaintiff relied for the recovery of heavy damages:—

"We have frequently heard before of unscrupulous corruption and tyrannous oppression on the part of the Extra-assistant Commissioner Ramdial, but the occurrence thus related constitutes a climax that overcomes our temper and forbearance in the matter. We say we have the best of reason for believing the accusation made against him. Such corruption and tyranny as are dinned into our ears every day as being practiced by Ramdial ought to be brought to the notice of the Government; and if no attention is paid by them to the same, the shame is their's alone."

The plaint was filed under the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, which, according to Mr. Bayley, the judicial commissioner, does not apply to Oude. Mr. Fraser, the civil judge, however, appears to hold a different opinion, but while he assumes himself authorised to adopt that Act, he does not care to adhere too closely to its provisions.

"The plaint (says a Calcutta contemporary) does not set out the names of the defendants, as required by the Act, nor were all the parties who have appeared to the suit shareholders in the paper when the alleged libel was written, some of them having become proprietors subsequent thereto. The judge has also ruled that the plaintiff is not to be restricted to such portion of the alleged libel as he has set out, but is to be at liberty to use the whole article. At the same time he has ruled that the defendants must in their pleas set out each individual act of oppression and corruption imputed to the plaintiff with the same exactitude as in an indictment, and must only produce evidence on these points; he has also made the defendants set out in their pleas the signification they intended the word corruption to bear,—and put them to the proof of that signification."

Considerable trouble was taken by at least two English magistrates to effect a compromise, and the proprietors of the paper were naturally disposed to escape the costs and annoyance of a tedious and expensive suit in an Anglo-Indian Court of Law. The editor, however, seems to have stuck to his colours, and to have declined withdrawing the allegations complained of. All parties, therefore, were obliged to come into court, the plaintiff demanding £1,000 damages, and the defendants putting in the following pleas:—

"That the plaintiff was guilty of corruption in the following instances, to wit, in causing the zenanas of respectable Hindoo women to be defiled by the introduction therein by his orders, on Sunday, the 10th day of June last, of certain women of the sweeper caste, and who, on or about the 10th day of June, defiled a zenana by sending his chuprassees there also; in acting in contravention of the orders of the Local Government, and with a want of integrity in levying the tax which he was instructed to collect in Lucknow, and corruptly receiving, from divers persons, a larger sum than that they were required to pay by those orders."

"That a certain fixed sum having been directed to be paid by the Mohulla of Aushrullabad, by the order of the Local Government, the plaintiff proceeded corruptly to collect the same, by compelling certain persons, excusable by the Local Government, to contribute towards such payment: such act being in perversion of justice and moral principles, and tending to mislead the Local Government as to the capabilities of the inhabitants of the said Mohulla to bear the tax, is in itself corrupt."

"Also, on the same occasion and time, in compelling Hindoo women to pay the amount of tax levied on the male members of the family, by taking from

them their jewels and ornaments, the said jewels and ornaments being the private and personal property of the said women, and in no way under the control of the male members of their family, or subject to their debts, being the Istreedhun of the said women, the said act being a perversion of justice, and a corrupt proceeding, and a misleading of the Local Government as to the means and capability of the parties assessed to pay the tax.

"Also, on the same occasion and time, placing guards on her Majesty's highway, to wit, on the roads leading to and from the said Mohulla, and thereby preventing the egress and ingress of her Majesty's subjects, whilst he proceeded to levy the aforesaid tax by the before-mentioned means, the same being corrupt and unjust.

"That the word corruption, was used in a sense of perversion or deterioration of moral principles, loss of honesty and integrity, and not in the sense of bribery.

"That the plaintiff has sustained no actual damages from the publication of the alleged libel, and is not entitled to interest on his claim.

"That the plaintiff has over-estimated his damages, in praying interest thereon."

As the evidence is not yet fully before us we shall abstain from expressing an opinion, one way or the other, as to the guilt of either party, and shall confine ourselves to a few remarks on the very extraordinary conduct of the judge who tried the cause. The proceedings are represented as having commenced with a philological discussion as to the exact signification of the words "corruption," and "moral influences," in the course of which the plaintiff's native attorney frequently contradicted the other side in the most coarse and offensive manner, repeatedly using the phrase, "joot bath." Mr. Hollingberry, who conducted the defendant's case, at length appealed to the judge, whereupon that functionary replied that the natives had not such a nice sense of honour as Europeans, that they did not consider it an insult to give the lie, that it was merely an expression of non-concurrence as to a fact, and therefore that although he would not permit an Englishman to make such a remark before the court, he should not take offence with a native for doing so.

On the third day the judge issued the following orders:—

"1st. That none of the evidence, either that was or might be taken in the case, should be published till the close of the proceedings.

"2nd. That even then none of the evidence that had been rejected by the court should be published."

As a matter of taste and feeling it might have been better had the conductors of the local paper complied with Mr. Fraser's injunctions, however disposed they might have been to dispute his authority on such a point. They chose, however, to act in direct opposition to his instructions, though it does not appear that the report they published was in any respect garbled or mutilated. On the seventh day of the trial the judge accordingly read them a severe lecture on the duties and privileges of the public press. To this the editor replied that it was not competent for any judge to "gag" the press, or to prevent the publication of any report of the proceedings in his court. But who ever heard of a defendant successfully maintaining his ground against a judge, unchecked by jury or counsel? Mr. Fraser, at least, was not prepared to acknowledge his fallibility, and so after taking twenty-four hours to consider the matter, he summarily fined the proprietors and editor of the paper £20 for contempt of court, prefacing his sentence by the following quite untenable remarks:—

"The argument that the interference of this court in passing a preventive order to be observed by de-

fendants in a case pending before it is a gagging of the press, has no weight any more than the assumption of Mr. Hardinge that the Legislature has given a charter of independence to the press in Oude. The English press here is free, but is not free by any legal right. The Executive Government with enlightened views has chosen to leave it as free as if it had full legal right, and by that courtesy alone is it free."

Now, it would be well that this point should be definitively settled. To suppose that the liberty of the press in India depends upon the caprice or courtesy of any prejudiced or passionate magistrate is altogether absurd and ridiculous. Nevertheless, it is equally evident that there are gentlemen belonging to the Covenanted Service who still regard the press as a nuisance only to be tolerated when it happens to glorify their own individual good qualities, or to defend them against the malice of their subordinates and the ignorance of their superiors. It is time, therefore, that all doubts on this point should at once be removed, and that the press should be fully recognised as a self-existing institution, responsible only to public opinion and the ordinary tribunals of law, but in no way dependent on the will of any individual magistrate, whether in a regulation or non-regulation province.

A careful perusal of the evidence thus far adduced must lead every impartial reader to the inevitable conclusion that real justice will never be administered until properly trained judges are appointed to preside over the different courts. The mere smattering of law possessed by civilians is calculated rather to mislead than to guide them aright. It may not be necessary to require any great depth of legal knowledge and acumen, but it is really indispensable that judges should be well versed in the law of evidence, and trained to discriminate between what is admissible and what irrelevant. For this reason we look forward with some satisfaction to the time, now nigh at hand, when English barristers, after passing a strict and searching examination in the native languages, shall be appointed sessions judges, and go on circuit as in this country.

There is also much to be said touching the apparently unjustifiable suspension of Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenant Scott for endeavouring to do their duty without fear or favour, but we shall reserve for another occasion the remarks that suggest themselves on that head. In the mean time we shall content ourselves with an expression of thankfulness that our own lives are cast in the "regulation provinces" of Old England, and not in the much-vaunted "non-regulation provinces" of India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5. John Paul, Cowan, Akah.—6. H.M.S. Boscawen, Powell, Cape of Good Hope; Danube, M'Anley, and Brunelle, Orkney, Bombay.—7. Abyssinian, Thomas, Kurrachee; Equator, Scilborg, Batavia.—8. Appleton, McDonald, Calcutta and Trinidad; Caroline Elizabeth, Pascoe, Cochon.—10. Star of the North, Buckham, Foo-chow-foo; William Chandler, Miller, Bombay; Caroline, Peterson, Akah.—11. Victoria, Gregory, Tutuoreen; Plantagenet, Hayes, Bombay; Elize and Mathilde, Nordenholtz, Akah; Castle Eden, Young, Maulmain; O'Thyen, St. Helena.—12. Naval Brigade, Owen, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 12, to proceed per str. Bombay, from SEZ. For MALTA.—Capt. Somers, Lieut. Carey. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Parry, Mr. R. M. Rowe. For SEZ.—Mr. N. Gow. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Verelue, Comr. H. A. Drought, Mr. E. Montefiore, Mrs. E. Murray, Mr. Caldecott, Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Mr. N. Howard, Miss Forb's, Cornet Phillips, Lieut. Whitelock, Ens. Herring, Ens. Raikes, Ens. Hutton, Ens. Cotton, Mr. J. Rescueres, jun.
Per str. Massilia, from MARSEILLES, to proceed per str. Bombay, from SEZ. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Barr, Capt. and

Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. R. W. Hunter, Mr. G. N. McPherson, Miss Fowle, Mr. D. Richmond, Capt. J. M. Harris, Capt. Flood, Mr. E. Nol-ten, Mr. C. Richen, Mr. H. Bergfeldt, Mr. G. Brummier, Mr. W. Stokes, Mr. T. Schaffer, Miss. A. Beymond, L. Yelin, C. Zerwech, L. Elvasser, R. Eyth. For GALLI.—Mr. M. Kenzie. For CYLON.—Mr. Gaudron, Mr. Conyet. For CALCUTTA, via Bombay.—Mr. Blackwell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Jannet, Mr. de Courcy.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

SHAKESPEAR, the wife of Major Talbot, H.M.'s Bengal army, of a son, at 5, Beaumont-street, Portland-place, Aug. 5.

WILSON, the wife of Captain W., H.M.'s 1st Bombay N.I., of a son, at Kelvingrove, Bridge of Allan, N.B., Sept. 4.

MARRIAGES.

LAMBERT, Frederick William, major in the Indian army, son of Vice-Admiral Sir George R. Lambert, K.C.B., of Norbiton-place, Surrey, to Mary J., daughter of the late General Sir John Lambert, G.C.B., &c., at Brighton, Sept. 4.

HUNTER, Charles, H.M.'s Bengal Art., son of Lieut.-col., Bombay Retired List, to Catharine A. L., daughter of William Powis, Esq., barrister-at-law, at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Sept. 6.

SHELLEY, Thomas M., H.M.'s 11th Bengal N.I., to Mary E., daughter of Thomas Tong, Esq., at Beckingham, Sept. 4.

WILLIAMS, Henry E. T., Captain 3rd Madras Europeans, to Mary E., daughter of D. Graham Johnstone, Esq., at Brighton, Sept. 1.

WYNCH, Rev. John W., son of Col. John, late of the Madras Artillery, to Mary J., daughter of Lieut.-col. F. Minchen, late Madras army, at Upton Church, Torquay, Sept. 6.

DEATHS.

BERESFORD, Henry F. P., son of Henry B., late of the East India Company's Civil Service, at Hampstead, aged 10 years 8 months, Sept. 5.

CRUICK, Louisa A., infant daughter of Capt. J. M., H.M.'s Bengal army, at Stone, near Berkeley, Gloucestershire, aged 1 month, Sept. 2.

GLASSPOOLE, Capt. Edgar R., 6th Bombay N.I., at Ormesby St. Michael, Great Yarmouth, aged 33, Sept. 7.

TAYLOR, Henry Corbet, late of the Madras army, at the Manor House, Bexley, aged 45, Sept. 8.

VIGNE, Mary Anne, widow of the late Henry, of Walthamstow, aged 80, Sept. 6.

East-India House,

September 12, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. G. St. George, 17th N.I.; Major M. F. Kemble, 41st N.I.; Capt. A. K. Comber, 18th N.I.; Cond. C. B. Goode; Major G. G. Dennis, 1st Eur.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. B. Fellowes, 3rd Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Richards, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. W. Lumsden, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. W. Jacob, 19th N.I.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. A. Nagle.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. S. Child, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. P. Martin, 4th Eur., 3 mo.; Capt. E. C. S. Williams, Eng., 2 mo.; Capt. G. Gaynor, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Durrant, 5th Cav., 3 mo.; Col. J. Coke, C.B., 10th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, 59th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. M. S. Fairbrother, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. A. H. Lillie, 13th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. col. Timias, 34th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. S. J. Hire, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Campbell, 63rd N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. Samwell, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. Higginson, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. B. Glover, 2nd Eur., 3 mo.; Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. R. Shakespear, 3rd Cav., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. F. A. C. Kane, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Keith, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Cav., 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. S. J. Browne, 46th N.I.; Col. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I.; Capt. C. Batchelor, 3rd Cav.; Capt. C. Clark, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. F. Henderson, 16th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Thomas, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. B. Cuppage, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, 1st Cav.; Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, 4th Cav.; Lieut. E. H. Macquaghten, 2nd Eur. Cav.; Asst.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE HOME AGENCIES of the BENGAL MILITARY and ORPHAN FUNDS will be REMOVED from 27, CANNON-STREET, E.C., to 55, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W., on the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1860. (Signed) J. A. WELLER, Colonel, Officiating Agent.

India Office,
7th September, 1860.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on MONDAY, the 17th Instant, the ACCOUNTS and CASH DEPARTMENTS of the INDIA OFFICE will be REMOVED from the EAST INDIA-HOUSE to the WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, Victoria-street, Westminster.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That TWENTY JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India will in the year 1861 be open to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

Candidates must be not more than Twenty-three years of age; and must have passed either not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or not less than two years as Students in a School or College recognised by the Secretary of State in Council as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and they must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineer or Professor under whom they have served or by whom they have been instructed, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this Office, in the course of the month of May next (during which month only will applications be received), the names of the Candidates will be registered, and they will be authorised to present themselves for examination, on an appointed day, at the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation to be indispensable.

Algebra: Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression ... 80
Euclid: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book ... 80
Statics: Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials ... 260
Dynamics: Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force ... 260
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines ... 120
Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings ... 120
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data ... 80
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering works ... 140
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry, and traversing with the theodolite ... 120
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book ... 60
Levelling, and Use of the Instruments employed ... 60

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which at least 140 must be awarded for Mathematics; but the Candidates who may obtain the prescribed number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain, and as many of them as may be required at the time for the public service will be appointed "Probationers in the Public Works Department," the appointments being given to those who stand highest in the Examiners' list.

Each Probationer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any Nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a month, from the date of his appointment.

On arriving in India he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the Native Languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying, he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or Institution, he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c.; particulars of which will be furnished from this Office, on application.

(Signed) T. G. BARING.

India Office, 9th August, 1860.

N.B.—All communications to be addressed to the "Under Secretary of State for India."

CLAPHAM COMMON—UNFURNISHED.

MR. JAMES STEVENS is instructed to LET No. 1, THE CRESCENT, Rent £90. This house is within a few yards of that delightful and healthy spot—Clapham Common, and overlooks a beautiful ornamental enclosure. It has just been thoroughly drained with glazed pipes, and put into substantial and ornamental repair, and is fit for immediate occupation. The house contains, on the ground floor, entrance-hall, dining-room and library. Above—double drawing-rooms, with five bed-rooms, very convenient store closets, and excellent domestic offices. Within one mile of the Balham Station for Brighton, Crystal Palace, West-end, &c. Omnibuses to West-end and City pass constantly.

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APARTMENTS.—CLAPHAM-COMMON.

Any Gentleman engaged in the City during the day will hear of first-rate Apartments as above, on reference to Messrs. BURNS and LAMBERT, 63, Paternoster-row. The occupant desires to make the Gentleman as comfortable as he could be at his own house, and provides good sitting-room and bed-room, with breakfast, tea, and on Sundays dinner also, for Thirty Shillings a week. The family is musical, and some members of it having been educated in France, they would not object to conversing in French, or even occasionally giving instruction in that language.

MRS. SWINEY, of No. 9, THE GROVE, CLAPHAM-COMMON, having a larger house than she requires, would be happy to let a part of it to an Indian family. The house is pleasantly situated, within a convenient distance of town, and several Indians reside near. A family would find this a desirable opportunity of providing themselves with a comfortable home at a moderate price. If desired, the young ladies would converse with the children in French, or give them occasional lessons in that language gratuitously. They are also proficient in music. Mrs. SWINEY offers undeniable references.

INDIA.

OFFICERS in the ARMY and CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, may insure their lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North-West, and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about fifty up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief-Office, 25, Pall-mall. C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

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"Although the book will be mainly valued as an instructor to those who have to do with sick and suffering horses, all the causes of which are treated in detail of symptoms and treatment, yet it may with great advantage be studied by the owners of horses, who never think of treating them for disease—who, when their studs are ill, always call in the veterinary surgeon, and leave the patients in his hands; for in its pages they will find hints and advice, compliance with which is as much more important than the remedying disease as prevention is better than cure. Take the following as a sample of this:—'Above all, attend to the stabling, and let the box be large and well ventilated. Food is eaten but occasionally during the day; air is as essential as more substantial nutriment of life, and is consumed night and day. Food has to undergo a complicated change, and to travel before it joins the blood. Air is no sooner inhaled than it is immediately absorbed by the blood.' Are not these brief sentences full of importance to the keepers of horses?"—*Western Morning News*.

"We have no doubt that this valuable dictionary of the veterinary art will meet with signal success. We have before us a compendious history of all the diseases which horseflesh is heir to, and which man's abuse has bequeathed to it, with directions for treatment, and the necessary remedies, likewise the exposure of popular fallacies. . . . That horses suffer greatly from the ignorance of their riders more than from any intentional cruelty is very certain; but whatever the cause the effect is the same. A horse sinks exhausted in the field, after only a short run, and the rider is thunderstruck. Had he read Mr. Mayhew's book, and taken notice of the warning signal, of which, poor man, he was unaware, and put on the break, the catastrophe would not have been. It is in cases such as these, or where accidents happen in out of the way places, much useful information is to be gained by the general reader. . . . The work concludes with a brief summary, arranged in alphabetical order, of the subjects previously treated on, upon which great care has been bestowed, and the known ability of the author guarantees its worth. Hardly less attractive than the letter-press are the four hundred beautifully-executed woodcuts, which accompany it, and which explain clearly the meaning. In conclusion, we wish Mr. Mayhew the success his work deserves, and the public the good taste to appreciate it."—*Sun*, July 2, 1860.

"The great mass of them (the illustrations) are wonderfully faithful, and they are so varied and interesting that we would undertake to get rid of the most confirmed bore that ever pressed heavily on mankind for a good two hours by only handing him the book, and directing his attention to them. It is a well-known fact that grooms only remember the names of four or five diseases, and are sadly indiscriminate in their knowledge of symptoms. This book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms, and treatment of each."—*Illustrated News*, June 23, 1860.

"The diagnosis of every disease, no matter how simple or how complicated, is described in the most lucid manner, so that he who runs may read, and he who reads may understand. The cause and symptoms of suffering being ascertained, the next step naturally is to prescribe the most efficacious mode of treatment; and this difficult task Mr. Mayhew has achieved with admirable success—in no small degree attributable to the excellence of the numerous engravings with which he has illustrated his already perspicuous letter-press. That every member of the Veterinary College will be anxious to possess a copy of this new manual of his profession may be accepted as an undoubted fact; but we shall be strangely surprised if it do not find a conspicuous place on the shelves of every country gentleman, and of every intelligent farmer throughout merry England."—*National Standard*, June 23, 1860.

"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious. The illustrations are clever, and fully serve the purpose for which they are annexed—to give certain indications of the nature of disease, and the readiest means of treatment."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"The above is a volume of cyclopædic proportions, written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to 'man and horse.'"—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Home News*.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET.

LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall-street, both in the County of Middlesex.—September 13, 1860.

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FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 455.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 13	Burmah(Rangoon)	Aug. 2
Madras	" 18	Bombay	" 24
Agra	" 16	Ceylon	" 18
China (Hong-Kong)	July 26.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

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Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

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1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 lb. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 lb. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Indian papers received by the Bombay Mail of the 24th of August are chiefly occupied by the obvious comments suggested by the death of Mr. James Wilson, following as it did so closely upon that of Sir Henry Ward. It is admitted on all hands that the loss of the Financial Commissioner will be severely felt, but the natives generally are represented as regarding his untimely decease as a special interposition of Providence on their behalf. The funeral of the lamented gentleman took place in the afternoon of the 12th of August, and, according to the *Englishman*, almost the entire male European population of Calcutta, together with many natives of rank and influence, accompanied his body to the grave, as a last token of respect and sympathy. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Members of the Executive and Legislative Council, formed part of the melancholy procession, and a salute of fifteen minute guns told that all was over with one from whom such great things were so lately expected.

The vacant seat in the Legislative Council, through the retirement of Sir James Outram, has been conferred on Mr. Cecil Beadon, who was sworn in on the 11th August, in presence of Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Mordaunt Wells, and Messrs. Forbes, Sconce, and Harrington. The audience was unusually numerous, in expectation of hearing Sir Mordaunt Wells open out upon Mr. Eden, but this pleasure was unavoidably deferred, in consequence of the Indigo Commission having failed to supply the members with printed copies of the evidence adduced before them. The vacancy in Council, caused by the death of the late Mr. Le Geyt, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. C. J. Erskine, apparently a very unexceptionable selection. It is not so easy, however, to find a successor to the late Financial Commissioner, but it is rumoured that the Right Hon. Robert Lowe has been offered the honourable, though onerous post.

Several Colonial Governors, such as Sir George Grey, Sir W. Denison, and Sir Henry Barkly, have been spoken of as likely to succeed to the government of Madras, and no doubt these are all good men and true, and would do their best to discharge in an efficient manner the novel duties that would devolve upon them. But if Indian experience is of any avail in Indian administration, a man of unblemished character, and one universally respected, both in his private and public capacity, by all ranks and classes, whether native or European, presents himself in the person of Sir Bartle Frere, whose appointment as Governor would be hailed with delight throughout the Madras Presidency.

The death of Sir Henry Ward appears to have been wholly unexpected. On the morning of the 2nd August his Excellency received guests as usual at his public breakfast, and afterwards transacted some business. Soon after noon, however, symptoms of decided

cholera made their appearance, and at 9.30 p.m. of the same day he breathed his last. The funeral took place on the following evening, with every demonstration of public respect and private sorrow, and Sir Henry's mortal remains were laid in St. Mary's Church, between the communion rails and the grave of Sir Thomas Munro.

The Income-tax Bill was gazetted on Saturday, July 28, as Act No. 32 of 1860, and entitled "An Act for Imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices." It is satisfactory to learn that, notwithstanding what had been reported to the contrary, Mr. Wilson had completed and arranged all the details for the collection of the tax before he was too much prostrated by illness to attend to public business.

The *Oude Libel Case* has terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff, the proprietors of the *Oude Gazette* being fined Rs. 3,000 damages, and Rs. 500 costs. A public subscription, however, has been instituted, for the purpose of indemnifying the defendants, and in a very few days Rs. 1,500 were subscribed for that purpose in Bombay alone. Until we are in possession of the entire facts we must refrain from commenting on this very extraordinary trial, which we trust will prove the death-knell of courts of law presided over by men ignorant of either law or equity.

We are happy to observe that the good faith of H.H. the Nizam during the late troubles has not been allowed to pass without due recognition. The debt of sixty-five lakhs due to the British Government has been remitted, and the districts of Dharaseo, Raichore, and Shorapur, yielding an annual revenue of fourteen lakhs, have been ceded to his Highness, who in return gives up certain lands on the Godavery worth Rs. 20,000 per annum. A khillut, consisting of British manufactures to the value of £10,000, will be presented to the Nizam, and others valued at £3,000 each to the Nawabs Salar Jung and Shums-ool-Oomrah. Inferior rewards and gratuities will also be conferred upon men of less note who did good service, according to their means.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. J. F. Baxter, H.M.'s 56th Regt., at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 20.
MADRAS.—Brev. maj. John G. C. Disbrowe, 43rd Madras L.I., at Suez, on his passage from Madras, aged 34, Sept. 4.
BOMBAY.—Ensign Robert G. Stratton, H.M.'s 5th Bombay N.I., of fever, at Macao Fort, aged 19, July 24; Ens. F. W. B. Portman, 15th N.I., at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 1; Capt. Davies, Commandant of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, at Kaira, Aug. 3.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR Marseilles.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Robertson, Major Southey, Mr. Weir, Capt. Cleland, Lieut. Robinson, From ALEXANDRIA.—Major and Mrs. Loch, Mr. Antiquaries, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Roussillon. From ADEN.—Mrs. Jordan, Mr. Kavanagh, Col. Hellewell, Maj. Conville, Maj. Galt.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ellora, Sept. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Branshall, Mrs. Sisson and child, Capt. Taylor, Mrs. Olsen, Mr. J. Carter, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden and child, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Wood and child, Messrs. Levi, Cousins, Phipps, Bolton, Hodgkinson, Marsden, Montgomery, Capt. J. Magee, J. Humphrey, J. Smith, J. Hodgden, R. Talbot, From ADEN.—Mrs. McLaren and son.

NEWSPAPER

BENGAL.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.

Death is an element in politics which we do not sufficiently take into account. We are constantly asking ourselves, or one another, what such and such a public character is "going to do" with reference to some public measure; what effect opposition will have upon him; what he will say in reply to his opponents, &c., &c. And in the midst of it all, perhaps, he is suddenly called away, leaving his place vacant, and his measures to be carried out, or abandoned, as the case may be, by others, and to those who have resisted his policy, though with the most honest intentions, a certain unavoidable feeling of regret—a wish that some expressions had been softened which might have bordered on the personal, and which were not exactly what one would like to address to a fellow-creature, if one had known that he tottered on the brink of the grave.

It is always unreasonable to be taken by surprise by the death of any man, but more especially, perhaps, in this climate. The diseases which attack us here are often fearfully sudden—or, at least, so stealthily undermine the constitution that the last fatal result comes unannounced, and is yielded to at once. It is not unusual for death to follow sickness with the same rapidity with which burial follows death, and we none of us know when we wake in the morning whether we may not be literally lying in the graveyard before night.

Most men of fifty-five have by that time settled for life, so that we can tell with tolerable certainty the general tenor of the course which awaits them during their remaining years, and the sort of position they will occupy in the recollection of those who have known them, or heard their names. They have usually taken their rank in the procession of life, and in the great majority of cases do not change it again. The age of adventure is then past, and we look, and others look for us, for nothing more than a continuation of the same pursuits, the same views, and the same position, for our remaining years. Life has got into a groove.

It was otherwise with the statesman—for so we may surely call the man who was, last week, the most prominent in India—whose death we record to-day. Mr. Wilson had passed his life in successive changes of position, and we had no certainty that those changes were at an end. We wondered what he would do, what he would become, next; what history would have to tell of him more than we knew. And all the time we scarcely considered the possibility that the next change might be that one which had none to follow it. Suddenly we find him gone, and that we have his whole career before us.

James Wilson was born at Hawick, in 1805. His father was a hosier, and a quaker; and started his son in business, when quite young, as a manufacturer of hats in his native place. Thence the future Privy Councillor removed to London, and afterwards to Newcastle; but in none of these localities did he meet with any success, and at last abandoned the trade which he found so unprofitable. The natural turn of his inclination (or the accidental direction of it which we call natural) was towards public finance; and he published in 1839 a treatise on the "Influence of the Corn Laws," followed by other works on similar subjects. In 1843 he established the *Economist* newspaper. The unusual dexterity with which he handled, in this periodical, the complicated subjects which he had to deal with, soon drew public attention upon him, and in 1847 he entered Parliament as member for Westbury. Here the oratorical powers of Mr. Wilson, who always rose with circumstances, and the masterly manner with which he dealt with the financial questions at that time paramount in importance, marked him out as an efficient supporter of a Government not over strong in the

article of talent; and in May, 1848, he received the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Control, which he held till the resignation of Lord John Russell in 1852, and which, of course, could not fall to give him some acquaintance with Indian affairs to the limited extent to which that knowledge can be gained at a distance. The office was not a very high one, but considering the aristocratic exclusiveness of the Whig oligarchy, its attainment by a retired tradesman was really a triumph, and though such appointments could easily be paralleled on the Tory side of the House, in the annals of the Liberal party Mr. Wilson's case is almost unique. He only remained ten months out of office, and obtained the post of Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen in December of the same year. This office he held till he sailed for India last autumn, excepting only the Tory interregnum of 1858. At the general election of 1857 he changed his seat, being returned for the borough of Devonport.

The Minister who selected Mr. Wilson for his Eastern mission, as well as the chosen financier himself, made the mistake of supposing "Indian finance" to be a branch of "finance," instead of being, as it is, the very keystone and turning-point of the whole question of the administration of Indian affairs. What was wanted was, not a speculator who understood money, but a statesman who understood India with the familiarity which only long residence, with great power of observation and reflection, could give. No question ever required this more. But Mr. Wilson never could recognise this. He left England with all his schemes cut and dried, and this statement on his tongue, that financial principles, like other principles, were everywhere the same, and could be applied in Asia as in Europe—words which preceded him to our shores, and raised, as was only natural, the most ominous forebodings for the future—forebodings which have been only too unhappily realised.

Yet there is one hope of escape, and we sadly and earnestly implore the Government not to neglect it. The death of Mr. Wilson gives them an opportunity to reconsider the measures which they passed by his advice. They could not perhaps do so before, because such a proceeding might wear the appearance of yielding to popular clamour; but they can do it now, not ungracefully, and with a fair excuse; for they may reasonably say that the scheme of the Income-tax has been left immature, the mind that devised the impost being no longer present to preside over its collection. The tax descends far too low—dangerously, frightfully low, in its application. It must be collected by native agency; it must, therefore, in effect surrender all the more respectable part of the native community to torture and spoliation at the hands of a few greedy and inhuman officials. The Viceroy and his Council know this well, and if they persist in carrying out this measure it will be simply for want of moral courage to avow their conviction.

If it turns out that Mr. Wilson has failed in his mission, he has at least this plea, that the work he was called on to do was not his own. It was the peculiar province of the supreme administration; expressly the question they were sent out here to solve. If they were not competent to deal with it, they ought to have retired from posts they were incompetent to fill, and gone back to the country they had better never have left. The events of Lord Canning's administration have taught the English little, if they have not learnt this lesson, that the most important position a Government ever had to fill—the wielding of the mightiest sceptre in Asia—must never be entrusted again to the hand of the feeblest and most insignificant of their public men.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE NEW CIVIL CODE.

The Civil Judges in some thirty districts were directed to report on the working of Act VIII of

1859, after a year's experience, and the Code has now been just thirteen months in operation. The practical effect of the reform will, however, have been felt for a shorter period. The old abuses, of which such grievous complaints had been preferred, were grounded on unreason, ratified by the failure of justice, and sanctioned by time. The consequence was that, true to their conservative instincts, all zemindars who made litigation a pastime or a profession poured into every court a perfect flood of suits during the last few days of June, 1859. There was that vague and undefined feeling so peculiar to this country, that no man could be sure how the new measure would work. Nor was it an easy task for vakeels and mookhtars to give up, without a pang, the interminable verbiage of plaint and answer, replication and rejoinder, in which the same facts and the same arguments were spread out, two and three times, in almost the same words. It was so much easier to dilute than to condense; so much more genuine to the native intellect to conceal the point at issue in a maze of circumlocution; so constantly an object of paramount importance to introduce confusion into the minds of the presiding official where none existed previously, or to increase it where it did. In this way, for several months after the new Code had come into action, the majority of the native judges were making desperate exertions to clear off the last legacies of the obsolete and discarded laws. Some few set themselves to work on the new Code in earnest: others gladly availed themselves of every excuse put forward by a sharp witted Vakeel, and endeavoured occasionally to galvanise into life the dead bodies of the former Acts and Regulations, under the notion that every suit which had had birth before the month of July was to be governed by the old forms until decree and execution. Others, again, sat with exemplary patience, waiting to catch the mind of their European superiors on the subject, or to see what the Sudder Court would "rule" for their guidance.

With all this delay, the new law was gradually creeping into operation at the close of the year; and it may be reasonably expected that the district judges are now in a position to pronounce decidedly on some of its results. One of the most obvious advantages to suitors, Vakeels, and inexperienced judges, is the collection of our scattered civil law into one volume of reasonable size. Formerly the student was hurried, breathless and in despair, from Lord Cornwallis to the Marquis of Hastings, or was sent back from the latest improvements dictated by Mr. Colvin to some philanthropic amendments of Lord William Bentinck. Now, everything that relates to a suit from its first institution to the realisation of the decree, in any court of whatever grade, is to be found in three hundred and eighty-eight sections. The most stringent rules are laid down for brevity and clearness, and, in this view, the Legislative Council, with a ruthless disregard of vested rights in prolixity, have swept away three, or we might say, four papers replete with that interminable verbiage which professed to be guided by the strictest rules of juridical allegation. The plaint is to be a mere statement, and not a challenge propounded at length. There is no written answer required. The judge collects the facts and arguments relied on by the defendant verbally from his counsel, and thereupon frames the issues of the suit. In special cases leave is granted to the defendant to file a written statement, and this may be useful where complicated interests have to be described with clearness, or where parties claim conflicting rights derived from some common ancestor deceased three or four generations back. But in the larger class of cases, such as debt, contract, damages, or simple dis-possession, a brief statement of the claim, and a verbal reply, which is usually a point-blank denial, ought to guide the judge in framing an issue. The saving in time to three-fourths of the suitors may amount, in this way, to at least two or three months, and, as regards temper, this can hardly be overrated. Another point of significance is the peremptory requisition on all plaintiffs to verify their suits. A man may do

this in his own house and transmit the plaint, duly verified, to his pleader, but there is provision that, in the case of absentees, the court may allow plaints to be verified and subscribed by any competent persons. We warn the authorities that this is precisely the section most liable to abuse. Nothing is so easy as for a rich man, who has qualms of conscience or fear of consequences, to devolve the risk and the duty on some unprincipled agent. If the old practice is thus revived in another shape, we shall have just as many of those cases of fraud and forgery which have polluted the very atmosphere of our courts, and of that more numerous class which are the very embodying of groundless encroachment, or vindictive litigation.

The provisions regarding the summoning and examination of witnesses, and the attention which the presiding judge must now devote to the living voice of the witness, instead of to the lifeless records of his deposition, are the old provisions re-enacted with greater stringency and some important changes. Let the judges but do their duty in conducting themselves the examination in chief, and there is no saying how many well concocted tales will be shaken to pieces, what a mass of irrelevant statements will no longer cumber the records, what hearsay evidence will be peremptorily discarded, what wholesale discomfiture will await those who, for days, have been teaching a knot of villagers to repeat dates, and places, and facts, with unbroken voice and unimpeachable exactness.

Another grand reform initiated by the new Code, is the abolition of appeals in regard to the execution of decrees. Formerly a suitor, after carrying his regular suit through three successive courts, had still to encounter the opposition of pretended claimants to the property attached, and in all cases of importance had to run the gauntlet of the same three courts again. This monstrous privilege was the cause of vexation and annoyance sufficient to excuse those who, under the signature of "Lovers of Justice" and "True Britons," weekly or monthly displayed their grievances through the columns of the press. The claimants, who were generally the relatives of the defendants, and who based their title on some questionable deed of gift, or some collusive transfer dated years back, will now be politely referred to a regular suit to vindicate their rights, instead of enjoying the luxury of delaying justice by two cheap and summary appeals. A quiet invitation of this sort, unless the parties are very rich and determined, may be like a request to a shivering Bengalee to take a cold bath at sunrise in January. The crying nuisance of paupers will also be somewhat abated. Formerly these men, who were a class *per se*, had an appeal allowed them to the sudder court against the ruling of an European judge who had decided, on seeing the pauper and hearing witnesses on both sides, that he was well able to pay the usual stamp fees. Now every judge of whatever grade hears applications of this kind from asserted paupers, and admits or rejects them without any appeal at all.

From these and other sections some men have already been emboldened to declare that the new Code has not been altogether a snare and a delusion. It has shortened delay. It has swept away long-winded repetitions of the same facts. It will ensure to holders or purchasers of decrees in execution something more than the acquirement of a bag of lawsuits. It ought to annihilate or reduce to a minimum the evil influence hitherto exercised over the generality of witnesses. It should facilitate, in the end, the labour of the judge himself. We trust that any official reports of the working of the Code may be published, and reformers will then be able to decide what yet is wanting to the attainment of speedy, certain, and substantial justice in Bengal.—*Friend of India.*

THE GOORKHA COLONY IN THE DOON.

We watch with some interest the result of a military experiment which is now being made in

the pretty valley of Dehra Doon, at the foot of that part of the Himalayas on which the sanatoria of Landour and Mussoorie are situated. Government have decided to establish there a military colony somewhat on the "Recruit Boy" system of the Madras Army, and resembling that introduced into Russia with such marked success by Alexander I. in 1815.

In the sieges and campaigns of 1857, none of the heterogeneous races comprising our native army, not even the Sikhs, distinguished themselves more than the Goorkhas. Their brethren who marched down so slowly from Nepal under Jung Bahadur were naturally disinclined to fight against their own creed. They were not our subjects, and they could not comprehend the duties devolving upon them as our allies, unless it were to plunder our enemies to the full. But the Goorkhas who had been enlisted in our service, had been drilled according to our methods, and were led by our officers, formed a new source of strength amid mutinous Mussulmans and treacherous Poorbeahs. To take only one instance: the Sirmoor Rifles were the first in the field in 1857. The corps marched out of Dehra for the disturbed district of Boolundshuhur three days after the mutiny at Meerut. In the action at the Bhadub ke Serai it was the only native regiment attached to our force. It was the first of the native corps to take its place on the Delhi Ridge, and as the Sikhs came down from the Punjab they found it fighting. Its achievements in those four months under fire and in the terrible siege are well known. It came out of Delhi with 327 of its 490 men killed or wounded. Like the Sikhs, the Goorkha soldiers entitled themselves to the gratitude of our Government, and gained the admiration of the European soldiers, side by side with whom they fought. Since an irregular native army is to be maintained; since, untaught by the horrors of 1857, and the financial crisis which has followed, undismayed by a military expenditure of 15 millions sterling and grievous taxation, it has been resolved once more to nourish the monster which had well nigh swallowed us up, we cannot too highly value the Goorkhas as an element of negative danger, if not of safety.

But whence are we to recruit our Goorkha regiments? We want real Goorkhas, not the stunted Mongols, the puny hill men, who die in the plains. We want the fighting tribe, on whom Jung Bahadur relies, and the Court of Nepal naturally decline to allow us to drain the country of its best soldiers to fill our ranks. We object to Irishmen joining the Papal army. We prohibit enlistment under a foreign power. Jung Bahadur is quite as jealous. The difficulty can be overcome only by our becoming independent of Nepal, by forming a colony of the recruits we already have, of the disabled and pensioned men. We shall thus raise fighting Goorkhas, who will be bound by no tie to Katmandoo, who will be our own subjects, and prove, we doubt not, as loyal and as brave as the Sirmoor Rifles on the Delhi heights and in the Delhi streets. Accordingly, an estate of 3,000 acres, of which nearly two-thirds are uncultivated, has been set apart for the new colony in the Doon. We see that the good people of Landour, the correspondents of the up-country journals, and even the tea planters are alarmed. They anticipate an invasion of Goorkha recruits, who will cover half the Doon, who will shut out European capital, and be pampered into treason. All this is imaginary. Not one new recruit will cross our frontier. The colony will consist solely of the Goorkha pensioners now scattered over the valley, and of the men of the Sirmoor Rifles who were disabled at Delhi. To them at first 1,000 and ultimately 3,000 acres will be assigned. There they will cultivate, and flourish, and raise "boys" to take their place in their corps. As the boys reach the age of sixteen or seventeen they will be drafted into the recruiting depot, and thence into the regiments which require them. If the colony increases, as in these favourable circumstances it will increase, beyond the wants of commanding officers, the tea planters, so far from being ruined by the aliena-

tion of 3,000 acres for military and political purposes, will have a supply of labour at their doors.

The system thus being introduced was the secret of the fidelity of the Madras Army in 1857. To each corps forty pension boys and thirty recruit boys are attached on Rs. 3½ a month. They must be the sons of soldiers in the service. Those not eligible for the ranks are discharged at fourteen years of age, the rest become sepoy at the age of sixteen. Schools, vernacular and English, are kept up, the former of which they are forced to attend; they are drilled in every part of the usual exercise except with the musket, and at the same time live in their own homes, and are subject to family influences. The Russian plan combines agricultural labour with military duty. In Southern Russia alone are 80,000 military colonists, forming the nucleus of the army, and the total number in the whole country is, we believe, twice that amount. As we watch this experiment, so successful in Madras, introduced for the first time into Bengal, to secure soldiers of whom as natives we can only say that they are less an element of weakness and danger than Poorbeahs, we ask if the system would be bad for Europeans, the source of our strength. Shall we ever see the slopes of the Himalayas and the spurs of the Ghats dotted with colonies of old veterans and rosy children acting at once as outposts of strength to our empire, and the nurseries of men for our army?—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE OPINION OF MR. WILSON.—The unexpected death of the Right Hon. James Wilson, the financial member of the Supreme Council of India, will not fail to create a deep impression on the mind of the people of India. The sad tidings conveyed by electric wire throughout the length and breadth of the country will be received with painful satisfaction. The untimely removal of one who, with however good intention, has caused so much dread and perplexity during his short Indian career, will be attributed to a special Providence that watches over the affairs of men. Such a sentiment is by no means confined to the native. The civilised European shares it with the more ignorant and devout Asiatic. Philosophers may protest against and laugh at it, but the fact remains that the mass of the people, insensible to all logic, is governed more by feelings than by abstract reasoning. True statesmanship accepts the logic of facts, and shapes its measures accordingly. The feeling against the author of the Income tax is by no means unnatural, and since the disgraceful disclosures in the Lucknow Court, not altogether unreasonable. The verdict of that tribunal, backed though it may be by the confirmation of the Supreme Government, will not modify the opinion regarding the practical working of the Income-tax. A conviction is fast growing up that the atrocities of Ramdial are the usual results of a measure where higher European agency looks for a maximum of revenue, and the execution falls in the hands of corrupt and irresponsible subordinates. Shall we say that this belief is strengthened when the people imagine that Providence itself has pronounced against the author of the impending calamity by calling him from the scene of his sublimity labours? But will his loss be a gain to the country? That cannot be, unless the pestilential tax be repealed. The Government of India are on their trial. To many the deficit appears to be a mere pretence. The pernicious effect of the tax on society (not in a pecuniary but in a moral point of view) likely to take place has alarmed the public. Imagination conjures up the idea of the worst portion of the society let loose on the meek and the unoffending; rebellion is prophesied, and the natives seriously ask, is the British Raj to end, that our rulers have grown so infatuated? The Government are, we believe, ere this aware that if any resistance break forth, it will have the sympathy, not only of the people of this country but of a good portion of the Europeans. It is urged that Government are not in a position to retrace their steps; the Act XXXII. of 1860 has passed, received the sanction of the

Viceroy, and been partially put in force already. We submit that the Rubicon has not been irretrievably crossed. It is well known that the Tax Act was more the creation of Mr. Wilson than of the Indian Government. He was personally identified with it. All the responsibility lay on his shoulders, and since the passage of arms between him and the Madras Government, he knew that his personal reputation was at stake. He manfully fought his battles. The Government of India generously left him an open field, and promised their hearty co-operation. And now that he has gone, they can enter it, and act to the best of their discretion. No false sentiments of delicacy towards the memory of an individual ought to prevail over the vital interests of millions. It is no time for indulging in maudlin notions of preserving the prestige of Government. They have never set up their claim to infallibility, and would lose nothing by being wiser to-day than what they were yesterday. On the contrary, the Raj would be strengthened, inasmuch as the people would be free from dread and anxiety. Lord Canning has the enviable opportunity of closing his reign by an act that would earn for him the eternal gratitude of India. He has pacified the princes and nobles of the land; let him crown his acts by the blessings of a contented people. Let him inform the English ministry of the actual feelings of the country, and ask for a royal proclamation annulling the Tax Act. Mr. Wilson's Indian career, though short and stormy, and his counsels in one measure highly erroneous, has not been without any benefit to this country. His currency scheme, modified by Sir C. Wood, will, if carried out cautiously, prove a boon to the country. The utilization of the cash balances will bring in a revenue of half a million sterling per annum. He has established a finance department, introduced a system of audit and budget, and formed committees to inquire into the civil and military expenditure. He would have, ere long, reduced to system the chaos of Indian accounts. Unfortunately he was led away by a doctrine that what is right in one country cannot be wrong in another. He cared not to see whether a people were prepared to receive a principle. It was on this rock that his vessel split. We shall not be hard in commenting on the support he gave to the indigo planters to the prejudice of the ryot. He had more than atoned for it in the discussion on the Arms Act, by courageously avowing that he would make no distinction between the white and the coloured races in the eyes of law. All will honour him for his earnestness and perseverance in the cause he deemed right. We shall not forget that he has died in harness, a victim to the overwhelming work devolved upon him. May his successor profit by his experience.—*Rast Guffar*.

GANGS OF POISONERS.—In the Punjab it is reported that cases of poisoning had become so very frequent that the Lieutenant-governor had recommended the appointment of an officer, as in the Thuggee department, to hunt down the gangs of poisoners who were infesting the country. We understand that this recommendation has been sanctioned.

NEPAUL.—A private letter from Nepaul reports that cholera had broken out as bad as it was four years ago, when it was very destructive. The wife of Balarao, brother of the infamous Nana, has been carried off by this epidemic. Cholera has for once been discriminating, and is raging with peculiar violence amongst the rebel chiefs and their followers who have sought refuge in Nepaul. Maharaja Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., has demanded engagements from the family of the infamous Nana, Balarao, and other rebels in Nepaul not to write or speak on the subject of the British Government so long as they remain under his protection. The treaties between the Nepaul and the British Governments are to be renewed.

TO SPORTSMEN.—The *Hurkaru* states that the Muthah is infested with tigers. Government has increased the allowance of the shikaries from 20 to 50 Rs. for the destruction of every tiger.

SUTTEE IN OUDE.—The Lucknow correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing under date the 5th August, says, it will be well to mention the prevalence of suttee in this province; within a few months upwards of half a dozen suttees have taken place; in some of these cases the authorities here have been compelled to award so severe a punishment as imprisonment for life, and fourteen years' transportation. The great epidemic, cholera, has had something to do with all these human sacrifices.

AGRA, August 18.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) hear a great deal about the scarcity of grain and provisions here, and that whole families (native) have been forced to go without food. Atta is selling at 10½ and 11 seers the rupee; but bunneahs will not sell even that without reference to the Kotwal. The civil authorities, though anxious and willing to do anything in their power to alleviate the distress, do not consider themselves called on to interfere. Several boats, laden with thousands of maunds of grain, are on their way up the river, but the sudden rise of the water has delayed them. Children are being offered for sale in the district to anyone who will purchase them. The last sum we heard asked was four rupees eight annas for one. Such a state of things is very fearful to contemplate, and we scarcely know how to account for it. It is commonly said that it is all owing to a combination among the grain dealers, but the civil authorities evidently do not put faith in this idea. Their opinion is that the general distress, though great, is not such as to warrant interference, because the favourable rains and promising crops have given plenty of employment to day-labourers, and the bunneahs will now advance money. The Income-tax could scarcely have been introduced at a more inauspicious and inopportune time, coming as it does upon those whose small incomes will make it very severely felt. Had we a representative Government, or was there a system of any kind by which the real state of the country in parts remote from the seat of Government could be made known to those who hold the reins of the executive administration in their hands, we might hope for some alleviation, and some kind of adaptation of administrative measures to the existing wants of the country and the population—but there is none.

MURREE, August 2.—One of the most valuable frontier officers had a narrow escape with his life this morning, and his friends feel that an interposition of Providence ought to be acknowledged in the occurrence. As Colonel Lumsden was attending the ball practice, a khulassee made a sudden rush at a native officer's sword, and then struck with great force at Colonel Lumsden's head, which, however, he fortunately missed, but inflicted a severe wound on his left arm just above the elbow. He had not time to repeat the blow, for another native officer standing by struck at the man, and some one else got the sword from him, though not without having his own hand cut in the effort. The sepoy then rushed at the Khulassee and belaboured him with the butt-ends of their muskets. The bone does not appear to be injured, but had the sword been sharper, the consequences would have been serious. It is difficult to tell what could have prompted the mad deed; the man is as yet too drunk to give anything like an intelligent account of himself. He is a common down-country coolie, and Lumsden does not know that he has ever punished the man, or given him any cause for dissatisfaction or complaint.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

LANDOUR, August 9.—We are getting most favourably through our rains as yet. The last half of July we had some very heavy falls of rain, and a good deal of gloomy, foggy weather, but it has been unusually fine for August, generally the most disagreeable month of the rains. For the last week we have had not more than one good shower on an average during the day, and two days without any rain, and between the falls bright intervals of sunshine, and very little of the everlasting fog we had last year at this time.

We have, also, for more than three weeks enjoyed almost an immunity from thunder-storms, generally so heavy in the hills in July and August, nothing but an occasional roll of distant thunder being heard. The fall of rain up to this has been, however, very good, and up to the average; 45 inches having fallen since the 26th of June. This has been a very quiet season so far, nothing going on but an occasional ball at the club, with the exception of marriages, which have been more than usually numerous; six having already taken place since March, and four more on the *tapis*; this place is still far from full, several good houses being still unoccupied, and likely to remain so; while one good house, which has always been hitherto taken, has been let by the owner as a barrack for the troops, for want of a tenant. Notwithstanding the good rains we are having, and which have extended to the Roorkee and Saharunpore districts, whence we are entirely supplied, the price of grain still keeps up unusually high, almost as high as last month, when famine was staring the North-west Provinces in the face, and which the rains came just in the nick of time to avert; but the rascally bunniahs are never satisfied. If want of rain was the pretext before, they are just as likely to keep up their prices on the score of too much now, as I have often known to be the case.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BAREILLY, August 6.—These are sad times, and there is much work for officials, which I hope will be done in good faith, and with good spirit. The clouds, though threatening, have not, since I last wrote, favoured us with anything like a good or heavy shower; and the evils consequent on this you may more readily conceive than I describe. The prices of provisions are daily rising, and have, I believe, risen to famine rates, grain selling for nine or ten seers for the rupee. The city, I am told, affords a sad spectacle of misery and distress. The old and decrepid, as well as the young and helpless, are burdens too weighty for those on whom they have hitherto been dependent; and the struggle between natural affection and unavoidable poverty and helplessness awakens most painfully our feelings of philanthropy and benevolence. My servant, who has just been to the city, tells me the following touching tale:—Two old women, who are just barely able to move about, were forced out of the hovels which had hitherto sheltered them by their own offspring, who found it impossible to support and maintain them. To our officials I would say, be up and doing. If famine itself has not made its appearance, there are unmistakeable indications of its rapid strides towards the province of Rohilkund. The local Government, anticipating distress, have not been remiss in issuing instructions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor and the destitute; and now that the evil days have set in, I trust our officials will set heart and hand to work. Report has it that there is an abundance of grain in store, and the want of rain, however fatal to the crops, does not wholly account for the rapid rise in the price of provisions. Grain has been and continues to be exported in large quantities to some great mart in the vicinity, and the result of this, combined with the unfavourable season, has been the rise of the price of provisions in this district, higher than it is at present in any other district of the North-West. Our officials must not keep aloof nor appear indifferent. A little bustling, a little interference, open manifestations of sympathy for the poor and destitute, angry looks and angry words to the Bunyas, should be the policy adopted. Our police here need a little looking after, and I believe our magistrate only requires to be informed of their insolence and overbearing to bring them to their senses. A lady and a gentleman with two children were on their way to the city mounted on an elephant, and had scarcely advanced a few yards on the main road, when some police stopped the elephant and insolently ordered the driver to turn back, as there were orders strictly prohibiting elephants from passing through the main street. The driver turned to return, when a whole posse of the police surrounded the elephant and insisted on its

being driven to the Kotwalle, and in spite of the gentleman's remonstrances they took the animal *vi et armis* in that direction, of course not before one of the policemen had struck the elephant, and alarmed the lady and children. The case is to come before the magistrate, who, I trust, in deciding the case will give full consideration to the humiliation and mortification to which the complainant was exposed, the arbitrary assumption of authority by the Kotwal, not losing sight of the cheek of the man who struck the elephant, and endangered the lives of those mounted on the animal. I expect to be furnished with particulars of the case. Our magistrate, who is entitled to credit for great improvements in the city, and who has paid some attention to the public garden here, availing himself of the assistance of a gentleman who has a taste for gardening and a fair knowledge of botany, should look to the drainage of the station, which appears to have been entirely lost sight of.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE MODEL C. IN C.—We (*Hurkaru*) have discovered the reason of the sudden call for Income-tax on the July salaries. Sir Hugh Rose cannot go up to Barrackpore, eighteen miles, with his own carriage and horses, as other people do, but he must have a steamer placed at his disposal. Well, a day or two ago the steamer had all steam up and was ready to start at the appointed hour, when his Excellency sent down to the ghat to ask whether she could wait half an hour or so, as he was detained by important matters of State. It was replied that as the tide was rising it would not matter much, and the additional time could easily be granted. So the steamer waited for half an hour, and then for another half hour, but when the third half hour had nearly expired, a palkee was seen approaching, which on arrival at the ghat disgorged—Sir Hugh Rose's cook. That functionary proceeded on board and told the lowly-bowing captain that his Excellency had changed his mind and was to go by land, but that the steamer was immediately to weigh anchor and carry to the suburban palace himself, his Excellency's cook, which the steamer did, and in the words of a vulgar but expressive song, "that's the way the money goes, pop goes the weasel."

DEATH OF "MRS. DEACLE."—It is with regret that the *Mofussilite* records the death of a lady, Mrs. Andrews, who, for 19 years, has been known to the public of India as "Mrs. Deacle," albeit she was the wife of an officer in the Bengal army. In private life Mrs. Deacle was a kind, courteous, and charitable woman, whose purse and professional services were always at the command of any person in real distress. In Calcutta, where she first appeared upon the Indian boards, this intimation of her demise will cause some sorrow to those who, like ourselves, knew her in the plenitude of her beauty and ability; and at Bombay, where she never failed to attract large audiences, this feeling, we are satisfied, will be shared.

SIMLA, August 7.—The annexed appeared in the *Simla Advertiser* of the 4th current:—"At a public meeting, held at the Assembly Rooms, on Monday, the 30th July, 1860, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—That, in the absence of any immediate local organised protection for the Christian inhabitants of Simla, on which reliance can be placed, this meeting resolves that a petition be presented to his honour the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, showing that there are, besides the covenanted and uncovenanted services, upwards of sixty non-official residents at Simla, and requesting that they may be allowed to form themselves into a volunteer rifle company, for self-defence, on any emergency, and in furtherance of the declared intention of his honour, to order the immediate construction of fortified places of refuge for Europeans and Eurasians at all the non-military stations in the Punjab, and Cis-Sutlej territories. (Signed) S. B. GOAD, Major, Chairman. With reference to the above.—Those directly interested in the movement, or sympathising with the position of their fellow-countrymen at Simla, where families are so often without protection, are

earnestly invited to add the weight of their influence and co-operation to the proposed petition, by sending in their names and suggestions to the secretary, or to append their signatures to a memorial which will be placed in the reading-room on Wednesday next, the 8th instant. HENRY T. TAPP, Hon. Secretary. Simla, 4th August, 1860.—It is refreshing to see Englishmen at length awaking to a sense of their duty, and I most devoutly hope that our little sanatorium may be the first to set so good an example, and that it will be universally followed. The para. referring to some fortified places of refuge, is highly important, and should be carried out at once. The establishment of a rifle company will do a vast deal of good, if it does no more than teach the surly impertinent looking followers of Mahomet that they will not 'catch the weasel asleep again.'"

LAHORE, August 9.—There is but little news stirring here; the weather is delightfully cool, we have had several very heavy falls of rain, and scarcely a day passes that we do not have a smart shower or two; the rain was sadly wanted, provisions, grain, &c., had risen to very high prices, but are now considerably reduced. The railway subordinate, Mr. Dalley, who in a quarrel shot one of his comrades (Mr. Fulmore), will shortly be sent to Calcutta to undergo trial in the Supreme Court, charged, I believe, with felony. The railway works, notwithstanding the dissensions which have so unhappily arisen among the higher officials, are proceeding steadily, and if, as is expected, the locomotives arrive during the cold season, there is every probability of the Lahore and Amritsur line being opened early next year.

MR. COURT, the magistrate of Allahabad, has been summoned to Calcutta by the Governor-general, for the purpose, it is understood, of giving his advice on the best method of levying the Income-tax on the commercial and agricultural classes of the community. Mr. Court is one of the oldest district officers of the North-West Provinces, and has always had the reputation of being a thoroughly sensible and practical working man.

PUNJABEE PROSELYTES.—Four men, one woman, and two children of the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers) have been baptised by the Rev. R. Clarke at Khairabad, on the Indus. More are likely to apply for baptism, and the Christian congregation is now so large that Mr. Clarke is thinking of a place of worship for them.

KISHNAGUR, August 5.—The ryots are entirely repudiating the payment of rents, and with heavy lot payments before us, I cannot conceive what is to be done with such an overwhelming number of cases in hand; the idea of applying to the collector is perfectly ridiculous. The Government machinery is a regular farce, and far worse than useless, as there are so many quibbles and obstacles thrown in the way that it is more than probable one's case is dismissed, or one's servants get into a scrape, thus making matters doubly bad. Then, again, with the whole country against one, what on earth is a man to do for witnesses. It is to be recollected that until within the last few months contracts between the landholders and ryots have been for the most part in good faith; and from our seldom or never having had to resort to the Courts, our servants are not up to all the intricacies necessary to carry on cases properly; and even if they were, where are the Courts? There can be no doubt that this has now become a war of race. The Eden perwanah was taken advantage of in February and March last by the British Indian Association to raise such a combination amongst the ryots of Lower Bengal (and which I have no doubt is fast spreading like wildfire to Behar and other districts) that the Income-tax will meet with the same organized opposition and paralyse the hands of Government. The Bengalees are a cunning race, and work in the dark like moles; and their outcry against planters is all bosh to hide their real views; this our blind Government will not see. A zemindar close to this is sending emissaries over the districts, and openly holding

darbar at his house and inciting ryots to combine and pay no rents to indigo planters, telling them it will take the planters three years to get a decree against them. I suppose this is another case of oppression in the rampant Anglo-Saxon asking for any rents at all from his innocent lambs of ryots. Unless Act 10 of 1859 (particularly sec. 11) is repealed, in three or four years every zemindaree in Bengal will go to the hammer, and as for the small zemindars, I give them six months for their zemindarees to be sold. The ridiculous attempts at legislation we have lately had might do very well in Utopia, but certainly will not answer with the lying litigious ryot of Bengal.—*Englishman*.

BRIGADIER COLIN TROUP, now in command at Mooltan, will succeed to the Bareilly brigade, as Brigadier Milman proceeds with his regiment, the 37th foot, to England. In all probability a Queen's officer will be appointed to that at Mooltan.

THE GANGES CANAL.—It has been rumoured for some time that the Ganges canal, upon which so many millions have been expended, has proved a complete failure. The *Hurkaru* hears that the canal has been emptied, the current having been found too rapid, and that it has cut holes in its bed fifty feet deep. We should be glad to learn from our contemporaries, or some of our readers in the North-West, how the matter really stands. Concealment can do no good, and there need be little fear that the desire to hang somebody for the failure will be gratified.

A CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT.—The State Secretary has approved of the grant of land in Dehra Doon to Major Rind, of the Invalids, who is endeavouring to locate a village of native Christians. The State Secretary is desirous of hearing how the experiment succeeds.

MURRAY'S JAT HORSE.—We are glad to learn that all idea of disbanding Murray's Jat Horse has been relinquished. We are no great admirers of native cavalry; but it would have been singular if a corps, whose constitution offers such unusual guarantees for loyalty as the Jat Horse, and whose short history has abundantly proved its serviceableness had been selected for suppression.

MR. J. J. HARVEY, sub-treasurer, is to be appointed commissioner for the Income-tax. The separate Bengal accountant's office is to be amalgamated with the accountant-general's office, and Mr. White, uncovenanted assistant, is to be placed in charge of the new office.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS IN OUDE.—The *Oude Gazette* has heard that the compensation claims registered and passed by Colonel Barrow, c.b., and now being paid by Mr. Bickers, the officer in charge of the Treasury in that city, amount to above 6,92,000 Rupees. There are about 450 claimants for Oude.

A ROYAL SPENDTHRIFT.—The lavish expenditure of the King of Oude has attracted the attention of the Government. He makes no provision for his family, and wastes his income in a very spendthrift manner. As his income is only for life, the burden of providing for his successors and family will fall on Government, if he continues to squander his means as he now does. The question is under consideration, and the necessity for a reform presses itself on the attention of the authorities.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6. William Cole Fottill, Liverpool; Voyager, Banks, Mauritius; Sir John Mandeville, Knight, Liverpool; Rajmahal, Roddick, Liverpool; Pocahontas, Woodness, Boston; Amelia, Burton, Madras; Ruben, Panger, —. 9. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; Pearl, Thompson, Port Louis.—10. John Masterman, Westfild, London; Western Star, Owler, Boston; Austea, Nickles, Liverpool; Balie Nicol Jarvie, Motley, Madras.—11. Alert, Price, Singapore; Samuel Appleton, Freeman, Penang; Bengal, Ross, Bourbon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Burmah.—Mr. and Mrs. Weyn and child, Mr. Atkinson, Miss Frances, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Dannithorne, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and three children. Per Pearl.—Mrs. Thompson and two children. Per John Masterman.—E. J. Milner, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, August 9, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell	Buy
Public Works, 5 per cent.	3 8 to 3 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	17 12 to 17 8	
Dit do, 5 do.	3 0 to 3 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	20 4 to 13 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	2 4 to 2 8	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 3/4
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2 to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navv Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	500	75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	75
5 ditto ditto	100	88
5 1/2 ditto ditto	100	95
New Treasury Bills	100	95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	595 1/2 to 597 1/2
Agra Bank	500	630 to 660
Delhi Bank	500	Nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1490 to 1500
Ganges Company	500	590 to 600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1625 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	600
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	72 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 575
Calcutta Docking Company	700	875 to 900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	200	390 to 400
East-India Railway Company	20	par.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	70 par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 5
Doubloons	32 8 to 32 10	
Madras Gold Mohurs	15 2 to 15 0	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 14 to 22 0	
New Gold Mohurs	15 2 to 15 3	
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	14 8 to 15 0	
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	106 0 to 106 4	
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 2 2	0 to 2 2 8
Mexican do.	222 8 to 223 0	

FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. to £3. 7s.
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d.

MADRAS.

THREE OR ONE?

In 1823, just as the Marquis of Hastings was leaving India, the Rajah of Arracan was engaged in murdering British sepoy, expelling them from British territory and laying claim to Eastern Bengal on behalf of the King of Ava. Years of insolence and insult had to be avenged, and early in 1824 Sir Archibald Campbell began the first Burmese War. The military operations which he conducted stretched along the whole extent of coast from Tenasserim to Arracan, while a British force was busily engaged from Rangoon to Chittagong. Not till the whole coast was subjugated and our army was within four days' march of the capital of the Burmese empire was a treaty signed at Yandaboo. All claims on the part of the King of Ava to Assam, Cachar, and our eastern districts, were for ever given up, and the two provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim were surrendered to their conquerors. The territories thus ceded were little else than belts of jungle from which malaria and wild beasts drove man in terror. They contained no great rivers, their coasts were rendered valuable by no safe harbours, they were surrounded on three sides by the possessions of the native court. Worse than this, they were separated from each other by the rich valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sitang, from the capital of which ancient kings had ruled the wide extent of Burmah ere the baseborn Alompra gave Ava the permanent predominance. No cessions could have been more unpromising than these al-

most unpeopled wastes, rich in nothing but mineral wealth and a virgin soil. Yet British enterprise redeemed them from the swamp and the jungle, recalled to Arracan the trade which of old flowed to and from Ava through the Aeng Pass, caused grain to wave where the tiger had roamed, created an external trade which is yet in its infancy, turned useless forests into the material of imperial navies, and in twenty years quadrupled the extent, the wealth and the comfort of the population.

After a quarter of a century of peace an avenging army once more sacked Rangoon, and again the Court of Ava had to pay the penalty of ignorant insolence. The whole of the north and south coast had been ceded in the first war. It only remained to receive Pegu, the ancestral province of Burmah, which a new dynasty had grievously oppressed and neglected. The acquisition of this not only became to us a source of new wealth, and to its peasants the charter of new rights, but it connected Arracan and Tenasserim, it gave us the full sweep of the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, it enabled us to command every river and to hem in the Burmese within their central provinces; it made us, in fact, the door-keepers of his golden-footed Majesty's Palace. In the first war the distance between Arracan and Tenasserim rendered two different governing establishments necessary, and in a short time two slightly different systems of administration and codes of judicial procedure were in operation. When Pegu was annexed, a third official establishment and system of law and rule were introduced suitable to our new subjects. While our conquests in Burmah were consolidated by the last war and our land and sea frontiers rendered continuous, the provinces still remained separate in every other respect, though each inferior in everything but area to a third class district in Hindostan. And so they have continued till financial difficulties, military reform, and civil improvement have forced on Government the question—shall British Burmah consist as now of three separate Commissionerships or be merged into one? As reforms must be carried out in any case, this question first of all demands settlement.

We believe the time has come when it is necessary to amalgamate not only Tenasserim and Pegu, but also Arracan in one great eastern dependency, which should ultimately include, if not the whole of Chittagong, those districts of it which are not under the Regulations. The one argument against such amalgamation is the extent of territory and distance of jurisdiction. The whole area would be 80,000 miles, with a length of coast above 1,000 miles. But this difficulty is one to be overcome, not by three separate and independent commissioners, but by a sufficiently numerous body of inferior officials adapted to the necessities of the country. It would, moreover, be removed by the completion of the roads which were suspended in 1857, and of the telegraphic system which will shortly be perfected, and by the extension of steam communication which the growing trade of the coast necessitates. The question of distance settled, every other consideration is in favour of that amalgamation which Lord Dalhousie contemplated and Mr. Ricketts urged. It should be made, as it can be made, on the basis of no increase to the civil charges. It will most certainly result in the diminution of the present wasteful military expenditure by the substitution of a well organised and firmly centralised system of police for the Madras regiments. One European regiment and a few battalions of military police will hold the whole of British Burmah against the most formidable force of Burmese until reinforced from Calcutta, as with the telegraph they could be in a week. The people of the three provinces are all homogeneous. They are Indo-Chinese, and consist of the four families of Mughls, Talayns, Karens, and Burmese. Of these we have delivered the first three from the oppression of the last, and have made one a Christian nation. We are sure of their allegiance. They all form a race totally distinct from our other Asiatic subjects, and yet so differ from each other

that they are as little likely to coalesce against us as a Madras regiment. Three of them, with a slight admixture of Christian Karens, would form admirable police corps. Their language, customs, religious usages are the same. The adoption of a special code for Pegu has made their laws different, so that they are all insulated. But the Pegu code is so simple, so embodies the local usages of the people, so combines sound justice with simple procedure, that it would be a boon to the sister provinces gradually to assimilate their regulations with it. The existing anomaly is a hardship to all traders who have dealings with the three ports of Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein. The provinces have arrived at that stage when it is essential to separate the judicial and executive functions of the officials. The late trial of Captain Grant is conclusive as to the necessity of this.

With a judicial commissioner, as in the Punjab and Oude, to relieve the Commissioner of that branch of his duties; with a financial secretary to fit in to the new revenue system at Calcutta; with the Public Works, Marine, Telegraph, and Post Office departments centralised and the revenue customs and general administration assimilated; with one will directing every official and carrying out a uniform policy, British Burmah would, we believe, enter on a career of prosperity which she can never hope to attain so long as she is broken up into separate provinces. The Queen of Great Britain would then be worthily represented in the Court of Ava by a chief commissioner, not of a small district, but of a great province. The interests of the European merchants would be better secured by a uniform administration and fixed usages. The creation of Recorders' or Small Cause Courts in the three ports, and the occasional visits of judges on circuit from the high court in Calcutta, would secure those civil facilities and that criminal justice without which European capital will take wings to itself and flee away. At present the revenue of the three provinces is nearly seventy-five lakhs of rupees. The single district of Rangoon alone yields upwards of twenty-two lakhs. Why, then, should a commissioner be paid to raise twelve and a-half lakhs, which is the yield of Moulmein, or six and a half, which is the revenue of Arracan? Of the sum of Rs. 11,700 at present spent per month on the three commissioners and their establishments, assign Rs. 3,000 to a judicial commissioner and quite enough will remain for the chief commissioner and his establishment, and for a financial secretary.

We submit that every consideration of military defence, administrative efficiency, and financial economy, is in favour of the amalgamation of Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim into the one great province of British Burmah. A few years more, when commerce recovers its elasticity, and the rice market of China is opened; when free trade and good roads unclog to us the frontiers of Burmah and Siam, if not of China; when all the Karens are Christianised, and the hills over which wild tribes now roam are dotted with the villages of peaceful peasants; when the population is doubled and the trade of the ports ten instead of five millions, a Lieutenant-governor shall rule in Rangoon, no longer a city of wood, and it may be, dictate terms to the court of Ava or the Mandarins of Yunnan.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.—The following is an extract from a despatch, dated 30th April, 1860, from the Secretary of State to the Government of India:—"The resolution of the Lieutenant-governor, rendering the passing of an examination in the vernacular a necessary condition of continuing in employment as an inspector of schools, will put an end to the manifest absurdity of an officer being charged with the supervision and inspection of vernacular schools, who is altogether ignorant of the language in which the business of the school is carried on. The rule is in accordance with the instructions conveyed in

paragraph three of my despatch dated 22nd December, No. 22, 1859, and I have to direct that it be communicated to the other presidencies, in order that if there are in them any officers in the department of education, who are unacquainted with the vernacular, they may be called on to undergo a similar examination." The Director of Public Instruction was requested by the Madras Government on the 9th July to give effect to the order contained in this despatch.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.—The Madras Government have made a public apology to Mr. James Ochterlony, a coffee planter in the Wynad district. Sir Charles Trevelyan had determined that a tax should be levied on the cultivation and not on the extent of land held by grantees. It was objected that this would encourage speculators to buy up large tracts of forest land and so keep real planters out, and lead to land-jobbing. In an official paper Mr. Bourdillon, the secretary to Government, cited Mr. Ochterlony as an instance of a land-jobber. Mr. Ochterlony shows that he holds only 7,000 acres, of which a large portion is not fit for coffee; of the balance 2,800 acres are set aside for coffee, and 1,000 acres are under cultivation. Government has published Mr. Ochterlony's letter with their apology.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.—When almost too late the Madras Government has arrested the works of the Madras Irrigation Company. Now that Arthur Cotton has gone, Col. Lawford, the Government engineer, objects to the Company's schemes, on the ground of the bad sanitary effect of extensive irrigation; of the plans being far too extensive in comparison with the population to be remunerative; and that irrigation and navigation in combination are impossible. The plans of the company are vast—to construct the Maury tank in Mysore by which to irrigate one and a quarter millions of acres in Mysore, Bellary, and Kurnool, to make a navigation canal from the Toombuddra to the Krishna, to render the Pennair navigable, and to unite it with the East Coast Canal. A decision rests with the Secretary of State. Interest on the Company's capital is guaranteed, so that the shareholders will be indifferent to delay.

HYDERABAD, July 25.—This Government, which had given up all expectation of receiving any boon from the English Government, has been agreeably surprised by the restoration to it of Raichore and Darashew, two of the assigned districts, and of Shorapoor, which was captured by the English during the convulsions from its rebel Zemindar, the whole yielding a revenue of fourteen lakhs Company's rupees, equal to eighteen lakhs of Hyderabad rupees a year. This is a sufficient and generous recompense to the Nizam's Government for its fidelity to its alliance, and, what is more, I believe it to be satisfactory to the members of the Government. If this cession be allowed to pass in its integrity into the hands of the Minister, we may expect to find order restored to the finances, and the debts of the Government gradually discharged; but as it is quite impossible that perverse actions should not occasionally invade the system for good, which (though not often) sometimes obtains in a Native Government, and is now conspicuous in all things in the Nizam's Government in which the Minister is permitted to exercise uninterrupted authority, the English Government would do more good by looking to the prevention of these than it will have done even by the recompense it has made to the Nizam. Besides the above gift the Nizam will be presented with British manufactures to the amount of a lakh of rupees. The Minister, Mookhtar-ool-moolk, is highly extolled for his conduct, the English Government in express terms acknowledging gratitude to him for his services. Let this not be forgotten by it in the day of his need, if that ever come. He is to be presented similarly with British manufactures to the amount of thirty thousand rupees. Shums-ool-oomrah will be presented with a similar gift, but the reason assigned for it as given me is not comprehensible. Shums-ool-oomrah is complimented for having, though at the head of a large force, remained quiet (*sakit*) during the rebellion. I

give you this account, though I do not believe it, for I may possibly not obtain any other version. No new treaty is to be made; then I presume the new arrangements will be entered upon the old treaty in clauses. The subsidiary arrangements are that the English Government gives up its debt of fifty-five lakhs of rupees, and the Nizam's on its part, asks for no account of the management of the assigned districts. There is to be besides an interchange of certain talooks and towns to clear away the intermixture of the assigned country with the Nizam's, which had not been provided against by the treaty of 1853. The gift of the British Government to the Nizam is generous. It retains only as much country as will cover by its revenues the charge of the contingent. Query, the net charge? If so, the supernumerary expenses will be defrayed by it, and this cannot be inconsiderable. The English Government has asked and obtained from the Nizam the cession of a small tract of land on the Godavery, giving a revenue of twenty thousand rupees a year. —*Englishman*.

THE MILD HINDOO AGAIN.—We (*Bangalore Herald*) have seen a letter from the Neilgherries to a friend at this station, which contains a sad piece of intelligence. The wife of the Band Sergeant of the Rifles, and niece of Mr. Dawson, came from Jackatallah to Ootacamund on a visit; and on her return on horseback alone she was met by some ruffian fellows, taken from her horse, and tied with her back to a tree, where she was found by some of her friends in a most deplorable state. She was, when the letter was despatched, in a dying state. In a subsequent missive she is reported dead. It is said one of the men is in custody, and we sincerely hope the others will speedily be discovered and punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

TEGU AND TENASSERIM PROVINCES.—The formation of a distinct geological survey party for the Pegu and Tenasserim provinces has been sanctioned by Government at a monthly cost of 1,500 rupees. The State prisoners at Rangoon, the King of Delhi and his coadjutors, cost 631-7-6 rupees monthly, besides an allowance of 200 rupees to the officer who looks after them.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, August 14, 1860.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 04
Credit, to 6 months'	2 04
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 0
" " " 3 do.	1 11 1/2
" " " 1 do.	1 11 1/2
" " " Sight	1 11 1/2
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	1/2 per cent. pm.
Do. on Bombay	1/2 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

54 per cent. Loan	1859 .. 3 to 3 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 .. 1 1/2 to 2 dis.
4 per cent.	1852-53 ..)
"	1855-56 ..) 16 dis.
"	1852-53 ..)
"	1854-55 ..)
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds	1/2 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8 prem.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 54 per cent. Promissory Notes	98 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do.	80 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do.	93 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	80 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. do.	— per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do.	96 per ct.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £3.

BOMBAY.

WHAT IS THE INDIAN NAVY?

The Indian navy is a small collection of ships and steamers employed between the two extreme points of the Persian Gulf and the Chinese waters, centering at Bombay as their headquarters. The service on board these ships is performed by men holding commissions as naval officers, and whose circumstances are supposed to resemble those of officers in the royal navy, their rank being similar, and their pay adjusted so as to render the advantages, taking the differences of climate and situation as to expense into consideration, pretty nearly equal in both. This is doubtless the general impression at home; and as the officers in the smaller service number amongst them men equal in science, enterprise, bravery, and all the other requisites of an efficient servant of the Crown, to the most distinguished men in the royal navy,—the impression that they are upon the whole equally remunerated, certainly ought to be the true one. This little service, at the present day, numbers some adventurous and world-known explorers, whose energy in the dangerous heat and parched plains of Africa may be held to equal that displayed by a few from amongst a much larger service, amid the no less deadly regions of the Northern Seas.

Let us now inquire into the truth or otherwise of the idea that equal justice is done to the two services. A correspondent thus puts the case of two brothers, the elder of whom enters the Indian, and the younger the Royal navy. The elder boy was eager to go to sea; and his parents, thinking probably of the magnificence of the "gorgeous East," at once made inquiries at the India-house. But in that stately establishment the Company's naval service was scarcely recognised, and little known; and the officials kept the inquiring papa and anxious mother in the dark respecting it, parrying their attempts to elicit information with some such general remark as, "the young gentleman will probably be a lieutenant in four or five years," and representing that a midshipman commences his career on more than double the pay he would receive in the Royal navy. The father, at hazard, sends his son to Bombay, and considers him provided for. But is he so? The lad soon discovers that his Rs. 50 of monthly pay, after deducting fund and mess subscriptions, will barely suffice to keep him in clothes; and the problem, how he is to clothe his growing person, and keep out of debt, is soon solved by being found insoluble. The Indian midshipman likewise discovers, to his extreme disgust, that a few steamers, two or three sailing vessels of war, and one or two surveying ships, form the whole of what is grandiloquently termed a "navy." His younger brother in the meanwhile enters the Royal service, and although in no way superior in education or in talent, yet what with his chances in the Crimea, or in the Baltic, or China seas, attains in twenty-one years the rank of post captain and the honours of a C.B.

The unfortunate elder one still plods on, a lieutenant of fourteen years' standing, making what head he may against a climate which sends him home on sick-leave, if he can afford it; and if not—to his grave. And his pay is so small that he cannot afford it, unless by borrowing the necessary funds. The "Royal" officer, in the same unhealthy seas, which he is rarely called to visit, has his allowances increased to more than the amount of those enjoyed by his Indian equal in rank, who has borne the burden and heat of the day. Numberless other instances might be given of the difference between the circumstances of officers in the two services. The commander of a Royal ship is allowed freight on Government treasure, while the Indian captain has none. On private treasure the proportion of freight allowed to the latter is so small as not even to balance the risk he is obliged individually to bear. The shore allowances of an Indian naval officer are also shamefully inadequate to his expenses. In short, the whole subject of the pay and promotion of

the service is one requiring immediate and thorough revision.

Amalgamation, to which the Indian army is so averse, is what the Indian navy looks forward to with hope. We have heard a great deal in the last two or three years of the grievances of this and that branch of the service, and of that other one; but we doubt if amongst them all they can make out a case more urgently demanding relief. But one feeling pervades the Indian navy; and the discipline and efficiency of the service under discouragements so profound, are equally honourable and marvellous. A sailor is not easily induced to take up the pen, but we do earnestly invite the officers of the Indian navy to make an appeal to public opinion through our columns. Let the service either be amalgamated with the Royal navy, or put upon a footing of equality therewith. The suspense in which its officers at present stand ought not to be permitted to continue. The position and circumstances of the Indian navy would have demoralized any body of men in whom the sense of duty was not unusually strong, years ago, and we cannot but be conscious of some indignation that Royal officers have been content, year after year, to command this gallant and distinguished little service, without an effort to secure for it the status and the consideration to which it is entitled, and which we take the liberty to add must be accorded it.—*Bombay Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAO DAISSULJEE, Rao of Cutch, who died on the 26th July, was one of the most respectable of the native princes of India, and the Supreme Government have lost in him a faithful ally. In the Scinde, Punjab and Affghan campaigns, and lastly in the Indian mutiny, this prince rendered us important and hearty service, and we are glad to find the Crown has testified its sense of these services by remitting the tribute of two lakhs per annum hitherto exacted from this little kingdom. His Highness Rao Daissuljee was born in 1817, and succeeded to the *Gaddee* at the early age of four years, in pursuance of the treaty made between his father, the late Rao Bharmaljee, and the British Government. A regency was appointed to manage the kingdom during his minority, which ended upon the young prince attaining his seventeenth year, in 1836. For many years he conducted the affairs of State with such vigour and prudence as to win the esteem of the Supreme Government and the regard of his subjects. The province was visited by no less than three famines during his reign, but the Rao had the credit of having humanely exerted himself to the utmost to alleviate the distress of his subjects therein. It was under Rao Daissuljee again that the practices of suttee and infanticide were suppressed, and the slave trade, for which Cutch was formerly notorious. To facilitate commerce, and develop the resources of his country, he abolished transit duties in the province, and constructed the road between Mandavee and Bhooj, spending also a large sum upon the pier at Toona Bunder. He opened a public school at Bhooj for the education of the young, and founded a hospital for the sick there also. Rao Daissuljee had the advantage of an education superintended by an English clergyman. The royal family of Cutch is a branch of the Jhareejah Rajpoots. The prince leaves five widows and three children (two sons and a daughter) surviving, and is succeeded on the *Musnud* by his elder son, Balooobha, under the title and designation of His Highness the Rao Pragmuljee, whose installation took place on Saturday morning, the 28th July, in the presence of Colonel Trevelyan, the resident, and several other European officers. The ceremony was as follows:—A royal tent was pitched opposite the chief entrance to the palace, in which was a simple bench, where the young prince early in the morning came and seated himself. A *mattung* (i.e. low caste priest) then entered the tent, and wounding one of his fingers with a knife, touched the lad's forehead with the blood, and stuck thereon a dozen pearls. The ceremony is called

Teela, the common people performing it with a red paint (*kunkoo*), and a few grains of rice for pearls. The air was now rent with the clanging of wild native music. A shoemaker holds the State umbrella over the prince's head, while a Rajpoot (*Seedhal*) waves the *Chunmer* (or gold handled fly fan) over him. The Rajpoot now folded a turban of country cloth round the young man's head, when he rose and proceeded to the temple of Lukshmee Narayan, where he seated himself for half an hour upon a couple of mattresses spread upon a cot for a throne, to remind the prince it would seem of the lowly pretensions of his fathers in the far back time. He was now presented with the *Uperna*, or cloth of gold, in which, after robing himself, he went to the royal mint, where he took his stand upon a heap of uncoined money and ordered some pieces to be forthwith struck in his name. An incident in this part of the scene is worth noting. The Cutch coinage has hitherto borne on the reverse side the superscription of the Mogul sovereign of Delhi. On the present occasion this gave place to the superscription of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of India, whose name the Cutch money will henceforth bear; the name of Rao Shree Pragmuljee was on the other side. From the mint the prince proceeded to the temple of Ashapoor, whence he returned to the palace, and robing himself very richly, entered the apartment known as the palace of glasses (*Aeenamehal*) and held his first *darbar* to be received and recognised by his nobles as their sovereign. The *darbar* was attended by Colonel Trevelyan and several other officers. Colonel Trevelyan presented His Highness with a *Khillat* valued at Rs. 5,000 on the part of the Supreme Government, congratulating him upon his accession to the throne of his royal fathers. The Mahajuns and Karbarees then presented their *Nuzuranas*, and the *darbar* broke up.—*Bombay Times*.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, POONA.—The adjourned meeting of this institution assembled at the Mess-room of H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. L. I. at Poona on the 21st August, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of the 21st July, and it affords us great pleasure to be enabled to state that "The United Service Institution of Western India" is now an accomplished fact. The meeting was very well attended, and amongst those present we observed His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Honourable W. E. Frere, Commodore Wellesley, R.N., Major General Hale, Col. Lacy, Mr. D. Davidson, C.S., Col. Kirby, Col. Skinner, Col. Phayre, Col. Shute, Col. Buchanan, Col. Evans, Col. Grimes, Col. Stewart, Captain Hill, Dr. Turner, Captain Ker, Captain Francis, Rev. F. Gell, Col. Somerset, Col. FitzWygram, Col. Forster, Professor McDougall, Professor Draper, Mr. H. Coke, Major Stock, Major Wray, Col. Goodfellow, Captain McDonald, Captain Bythell, Col. Munbee, Major Wray, Captain G. Davison, Lieutenant R. T. Thompson, Lieutenant Young, Captain Eveyard, Major Schneider, Dr. Inglis, Dr. Maitland, Capt. Hill Wallace, Capt. Cowper, (engineers), Capt. Murray, &c. &c. After considerable discussion, three rupees per mensem was fixed as the subscription for resident members in Poona, and one rupee per mensem, or rupees 12 per annum, for non-resident members. The committee trust that these rates will secure the support of the great body of the united services at all stations in Western India. They propose that non-resident subscribers who come temporarily to Poona for less than three months shall have all the privileges of residents. Not the least interesting feature of the meeting was that on the list being sent round, donations to the amount of 3,280 rupees were subscribed on the spot, showing that the interest taken in the foundation of the institution on a firm basis is a genuine one.

NEW BARRISTERS.—The Bombay bar has received an accession of two more members by the arrival of Mr. John Philip Green and Mr. John Dunbar, by the last steamer from England. They took their usual oaths of admission on the 13th August before the judges of the Supreme Court.

DEATHS IN BOMBAY IN 1859-60.—A weekly contemporary has been at the trouble to find out the total number of deaths in the island of Bombay during the last year from the official mortuary returns. The total mortality during the year was slightly in excess of that of the preceding one, being 14,209, against 14,113 of the last year. The mean average of the last eleven years is 14,730. On an average, therefore, the mortality each day during the last year was nearly forty. In the order of caste, we observe the total mortality as follows:—

Caste.	1859-60.	1858-59.
Hindoos	9,328	9,178
Mahomedans	3,099	3,220
Parsees	710	725
Native Christians	504	497
Europeans	333	253
Negro Africans	112	156
Jews	59	35
Indo-Europeans	46	49
Unknown Caste	18	—
Total	14,209	14,113

It will be seen from the above table that the slightly increased mortality of the past year was shared by Hindoos, Jews, and Europeans, whilst among the other races it was nearly equal, or a little less. In the following table we give the percentage of the total deaths amongst each race, also the number of deaths each day on an average:—

RACE.	Per cent. of the total deaths.	Average No. of deaths each day.
Hindoos	65	25.6
Mahomedans	22	8.5
Parsees	5	1.9
Native Christians	3	1.4
Europeans	2	.9
Negro-Africans	8	1 every 3 days
Jews		1 " 6 "
Indo-Europeans		1 " 8 "
Unknown		1 " 20 "
	100	

We now divide the total mortality in the order of the different diseases prevalent in this island:—

Disease.	1859-60.	1858-59.
Fever	7,010	7,384
Cholera	1,955	115
Alimentary system	1,499	
Cachexy and Debility	1,031	
Respiratory system	966	
Nervous system	741	
Small-pox	378	1,712
Accident and violence	189	161
Sexual system	145	
Dropsy	123	
Locomotive and Tegumentary system	78	
Leprosy	38	
Vascular system	29	
Urinary system	11	
Measles	10	6
Other and unknown causes	6	

It will be seen from the above that the greatest number of deaths was from fever, being nearly half of the total mortality. Next in virulence stands cholera, the prevalence of which dire epidemic was enormously great during the last year, being nearly one-seventh of the total mortality, and 1,840 in excess of that of the previous year. The disease of the nervous system follows next, the total casualties registered from it being 1,499, or nearly one-tenth of the total deaths. The loss from cachexy and debility is not a small one, 1,031 being announced during the year. The returns from accidents and violence are a little over those of the preceding year, being 189 against 161. We are glad to observe that the mortality from small-pox was considerably less this year than the preceding one, being in the inverse ratio to cholera; 378 deaths were all that were reported during the year, against 1,712 in the previous year. We believe the advantages of vaccination are now widely known and appreciated by the natives. From measles the mortality during the whole year was only 10, being 4 in excess of the preceding week. We observe that the greatest mortality in our island in 1859-60 was during the month of June, while the smallest was in the month of October. During the week ending 15th June there occurred in our island 585 deaths, the mor-

tality from cholera and fever alone amounted respectively to 315 and 103. In the previous year (1858-59) the greatest number of deaths took place during the week ending 10th March, when 460 deaths occurred. The fewest casualties this year occurred during the week ending 19th October, being 207 against 175 in the corresponding week in the previous year. The greatest number of deaths took place in the months of June, July, and December, being more than three hundred each week, the maximum, as we have stated above, being 585 for one week. During the remaining nine months the mortality was less than 300, the minimum being 207. We subjoin in the following table the greatest and the smallest number of persons of each sect who died during the week:—

DURING ONE WEEK.		
Caste.	Greatest.	Smallest.
Hindoo	435	131
Mahomedans	106	38
Parsees	22	6
Native Christians	20	2
Europeans	22	2
Negro-Africans	8	0
Jews	5	0
Indo-Europeans	4	0
Unknown Caste	2	0

Besides this total mortality—14,209—331 still-born births took place in the island during the past year.—*Bombay Gazette*.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO POONA.—We (*Poona Observer*) are informed on good authority that the whole question of the removal of the seat of Government from Bombay to Poona is now under reference to the Secretary of State for India. The reply will not be long delayed, and as the removal has been rendered imperative by a "concatenation of circumstances," not the least amongst which is the extortionate demands of the Bombay landlords for an excessive rent on buildings occupied by Government offices, we can have no doubt as to the result.

SCINDA.—The prospects of the khurreef cultivation in Scinda are very unfavourable, owing to the want of water. The river has fallen considerably, and there has been no rain. The rice seedlings are drying up; cattle are dying daily from drought, and many of the cultivators are leaving the fields in despair. At Kurrachee the want of rain is seriously felt. The price of ghee has risen from Rs. twenty-four to twenty-seven per maund. Grass is scarce, and the supply of lucerne has failed in the Government gardens.

THE MHOW DIVISION.—The distribution of the European cavalry in the Mhow division will, in future, be as follows:—Head-quarters and two squadrons at Mhow; one squadron Nusseerabad; one ditto Neemuch. European Infantry.—4th Foot, head-quarters wing from Ahmedabad to Ahmednuggur, detaching one company to Asseerghur to relieve the company 28th foot, which will join its own regiment. 56th foot from Poona and Ahmednuggur, head-quarters and four companies, Bombay; three companies Ahmedabad, and three companies Sattara. 83rd foot.—Wing from Kolapoor to Belgum, to join head-quarters. 95th foot from Neemuch will move, but its destination is not yet fixed. 1st Bombay (fusiliers) from Belgum to Poona, to relieve the 56th. 2nd European light infantry from Bombay to Neemuch, will first join the companies of instruction at Poona in December, and afterwards proceed to Neemuch to relieve the 95th regt. **NATIVE INFANTRY.**—1st Grenadier N.I. from Kurrachee to Bhooj. 12th regt. N.I., from Nusseerabad to Surat, to relieve the 16th regt. N.I. 15th regt. N.I. from Poona to Aden, exchanging with 29th regt. N.I. 16th regt. N.I. from Surat to Rajcote, to relieve the 17th regt. N.I. 17th regt. N.I., from Rajcote to Nusseerabad, to relieve the 12th regt. N.I. 20th regt. N.I. from Dharwar to Dhoolia, exchanging station. 26th regt. N.I. from Dhoolia to Dharwar, exchanging station. 29th regt. N.I. from Aden to Poona, exchanging with 15th regt. N.I.

THE MONSOON.—The total fall of rain at Bombay, up to the 17th August inclusive, is as follows:—At Byculla, 66 in. 22 cts.; in the Fort, 60 in. 10 cts.; and at Colaba, 51 in. 5 cts.

RELIEFS.—The following reliefs for the season 1860-61 have received the sanction of Government, and will be carried out under orders that will be communicated hereafter to officers commanding divisions and brigades by the Quarter-master-general of the Army:—**ROYAL ARTILLERY.**

—No. 7 battery from Poona to Nusseerabad, Bombay Artillery, 3rd troop horse artillery, from Nusseerabad to Poona, changing station; 1st company 1st battalion from Ahmedabad to Poona, relieved by 3rd company 3rd battalion, to leave battery at Ahmedabad and take up battery of 3rd company 3rd battalion at Poona; 2nd company 2nd battalion from Sattara to Belgum, with field battery attached; agreeably to Government Resolution No. 2,490, 13th July, 1860, detailing or second battery for Belgum. 3rd company 2nd battalion from Sholapoor to Kurrachee, to leave battery at Sholapoor, and take up battery of 4th company 3rd battalion at Kurrachee. 3rd company 3rd battalion from Kolapoor to Ahmedabad, to leave battery at Poona en route, and take up battery of 1st company 1st battalion at Ahmedabad. 4th company 3rd battalion from Kurrachee to Sholapoor, to leave battery at Kurrachee, and take up battery of 3rd company 2nd battalion at Sholapoor. —**CAVALRY.**—3rd Dragoon Guards from Mhow will move from Mhow Division, station not yet fixed. 8th Hussars from Nusseerabad to Mhow to relieve 3rd Dragoon Guards, detaching one squadron to Nusseerabad, and one squadron to Neemuch.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY seems to be pursued with singular good fortune in its accidents. It contrives somehow or other to smash its engines into fragments, and its carriages into splinters, without damaging either engineers, stokers, or passengers. We trust the same luck may ever attend it. The night train from Bombay on Friday, August 17, while proceeding up the incline that leads into the "Llanowlee Locomotive Station," where the large engine is detached, and while travelling at about five miles an hour (says the report) struck off the line into a siding, encumbered with a train of waggons, into which the train ran with great violence. The engine broke away at the points, pursuing the proper line, the coupling irons having snapped. One carriage, in which were eight soldiers, a little girl, and two European gentlemen, was smashed to pieces, and how the inmates escaped destruction is marvellous. The only injury sustained was by Mr. T. Roper, one of the gentlemen in question, whose leg was severely crushed. The van next the engine was uninjured. The next carriage was a third class one, containing forty or fifty passengers, none of whom were hurt, although the carriage was thrown flat on its side, and at the end had to be broken to get the passengers out.

Mr. THOMAS has returned from England, to resume his duties as third magistrate of Bombay, which have been conducted during his temporary absence by Mr. E. Leake. We learn that the clerks of the Central Police Court contemplate presenting Mr. Leake with a gold watch, accompanied by a suitable address, in recognition of his affable and considerate conduct towards them.

H.M.'s 64TH.—The order for the removal of H.M.'s 64th Foot from Kurrachee to Hyderabad has been countermanded, as the authorities at head-quarters considered it would be inflicting a hardship upon the men again to send them up country. This regiment has been twelve years in India, six of which have been spent in Sind, and three in the field. It appears that this corps is to go to Poona or Belgum in the approaching winter, and will be relieved by H.M.'s 51st from Mean Meer, or the 57th from Bombay.

THE OPIUM DUTY.—The opium merchants of Bombay have addressed a petition to Sir George Clerk, to support before the Supreme Government their very reasonable remonstrance against the threatened unwarrantable increase next month (September) on the duty of Malwa opium to Rs. 600, and possibly at the end of the year to Rs. 700, a chest. They point to the incontrovertible facts, that the yield of opium of Malwa and Bengal is falling off, that the price of Indian opium in the Chinese market is already higher

than that of the drug produced in China itself, or imported from other countries, and that the soil of China is eminently favourable to the cultivation of the poppy, so that the competition is sure to increase. All these arguments were dwelt upon by Mr. Wilson in his financial statement. The late minister also stated, as one of the reasons for imposing new taxes, that the opium revenue had decreased; yet he deliberately sinned against the principles of free trade by loading the drug with a duty that will soon drive it out of the market.

INDIAN WITCHES.—The people of Gwalior, says the *Englishman*, discovered a sorceress the other day, through whose fancied spells a great number of women died; a number of people recognising her, made a rush upon her and killed her. A similar case occurred in the village of Kerowlee, Tanna, on the 24th of February last. A woman of the name of Jewlee was murdered by eight men, because she had the reputation of being a witch, and was supposed to have caused the death of human beings and cattle by witchcraft. One of the prisoners, at his trial, added that the witchcraft of the deceased had killed his sister a month before. All the prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life. Happily, however, as observed by one of the reviewing judges, it must by this time be well known throughout the Konkun that belief in a person being a witch does not justify homicide.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 20 per share, for the half year ending 30th June last.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH JACKSON.—We regret to announce the demise of Mr. Joseph Jackson, at the Adelphi Hotel, on the night of the 9th Aug., from dysentery. The deceased was a contractor of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the Thul Ghaut portion of the Wassind line, which was rapidly progressing under his careful and energetic superintendence. He leaves a widow and child, and a large circle of sorrowing friends.

MR. C. J. ERSKINE.—The Honourable the Governor of Bombay has appointed Mr. C. J. Erskine to be member, for the presidency of Bombay, of the Legislative Council of India.

FACT AND FICTION.—It is stated that one of the Hindoo theatrical companies in Bombay has applied to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for permission to enact, on the boards of the Grant-road Theatre, a drama relating to the Cawnpore Massacre of 1857.

ARTILLERY HEAD-QUARTERS.—It is confidently asserted that the head-quarters of the Artillery are to be removed from Ahmednuggur to Kirkee, and that the Cavalry are henceforward to be stationed at Ahmednuggur. We suppose there is a desire to have the Artillery within easier reach of Bombay, should the defenceless state of our island and harbour form too strong a temptation to some of our faithful allies.

CRIM. CON.—Summonses were issued on Friday, the 3rd August, in an action of *crim. con.*, brought by Colonel Gore Boland Munbee against Captain Charles Payne Barras, in which the damages have been assessed at Rs. 20,000. The case was set down for hearing in the third plea side term of this year, which commenced on the 25th Aug. Messrs. L. and S. L. Acland and Prentiss are the solicitors for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Bowyer and Crawford for the defendant.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. Spooner, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Lodwick, Civil Auditor; and Mr. Reid, Magistrate of Angria's Colaba, have been appointed commissioners for the Income-tax in the Bombay presidency.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8. Nasaree, White, Mauritius; Faluca Saden, Tabernor, Hong Kong; Jorne Durhan, Effehrn, Macao.—10. Str. Madras, Browne, Suez; Silistria, Matter, Aden.—11. Str. Bombay, Potts, Suez.—14. Arlington, Horton, Sydney.—15. Tomogonops, Por, London; Bonne Mere, Chable, Mauritius; Brewster, Clerk, Boston.—16. Melbourne, Morris, Melbourne.—17. Empress Eugenie, Nattrass, London; Telemach, Gardes, Aden; Montague, Broadfoot, London.—20. Str. Singapore, Curling, Hong Kong.—21. Anne De Bre agne, Barguttiet, Nantes.—22. Sir Charles Napier, Scott, Juddah; str. Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee.—23. Jessore, Gachet, Bordeaux.

not to give way to such foolish thoughts. Besides this, it was a lucky thing that the King of Bookhara, having divided the country amongst both tribes, recrossed the Hamoon and marched towards his capital, otherwise if he had remained only four or five days longer in the disturbed place, it would have been a very difficult job for Ufzul Khan to keep the country. Since the departure of the King, the rebels have commenced to present themselves before the Sirdar to make up with him. The King is gone to Bookhara, and his son is at a place called Kurrun.—*July 14.*—The durbar was held as usual. Ameer Dost Mohamed Khan, turning towards Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, asked him the reason of his son's delaying in the Killa Kazee, and not obeying his (the Ameer's) order to march to Toorkistan? Sooltan Mohamed said, in reply, that they were ready to do so, but having been desired by Sirdar Shere Allee Khan to wait and to accompany him, they were obliged to comply with his wishes. On this the Ameer got angry, arguing with the Sirdar that it was not his object that they should march along with Shere Allee Khan's camp, and ordered Sooltan Mohamed to get Shere Allee Khan back to Cabool, as he does not wish to send him to Toorkistan. It was heard by the Paish Khidmut that Shere Allee Khan arrived at Cabool in the evening, and the Ameer held a Council in the Sheesha-khana, which was attended by Sirdars Sooltan Mohamed Ghoolam, Mohamed Mookhtear and Shere Allee Khan. They were discussing some important matter for a long time, but it was kept a secret.—*July 15.*—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's urzee was this day received from Toorkistan, in which he informed the Ameer that the King of Bookhara had marched back to the seat of his Government, and that the Hakim of Shiburghan had sent his Mootbir (a confidential servant) to him to settle affairs. It is very likely that in some two or three days matters will be settled to his satisfaction, and the Shiburghanees will come to ask his forgiveness. He also told the Ameer that he had received news from Bookhara to the effect that the King of Kokan had declared himself to be independent, and that the Hakeem of Shuhur Subz had privately joined with the King of Kokan. The King of Bookhara intended to march to Kokan, and has already sent some of his troops to Kirchee. The brother of the Khan of Kokan had come to Bookhara, but it is not known for what; Mohamed Ufzul Khan requested the Ameer in his letter, not to send so many troops to Toorkistan as written before, but only five or six thousand of all arms, which would be quite sufficient to take Mamana. He said he had got troops enough to post in different places in Toorkistan. The Ameer was overjoyed to hear all this news, and said in the durbar that until these Toorkistanees people are taught a good lesson they will not remain quiet.—*July 16.*—Shah Ghasse Khankool Khan died to-day. The Ameer and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear, went to his house as customary. In the evening the Ameer was inspecting his stable when the Kotwal of the city brought to him two men who had stolen about three hundred rupees worth of property from the Serai of the mother of late Mohamed Ukber Khan. The Ameer having asked a few questions, ordered the property to be given back to the owner and the thieves to be punished. The Kotwal fined one of them, who was a Hindoo, 200 rupees, and ordered the ears of the other to be cut, and proclaimed in the city.—*July 18.*—Ameen-ood-dowlah Khan, son of Sirdar Shooja-ood-dowlah Khan, who has just come from Toorkistan, attended the durbar to pay his respects to the Ameer. On his being asked by the Dost why he had left Balkh without his permission, he replied, that when the Ameer sent him to Toorkistan he was ordered to remain there only for one year; now, as the time had expired, and besides this, Mohamed Ufzul Khan had taken Surboud and Sungjaruk, he did not see any harm in coming home, but if the Ameer was displeased with him for so doing, he would go back to Toorkistan at once. The Ameer was quite pleased with his discourse, and told him that he was welcome to remain in Cabool till further

orders. Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear informed the Ameer that Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was ready to pay three lacs of rupees if the Ameer would keep him from going to Toorkistan. For some time the Ameer remained quiet, thinking upon the subject. At last he agreed to the proposal of Ghoolam Mohamed.—*July 19.*—This morning Dost Mohamed Khan ordered eighty ponies to be hired and to be sent to Sirdars Mohamed Oosman Khan and Uslum Khan to accompany their camp to Toorkistan. The Ameer wrote to the above said Sirdars to march to Toorkistan without any delay, and to send back Shere Allee Khan to Cabool. Mohamed Oosman Khan having received this direction, lost no time in replying to the Ameer's letter, in which he said that he had far from good health, and as his brother Sirdar Kadur Khan was going with the army, he would feel very much obliged if the Ameer would excuse him from going to Toorkistan. No sooner had Dost Mohamed received this answer than he got enraged, and said that this is always the case with these Sirdars. He trusted in Sirdar Oosman Khan, and hoped that he would undoubtedly go to Toorkistan, but he too brings some excuse or the other, like the other Sirdars. The Ameer asked Ghoolam Mohamed's opinion about the subject. He said that in his opinion it was better not to send any Cabool Sirdar to Toorkistan, because none of them would ever agree with Ufzul Khan. At last it was settled that only the troops under Uslum Khan and Kadur Khan were to march to Toorkistan, and all the other Sirdars were to come back to Cabool. Accordingly orders were sent to Sirdar Peer Mohamed and the sons of Sooltan Mohamed at Killa Kazee to come back to Cabool, and send the army assembled at that place under Sirdar Uslum Khan and Kadur Khan. Shere Allee Khan was directed to pay the three lacs which he promised without any delay, which he obeyed.—*July 20.*—A letter was this day received from the wife of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan (the daughter of the Ameer) from Herat, in which she told her father and mother that the Sirdar had got higher rank and honours from the King of Persia than what he had before. He has got Herat as a permanent jageer, and is now on his way to Herat. She also told him that all the enemies of the Sirdars have been slighted and shamed, and now there was no fear of anything whatsoever. She further promised in the letter to send more news to the Ameer on Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed's arrival at Herat. In the evening the Ameer received intelligence to the effect that the Salam Khyle people had attacked the Jugdul-luck Thana, and had wounded the Thanadar of that place. The Ameer ordered the Pulsee people, who are connected with the Salam Khyle, to go and bring the criminals at once.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE INDIA-HOUSE LIBRARY.—The India-house library, now about to be removed to the offices of the Board of Control, Cannon-row, contains upwards of 24,000 volumes of every class of Eastern literature, of which 8,000 are manuscript; this latter portion is famous throughout the world of literature as containing the choicest collection of Sanscrit and Persian MSS. extant. In this library is the famous Koran, written on vellum, in the ancient Cufic character, by the Caliph Othman III., about 35 of the Hegir (A.D. 655). There is also a portion of the Koran written by Huzut Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet, with the seal of Timour and other kings of Persia; and a memorandum written by Shah Jehan, referring to his having given 1,500 golden mohurs for it. The printed library contains the most unique collection of works on all subjects relating to India, China, and the Archipelago. The Secretary of State for India has determined to maintain and extend the library of the India-office, and render it as perfect as possible.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. C. S. W. Ogilvie, 5th Eur. regt., dep. asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, and acting dep. asst. commissary gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. commissary gen., 1st class, v. Maj. Dickens.

Capt. J. S. Ogilvie, 48th N.I., sub-asst. commissary gen., 1st class, on leave, to be dep. asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, v. Lieut. C. S. W. Ogilvie.

Capt. T. W. Holland, 38th L.I., sub-asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, and acting sub-asst. commissary gen., 1st class, to be sub-asst. commissary gen., 1st class, v. Capt. J. S. Ogilvie.

No. 794.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave of abs. on sick cert.:

Asst. surg. A. G. Crewe, med. dep., offic. civil asst. surg., Purneah, for 15 mo., under new regts.

Foreign Dep., Fort William, August 3.—Lieut. H. Fraser, asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, at Nagpore, received charge of his office on the 21st ult.

Public Works Dep., August 3.—The undermentioned engineer probationers, sent out from England under covenant with the Sec. of State for India, are app. to the public works dept. as 2nd class asst. engr., and posted as follows:—

To the Punjab.—Messrs. W. Stevens, J. H. Lyons, A. Byrne, and J. W. Wright.

To the (irrigation dept.) N.W. Provinces.—Messrs. J. C. Cleland and T. Jones.

Home Dept., Fort William, August 6.—Orders by the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India, dated May 31.—The underment. civ. serv. has been per. to res. the serv.:—Mr. A. J. Hay.

August 7.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Mr. H. Morris, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public serv., to N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

Rev. A. W. Irwin, app. an asst. chaplain on Bengal estab., rep. his arr. on 29th ult., per str. *Candia*.

Mr. Irwin's serv. are placed at disposal of the govt. of the N.W.P.

Foreign Dept., Aug. 4.—Appointments:—

Mr. G. E. Barr to be coll. of customs at Bassein.

Mr. H. P. Ouslow to be coll. of customs at Meccaday.

PROMOTIONS IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 7.—Promotions.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotion to fill vacancies in the dept. of public works:—

To be a superintg. engr. of the 3rd class:—

Capt. F. P. Layard, 19th N.I., but to continue to offic. as superintg. engr. of 2nd class.

Capt. F. Alexander, art. Meerut div.; Maj. H. A. Browlow, engr., Eastern Jumna Canals; Maj. J. J. McLeod Innes, engr., garrison engr. Fort William; and Capt. T. C. Merrick, 4th Eur. regt., Lower Central div., Ganges Canal.

To be executive engrs. of the 2nd class:—

Mr. T. W. Armstrong, C.E., Nuddea Rivers; Capt. S. Black, 37th N.I., Lahore div.; Lieut. G. P. de P. Falconnet, Madras engr., Thyet Myo div. (temp. while employed in the Pegu Circle); Lieut. W. R. Johnson, 39th Madras N.I., South Astagram div. (Mysore); Capt. D. Limond, engr., Cawnpore div.; Mr. W. Smith, C.E., Burdwan div.; Lieut. S. T. Trevor, engr., asst. to chief engr. of Pegu (temp. while employed in the Pegu Circle); and Lieut. W. R. Tucker, engr., Fyzabad div.

To be Executive Engineers of the 3rd Class.—Mr. F. R. Boyce, offic. asst. to chief engr., and sec. to Govt. of Bengal; Lieut. W. H. Campbell, 45th Madras N.I., North Astagram div. (Mysore); Capt. C. Dumbleton, 4th Eur. L.C., 7th div., Grand Trunk Road; Mr. T. S. Isaac, C.E., Calcutta canals; Capt. A. K. Moffat, 58th N.I., Lower Sirhind div.; Lieut. J. L. Watts, engr., Agra div.; Lieut. H. E. Whish, 26th N.I., Etawah terminal div., Ganges canal.

To be Executive Engineers of the 4th Class, or Special Assistants.—Mr. O. H. Clark, Chittledroog div. (Mysore); Lieut. W. Jeffreys, engr., Western Jumna Canals; Mr. H. Prince, C.E., Iron Bridge-ward, special asst.; Lieut. E. Sweetnam, 45th N.I., Futtahgur div.; Capt. R. H. Tullloh, 16th N.I., Azimgurh div.

To be Assistant Engineers of the 1st class.—Mr. M. Duell, 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road; Lieut. J. Eckford, engr., Roorkie workshops; Lieut. A. McNeill, engr., Berhampore div.; Ens. A. Monies, unatt., Peshawar div.; Ens. H. J. Nuthall, H.M.'s 56th regt., Lucknow div.; Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, engr.,

office. asst. to chief engr. of Oude; Lieut. D. Ward, engr., Fyzabad div.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts.:

Capt. E. L. Earle, of art., to be an exec. engr. of 3rd class, and posted to the Western Jumna canals.

Mr. J. Kemp to be an asst. supervisor in public works dept., in Mysore.

Capt. F. W. Peile, 2nd class exec. engr., Allahabad div., to offic. temp. as superint. engr., 2nd circle, N.W.P.

Capt. J. R. Martin, 1st class asst. engr., to offic. temp. as exec. engr., Allahabad div.

Mr. E. Corcoran is app. a temp. asst. overseer in the public works dept., and posted to Pegu.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, Aug. 7.—No. 822.—The undermen. gent. to be a cadet for the engr. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces, at the pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv.:

Engrs.—Mr. E. A. Trevor; date of arr. at Fort William, July 30.

No. 823.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:

Asst. surg. H. Webster, Madras medical dept., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 825.—Appointment.—Punjab Irreg. Force.—Lieut. F. J. N. Mackenzie, 52nd N.I., adjt. of 9th irreg. cav., to be staff officer, v. Capt. Graydon, res.

No. 827.—Mr. St. G. Kirke, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G. G. O. No. 896, of June 21, 1859, having satisfied Govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regs., is admitted into the serv. as a cadet of inf., from July 6, and prom. to rank of ens., leaving date of his comm. for future adjustment.

No. 828.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermen. gentleman to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv.

Med. Dept.—Mr. G. W. Jameson; date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 4.

No. 829.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—Lieut. C. E. Benthall (cav.), do. du. with 4th Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 830.—The undermen. officers have rep. their return from England:—

Capt. R. W. Clifford, 2nd Eur. L.C.; date of arr. at Fort William, June 27.

Capt. H. T. Pollock, 35th N.I., and Capt. and brev. maj. H. Nicoll, 50th N.I., brig. maj. Delhi; date of arr. at Fort William, July 30.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

July 31.—Appointments.—Mr. R. Fryer to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Bancoorah.

Mr. J. J. Durant to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Pooree.

Mr. F. W. A. De Faback to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Purneah.

August 1.—Mr. F. J. Cockburn to offic. as coll. of customs at Calcutta.

July 31.—Leave of absence.—Mr. T. Wilson, sub-dep. opium agent of Benares and Mirzapore, for 3 mo., making over chg. of his office to Mr. Cosserat, who will conduct the duties thereof during Mr. Wilson's absence, or until further orders.

August 1.—Mr. C. Chapman, coll. of customs at Calcutta, for 3 mo.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, C.S., to 30th Nov.

August 2.—Appointment.—Mr. S. Nation, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, is vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Mily. Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, July 18.—The servs. of Lieut. G. W. H. Hoggan, adj. Meerut div. mily. police, are replaced at disp. of Govt. of India in the mily. dept.

July 23.—Appointment.—Mr. R. Sterndale is appd. to be adjt., on probation, of Chundeyree mily. police batt., v. Lieut. F. R. Turner, resg.

July 21.—Lieut. R. B. Graham, adjt. of the Moozuffernuggur dist. police batt., is appd. to be div. adjt. at Meerut, v. Lieut. G. W. H. Hoggan, resg.

July 27.—Brev. capt. E. B. Clay, of the 66th regt. Goorkha lt. inf., is appd. to be offic. comdt. of Saugur mily. police batt., v. Lieut. H. N. Noble.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Revenue Dept., No. 1,004, dated July 19.—Mr. W. Matthews, offic. dep. coll. Khewra salt mines, has obtained 1 mo. indulgence leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same, under Sec. VII. of the uncoventanted service leave rules.

Gen. Dept., dated July 25.—No. 1,917.—Leave.—Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, chap. of Rawul Pindee and Jhelum, has 1 mo.'s sick leave, with effect from date of expiration of his privilege leave, under mil. rules.

Dated July 24.—No. 1,903.—Capt. Hall, asst. comsr., Lahore, has 2 mos.'s priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Dated July 25.—No. 1,916.—Lieut. W. P. Powlett, asst. comsr., Peshawur, has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from 7th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Dated July 24.—No. 1,899.—Appointment.—Capt. H. A. Dwyer is appd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Rawul Pindee district, with effect from date on which he received charge.

Public Works Dept., dated July 24.—No. 1,382.—Under instructions from govt., public works dept., Mr. E. J. Martin, 2nd class engr., has been appd. to Delhi div. public works. This cancels the order published in Punjab Gazette of June 20, posting Mr. Martin to Mooltan, as asst. superint. Suttlej canals.

Gen. Dept., dated July 25.—No. 1,921.—Transfer.—Capt. T. W. Mercer, asst. comr., is transferred from Jullunder to the Jhelum district.

Lahore, July 25.—No. 309.—Corps of Guides.—The regimental order, dated July 6, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, comdg., directing Lieut. C. W. Hawes, comdt. of cav., to act as 2nd in com. of the corps; Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, adj., to act as comdt. of cav.; and Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, do. du., to act as adj.; in room of Lieut. and 2nd in com. T. G. Kennedy, appd. act. comdt., 2nd Punjab cav., is confirmed.

No. 310.—The brig. order, dated July 11, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, c.b., comdg. Punjab. irreg. force, directing Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, comdt. 1st Sikh inf., to offic. as staff officer, Punjab irreg. force, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from July 1, v. Capt. W. Graydon res., is confirmed.

PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS ON THE INDUS.

Lahore, July 25.—The following is published for general information:—

Gen. Dept., dated July 24, 1860.—Extract from a letter No. 546, dated July 11, from the comr. in Scinde to the Hon. the Lieut. gov., Punjab:—

Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Sec. Davies' letter, [No. 1,568, dated 16th ult., forwarding copy of letter and accompaniment from the asst. comr., Mithunkote, suggesting arrangements for embarking passengers by the flotilla vessels at places on the Indus, to be hereafter notified,] and in reply to state that the superint. of the flotilla considers the number of fixed stations cannot be increased without the risk of disorganizing the whole arrangements of the flotilla; but he proposes that parties wishing to embark at any particular place should apply, by letter or telegraph, to the sen. naval officers at Mooltan and Sukkur, who have been directed to attend to such requisitions, and to make any possible arrangement for their accommodation.

(True extract) R. H. DAVIES,
Sec. to Govt., Punjab.

LOSSES BY THE MUTINY.—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

Gen. Dept., July 25.—In continuation of notice. No. 1,852, dated 16th inst., it is hereby notified, for the information of all parties concerned, that payments of awards of compensation for losses sustained in the Punjab territories during the mutiny, will be made at the option of claimants, either in cash from the Lahore, Umballa, and Delhi civil treasuries, or by drafts from those treasuries on the civil treasuries at Rawul Pindee, Sealkote, Umritsur, and Mooltan.

Claimants now residing at Calcutta, as well as claimants in England or elsewhere out of India, who have appointed agents in Calcutta, may obtain drafts from the Lahore, Umballa, or Delhi treasury on the general treasury at Fort William, in payment of their awards of compensation.

By order, &c.,
R. H. DAVIES, Sec. to Govt., Punjab.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, July 12.—Leave of abs.:—Late 14th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Durand, fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Nynee Tal, on m.c.

July 13.—With reference to G.O. No. 672, of 23rd ult., Brev. col. A. Wheatley, 4th Eur. L.C., to Gwalior until Sept. next, and then to reside at Deyrah and hills north of it.

Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, is removed as 2nd in com. from 17th irreg. cav. to Alexander's horse, which he is directed to join.

Orders confirmed:—Peshawur brig. order dated May 26, authorising the provision of a seat at the public expense for Lieut. F. Coddington, Ben. art., procg. on duty to Attock, and also for his return to Peshawur.

Saugur district order dated 1st ult., appg. Asst. surg. P. O'Brien to charge of the office of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Saugur circle, as a temp. measure, v. Surg. St. G. W. Tucker.

The following Saugur district order directing med. arrangement is confirmed:—

Dated March 10.—Asst. surg. P. O'Brien to receive med. charge of the Allygurh levy.

Futtehghur station order dated 25th ult., app. Lieut. and adjt. E. B. Wimberly, 3rd Eur. Bengal inf., to act as station staff, in add. to his other du., v. Lieut. H. Edmeades, res., with effect from April 15 last.

Jhansi station order dated the 27th ult., app.

Lieut. and adjt. R. G. Newbigging, H.M.'s 89th regt., to act as station staff, in add. to his other du., in room of Lieut. T. R. Davidson, removed to 2nd Mahratta horse.

Cawnpore brigade order dated 2nd inst., app. Asst. surg. W. H. Adley, of Roberts's horse, to med. ch. of brigade staff, as a temp. measure, v. Asst. surg. Campbell.

Peshawur brigade order dated 3rd inst., directing Surg. J. H. Jones to afford med. aid to 3rd troop 2nd brig. horse art., on depart. of Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian.

Leave of absence:—73rd N.I.—Capt. E. Dandridge (com. Shahjehanpore levy), from May 1 to Oct. 25, to Landour.

July 14.—The C. in C. is pleased to confirm the foll. officers in their appointments:—

Lieut. G. H. Hale, late 57th N.I., actg. adjt. 6th irreg. cav.

Maj. G. G. Pearse, Madras art., actg. com. 3rd Sikh irreg. cav.

Lieut. G. F. Smith, 3rd Bengal Eur. cav., actg. adjt. 4th Sikh irreg. cav.

Maj. J. B. Y. Matheson, of the late 52nd N.I., actg. com. Benares horse.

Capt. G. A. Ferris, of H.M.'s 97th Foot, actg. com. Ramghur irreg. cav.

July 16.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Fort William garrison order, dated 5th inst., directing Ens J. H. Maling, general list, to do duty with H.M.'s 27th regt. at Umballah.

Morar station order, dated 6th inst., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, 23rd Punjab inf., to ass. med. ch. of left wing 2nd Mahratta horse, under orders to proceed to Seepree.

Asst. surg. A. Eteson, 2nd Mahratta horse, to receive med. ch. of Gwalior Camel Corps from Asst. surg. Wright.

Asst. surg. T. J. Orton, royal art., to ass. med. ch. of right wing 23rd Punjab inf.

By Capt. F. H. Smith, commg. 2nd regt. Mahratta horse, dated 7th inst., assuming ch. of adjt.'s office, v. Lieut. T. R. Davidson, proc. in com. of a wing to Seepree.

Leave of absence:—

Late 55th N.I.—Capt. J. D'O. Baring, fr. July 8 to Jan. 8, 1861, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

General List.—Ens. F. E. Hastings, fr. July 5 to Nov. 5, to Dehree, on m.c.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, 2nd in command 9th Punjab inf., dated May 1 last, assuming command of regt., v. Brev. maj. J. B. Thelwall, on leave; and app. Lieut. O. Menzies to act as 2nd in command, and Lieut. H. Collett to act as adjt.

By Maj. J. C. Phillips, commdg. 1st Mahratta horse, dated 11th inst., assuming charge of adjt.'s office, on departure of Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart, 2nd in command, and offic. adjt.

The Oude div. order, dated 14th inst., appng. Asst. surg. G. Youell, H.M.'s 54th foot, to m.c. of depot at Cawnpore, v. Asst. surg. A. Reid, is confirmed.

The following presv. div. ords., making medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 30th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, M.D., relieved from the med. charge at Raneegunge, to do duty with the European recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brig. T. Chute, com. in Oude, dated Oct. 2, 1858, appg. Lieut. H. J. Nuthall, 24th Punjab inf., to act as asst. field engr. with a brigade in the field.

By Capt. H. S. Obbard, com. 21st Punjab inf., dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. E. Beddy to act as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. M. Hunter, com. 16th irreg. cav., dated 27th ult., assu. ch. of adjutant's office, in add. to his other duties, in room of Lieut. T. R. Davidson, proc. to join the Mahratta horse.

Meerut division order, dated 13th inst., directing Asst. surg. W. Moir, att. to 3rd Bengal Eur. inf., to proceed and report himself to the officer comdg. at Cawnpore.

Oude division order, dated 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. W. Moir, att. at Cawnpore, to assu. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art., v. Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, removed to another appointment.

Artillery regtl. order, dated 12th inst., directing Capt. J. A. Angelo, on being rel. fr. com. of 2nd comp. 1st batt. and No. 16 lt. field batt., to join and do du. with 3rd comp. 4th batt. at Lahore.

Orders confirmed:—

Lahore div. ord. dated April 29, directing Brev. maj. G. C. Synghe, H.M.'s 13th L.I., to proc. to Mooltan, and rel. Capt. W. Gordon, maj. of brig.

Benares station ord., dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Fawcus, 47th N.I., to proc. to Azimgurh, in med. ch. of a detach. of H.M.'s 13th L.I., returning to Jounpore.

Peshawur div. ord., dated May 1, directing Capt. H. E. Iremonger, offic. asst. adjt. gen., to offic. as dep. asst. qmrr. gen. of the div., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. W. H. Cooper, on leave.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, July 18.—Lieut. A. G. Remington, late 12th N.I., is app. to do du. with 20th Punjab inf., to join.

Asst. surg. A. Christison, is app. to med. ch. of Kelat-i-Ghizlie regt., v. Asst. surg. A. Taylor, rem.

Order confirmed:—

Oude div. ord., dated May 26 last, appg. Capt. M. F. Evans, late 36th N.I., to act as cantonment joint mag. at Roy Bareilly.

Capt. M. K. Nightingale, fort adj. of Fort William, to do duty at Landour depot for 1 year, fr. 15th inst. Capt. R. W. Clifford, 2nd Eur. L.C., now at the presy., will proc. forthwith to join the depot at Barrackpore, for duty with recruits proc. up country.

Appointments:—

Sirmoor Rifle Regt.—Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, 4th Eur. regt., to be adj., v. Lieut. Macintyre.

22nd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. A. Lewes, of late 20th N.I., offic. adj. of 7th Punjab inf., to be adj.

Lieut. H. Moore, interp. to C. in C., is app. to act as A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff, in add. to his own duties, during leave to England of Lieut. C. H. Strutt.

Leave of absence:—

General List.—Cornet C. W. Campbell, doing duty with 2nd drag. gds., from July 10 to Nov. 10, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 10th N.I.—Ens. J. W. A. Michell, do. du. with 13th P.I., from July 10 to Nov. 1, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

July 20.—Asst. surg. J. J. Durant to do du. in the hospital of 4th Eur. L.C., pro tem.

July 14.—The C. in C. is pleased to confirm the following officers in their appts.:—

Lieut. E. Beddy, late 53rd N.I., acting adj. 21st Punjab inf.

Capt. E. Smyth, late 13th N.I., acting 2nd in com. 22nd Punjab inf.

Lieut. H. Morton, 5th Bengal Eur. inf., acting 2nd in com. Shaljehanpore levy.

Capt. H. W. Chapman, late 28th N.I., acting 2nd in com. Bareilly levy.

The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in Hindostanee, are confirmed in their appts.:—

Lieut. W. F. Badgley, late 20th N.I., acting adj. 18th Punjab inf.

Lieut. B. Rogers, late 68th N.I., acting adj. Kemaon levy.

SHORT EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, July 27.—The C. in C. is pleased to publish, for the information of the army, the following extract of a letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council, No. 78, dated Feb. 24 last, referring to officers who proceeded to England with discharge soldiers:—

"Para. 9. I have also decided to grant short extensions of leave, not exceeding 4 months, on private affairs, to such officers as can show strong reasons for desiring it. Officers availing themselves of such leave will have a free passage back to India, but will not be entitled to draw pay, or to count the time as service for pension, beyond the expiration of the 2 mos. priv. leave allowed to them."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st T 2nd B horse art., Brev. lieut. col. G. Bouchier, c.b., from July 31 to Sept. 30, in extensn. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla.

1st E. B. fus., Lieut. F. D. M. Brown, from July 5 to Nov. 16, to remain at the presy., for the purpose of studying and undergoing an examination in the native languages.

Capt. A. Pond, 3rd Eur. regt., recently returned from duty to England with discharged soldiers, is directed to proc. to join his regt., with which his servs. are urgently required.

Lieut. W. H. Garton, late 50th N.I., is appd. to do du. in the Benares div. from 13th inst.

Lieut. J. M. Sym, 58th N.I., passed prescribed col- loq. exam. on 16th inst.

Lieut. J. R. Pearson, Deputy commissy. of ordnance, recently returned from furl., is appd. to do duty in arsenal of Fort William.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the board examiners at Fort William on the 10th inst. to have passed in Hindostanee:—

Lieut. Sir R. de L. St. George, Bart., Bengal horse art.

Lieut. Sir A. Andrew, late 27th N.I., doing du. with 2nd Assam L.I. batt.

Lieut. R. Blair, 32nd N.I.

Lieut. Sir R. M. Sewell, late 71st N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Late 67th N.I.—Maj. R. N. Raikes, from July 20 to Oct. 31, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, July 16.—The ext. of leave granted to Capt. W. C. Grant, 2nd drag. gds., in G.O. No. 85, of June 23, is hereby cancelled, that officer having been detained for duty on a special committee at the pres.

REMOVAL OF HEAD QUARTERS TO THE PRESIDENCY.

The adj. gen. H.M.'s forces being with the C. in C. at the pres., until further orders, all important documents requiring immediate attention will be addressed accordingly. Monthly returns, &c., will be forwarded to the office at Simla as heretofore; also applications for general courts martial.

Lieut. col. Torrens, asst. adj. gen., will take charge of the office at Simla, from such date as Col. Congreve, c.b., may make it over to him.

July 18.—The following officers, royal art., having reported their arr. at Calcutta, are at the recommendation of Col. Sir G. Barker, posted to batteries as follows, and directed to join accordingly:—

Brev. maj. Curtis to take over command of No. 3 battery, 14th brig., at Dacca, from Lieut. col. Maude, c.b., who, on being relieved, will proc. to England.

Capt. Seale, to Futtyghur, to join No. 6 battery, 11th brig.

Capt. Holsworth, to Dum Dum, to take over com., of No. 5 battery, 14th brig., from Major Johnson, who, on being relieved, will proc. to Madras, to join H battery horse brig.

Lieut. Stirke to Raj. Ghat, Benares, to join No. 2 battery, 14th brig.

With reference to the above, Major Johnson, royal horse art., will remain for the present at Calcutta, for employ. upon a special committee.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capts. Segrave, 71st, and Godfrey, 73rd foot, will proc. to England, to join the depots of their regts.

By order of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., 2nd Capt. Law is transf. from No. 7 battery, 13th brig. royal art., to No. 4 battery, of the same brig., and will proc. to join his batty. in China, without delay.

Capt. Warren, dep. asst. q.m.r. gen. royal art., is posted to No. 3 battery, 14th brig.

The leave to Europe for 12 mo. granted to Brev. maj. Bredin, royal art., in 9th para. of G.O., No. 27, dated Calcutta, March 13, 1860, is can. at his own request.

Orders confirmed:

By the Officer comdg. 3rd batt. rifle brig.:

Dated May 18.—App. Lieut. E. H. Chamberlain to act as instructor of musketry dur. abs., on leave, of Capt. Windham.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:

Granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:

1st Foot (1st batt.)—Capt. A. H. Versturme.

60th Foot (3rd batt.)—Ensign G. E. Piggott.

Leaves of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Brev. Lieut. col. C. S. Hutchinson, to Simla, fr. July 3 to Oct. 15.

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. Cleland, to England, under new rules, fr. July 10, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1861.

Royal Art.—Lieut. H. Edmeades, in extension, fr. June 15 to Oct. 15, to remain at Nynee Tal, on m.c.; Asst. surg. W. Haughton, to Simla, from June 28 to Nov. 15, on m.c.

Asst. surg. G. Smith, H.M.'s 34th regt., will proc. from Allahabad, without loss of time, to join his own corps at Fyzabad, where his servs. are urgently required.

July 11.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:

7th Foot.—Ensign F. C. Keyser to be lieut., by purch., v. Gardner, ret.; June 8.

70th Foot.—Ens. W. S. F. Feneran to be lieut., by purch., v. Duff, ret.; July 9.

91st Foot.—Ens. C. L. Harvey to be lieut., without purch., v. Obbard, dec.; April 25. Cancels the prom. of Ens. Spearman to this vacancy.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. A. W. C. Magrath, 74th foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India.

The undermentioned officers of the royal art. have passed their examination in the vernacular, viz.:—

Asst. surgs. H. F. Paterson and R. D. Burn.

Adj. gen's Office, Simla, July 4.—With reference to G.O., No. 90, para. 2, the name of Brev. maj. C. E. Walcott will be substituted for that of Lieut. col. Smith. The former officer will proc. to England, on being relieved by Capt. Broughton.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer comdg. 52nd foot:—

Dated June 8.—Appg. the following committee of paymastership consequent upon Paymr. Fellows proc. on leave to England:

President: Capt. Bouchier. Members: Capts. Champion and Graves; and appg. Lieut. Murphy to act as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

By the Officer comdg. 79th foot:—

Dated Nov. 22, 1858.—Appg. Ens. Stewart to do duties of adj. dur. abs. on sick leave of Lieut. Wimberley.

Leave of absence:—

54th Foot.—Asst. surg. B. C. Mathew to Nynee Tal, fr. June 23 to Nov. 15, on m.c.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 18.—The C. in C. has been pleased to accept the unconditional resignation of Lieut. Crozier's (70th regt.) commission, from the date of the receipt of this order at Allahabad, subject to the approval of her Majesty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. Windham, 3rd batt. rifle brig., will proc. to England, without delay, for the purpose of joining staff college. On arrival he will report himself to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officer has been posted as follows: Rifle Brigade.—Brev. maj. Nixon to 1st batt.

Leave of absence:—

34th Foot (1st batt.)—Maj. Skurray, fr. May 4 to Nov. 9, m.c.

27th Foot.—Lieut. col. Stapylton, from May 20 to Nov. 25, m.c.

July 20.—Official intimation has been received that H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the app. of Capt. Calvert, horse brig., royal art., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Middleton, and the arrangements made with regard to the app. of asst. adj. gen., royal art. in Bengal.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officers being posted to batts. as follows:—

4th Foot.—Major Cocks to 1st batt.; Capt. Boyce to 2nd batt.; Lieut. Studdert to 2nd batt.; Lieut. Brockman to 1st batt.

60th Foot.—Lieut. col. Hawly to 4th batt.; Major Feilden to 4th batt.; Capt. Northey to 4th batt.

The following orders are confirmed:

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Mansfield:

Granting leave to Cornet G. B. Bruce, 17th lancers, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the Brigdr. gen. comdg. Oude div.:

Dated June 28.—Making the following medical arrangements consequent upon the demise of Staff surg. Moline, Surg. P. Clarke, 90th foot, to assume med. charge of 54th foot, and Asst. surg. Read, 54th foot, to take over charge of the depot, Cawnpore, fr. Surg. Clarke, in add. to his regimental duties, with effect from June 18.

Leave of absence:

27th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. M. Cameron, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. July 8, m.c.

July 2.—H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the app. of Lieut. Safford, 97th foot, to act as musketry instructor to his regt., v. Aunesley, resigned.

INACCURATE RETURNS.

The names of several officers having been noted for prom. in the recommendation return attached to the nominal lists forwarded monthly to the military secretary who had not passed their examination, or who had no certificates of having done so at the depot, the attention of comdg. officers is called to the necessity of being more accurate in these returns, and they will be held responsible that no officer's name is recommended for promotion, whether for purchase or otherwise, who is not qualified in every respect for the higher rank.

The following order is confirmed:

By the Brigdr. comdg. at Fort William:

Dated July 4.—Directing Ens. C. C. Richardson, 70th regt., to proc. to Allahabad, to rejoin his regt., at the expense of the State, his servs. being urgently required.

Leaves of absence:

38th Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. P. H. Eyre, to Mussoorie, fr. July 4 to Nov. 30, m.c.

43rd Foot.—Ens. G. H. Young, to England, under new rules, for 6 mo., fr. date of embarkation.

52nd Foot.—Paymr. F. W. Fellows, to Calcutta, fr. June 13, m.c.

July 28.—H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the transfer of Serg. H. Cameron, fr. 3rd batt. 11th brig. R.A., to the army hospital corps (as a serg.), dated May 4, and of his remaining att. to 3rd batt. 11th brig. R.A. in India.

The foll. order is confirmed, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:

By the officer comdg. 54th foot, dated July 9, appg. Lance corporal J. Morrett to act as 3rd class serg. instructor of musketry, with effect fr. the 1st inst.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, notifying that the undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindostanee language:—

Lieut. W. Arbuthnot, rifle brig., qualified for the general staff.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, granting leave to Ens. H. M. Innes, 4th foot, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

Leave of absence:—

34th Foot.—Asst. surg. F. Pennington, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

70th Foot.—Lieut. G. Duff, fr. March 8 to date of publication of his ret. fr. the serv.

75th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Malan and Lieut. D. Ham-mill, to Calcutta, fr. July 10 to Sept. 9, on m.c., and thence to England, under new rules, for the same purpose.

July 24.—With reference to the 2nd para. of G.O. No. 91, dated Calcutta, July 3, cancelling leave to Lieut. col. Maxwell, c.b., 88th foot, read Col. G. V. Maxwell, 88th foot.

The following order is confirmed:

By Brigdr. Smith, comdg. in Fort William:
Dated July 16.—Direct. Lieut. A. W. Burton, 1st batt. 19th foot, to proc. to Dacca and join detach. of his regt. at that place, his servs. being urgently required.

Leaves of absence:
 Royal Artillery.—Asst. surg. J. Barker to England, under new rules, m.c.
 38th Foot.—Lieut. A. M. Grote to remain at presy. 2 mo., m.c.

July 26.—The undermentioned officer has passed in the vernacular:

71st Foot.—Lieut. R. J. Issacke.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., to serve on the staff of the army in India as a lieut. gen., with a view to his succeeding to the command of the troops in the Bombay presidency.

The following order is confirmed subject to approval by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 24th foot:

Dated June 23.—Appointment.—Sergt. J. Lindsay to act as 3rd class sergeant instructor of musketry, from 1st inst.

The following orders are confirmed:

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:

Granting leave to Lieut. R. J. Hickman, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to England, under new rules, for 18 mo., from date of departure from his regt.

Granting leave to Ensign H. G. Robley, 68th foot, to England, under new rules.

Lieut. R. P. L. Welch, No. 2 batty. 13th brig., is app. adj. and quip. to royal art. serving in Madras presy., v. 2nd Capt. L. D. Broughton. Lieut. Welch to proc. to Madras with as little delay as possible.

By the Officer comdg. 2nd drag. gds.:

Dated June 14.—App. Capt. W. S. Grant to act as interp. to corps.

By the Officer comdg. at Umballa:

Dated June 23.—Direct. the dep. postmr. to furnish a seat in the mail cart to Kalka.

Ens. W. G. Hicks, 92nd highlanders (with one servant) at the public expense, to join his corps, his servs. being urgently required.

Leaves of absence—

19th foot, 1st batt. Capt. H. F. Massy, in ext., from Oct. 4 to Feb. 4, to remain in Ireland; 46th foot, Asst. surg. W. Vennor, to Cashmere, from July 15 to Oct. 15; 75th foot, Lieut. J. S. Allfrey, to Mussoorie, from July 6 to Nov. 6, on m.c.; 79th foot, Ens. G. W. Coventry, to Dalhousie, from July 15 to Nov. 14, on m.c.; 90th foot, Lieut. G. Miller, from Aug. 1 to 10, in ext.; Rifle brig. 3rd batt. Lieut. J. Vaughan, to Mussoorie, from July 15 to Oct. 15.

Asst. surg. J. Barker, royal art., will take med. cha. of invalids, &c., of H.M.'s British army prog. to England, by the transport *Saladin*.

Asst. surg. J. W. Longhead, H.M.'s 56th regt., at present attached to H.M.'s 82nd foot, will take med. cha. of women and children prog. to the upper provinces, per flat *Dulla*, on the 26th inst. The duty performed, he will join his regiment.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, July 30.—The ret. fr. the serv., by the sale of his commission, of Ens. C. Rochfort, of H.M.'s 81st foot, is accepted by the C. in C. in India, subject to approval.

Lieut. H. L. Fitzgerald, 2nd batt., 13th foot, is placed at disposal of Brigdr. Smith, for duty with invalids proc. to England.

The foll. order is confirmed, subject to app. by the C. in C.:

By the officer comdg. 71st foot, dated July 10, app. Serg. P. Gow to act as 3rd class serg. instructor of musketry.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, granting leave of abs. to Lieut. A. J. Rait, R.A., to England, under new regts., on m.c.

By Maj. gen. comdg. pres. div., dated April 26, directing Asst. surg. Hodgson, R.A., to afford med. aid to the Eurasian regt. at Dacca, in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. C. Sawyer, to Mussoorie, fr. June 21 to Oct. 15.

6th Foot.—Lieut. B. S. Cumberland, to sea, fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 20.

23rd Foot.—Capt. J. Williamson, fr. July 13 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m.c.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. R. Wingfield and G. Wilberforce, in ext. of priv. leave, to Murree, fr. July 1 to Sept. 1, on m.c.

Aug. 4.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By the brigdr. comg. Rohilcund field force:—

Dated June 26.—Directing Staff asst. surg. A. Croker to proc. without delay to Lucknow and join 23rd foot for du., his serv. being urgently required.

By the officer comg. 52nd regt.:

Dated April 30.—Appg. Capt. F. A. Champion to act as interp.

Dated July 2.—Appg. Ens. J. C. W. Lever to act as instruc. of musk. dr. abs. of Lieut. Keyworth on priv. leave.

Leave of absence:—

H.R.H. the gen. com. in chief has been pleased to grant leave to foll. officers:—

Roy. Art.—Asst. surg. A. J. L. Hepworth, fr. June 4 to Sept. 4, m.c.

24th Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. Fox, fr. June 7 to Dec. 8, m.c.

75th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. Gordon, fr. Aug. 19 to Dec. 20.

97th Foot.—Maj. Hawkins, fr. Sept. 15 to Dec. 31. Asst. surg. A. K. Drysdale, 79th Highlanders, will take med. ch. of convalescent depot at Dajedling fr. Aug. 24, relieving Asst. surg. Maclean, 42nd Highlanders, who will rejoin his regt.

Asst. surg. B. Reade, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, will take med. ch. of Murree convalescent depot fr. Aug. 24, relieving Asst. surg. Deakin, H.M.'s 70th regt., who will rejoin his corps.

August 6.—At the recommendation of Col. Sir G. Barker, K.C.B., Lieut. W. H. Newcome, royal art., arr. from England, will proc. by dak at the public expense to Peshawar, and join Maj. Hastings, battery 11th brig. roy. art., where his services are urgently required.

Order confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 83rd foot:—

Dated June 12.—Appg. Lance corporal G. Mone to act as 3rd class sergt. mstr. of musketry fr. June 12.

Leave of absence:—

60th Foot.—Maj. T. Benson, to England, under new rules, for 1 year, from date of embarkation at Madras.

Funeral of the Rt. Hon. James Wilson.

Home Dept., Fort William, Aug. 12.—The Rt. Hon. James Wilson, Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-general, died yesterday, at seven o'clock in the evening.

The Governor-general in Council notifies to the community with the deepest regret this mournful event and great public calamity, and requests that the officers of Government, civil and military, will attend the funeral of the late Mr. Wilson, assembling for this purpose at No. 9, Middleton-street, at half-past five o'clock this evening.

H.E. in Council has directed the flag of Fort William to be lowered to half-mast high during this day, and that fifteen minute guns be fired at the time of the funeral from the ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Appointment of C. Beadon, Esq., to the Council.

Fort William, Home Depart., Aug. 11.—No. 1,502.—A vacancy existing in the office of one of the ordinary members of the council of the Gov. General of India, and no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto being present on the spot, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India in Council has been pleased under the provisions of the Act III. and IV., William IV., Chap. LXXXV., Sect. LXIV., to appoint Cecil Beadon, Esq., of the Bengal C.S., to be a temporary ordinary member of the said council, and the said C. Beadon, Esq., has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat in the said Council.

Mr. Beadon will continue to hold also the office of secretary to the Govt. of India in the foreign department.

Specifications of Inventions.

August 3.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act. No 15 of 1839, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and have been sent to the office of one of the secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the N.W. Provinces:—

No. 27.—Charles Henry, civil engr., and Charles Coles Adley, civil engr., both of the city of Calcutta, for an improvement in the means of supporting telegraph wires.

No. 31.—Francis Morton, of James's-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, engr., for improvements in the construction of fences and the posts or pillars for the same, parts of which improvements are also applicable to the construction of gate posts or poles for telegraph purposes or for signal posts.

No. 47.—Benjamin Gower, engr., Allahabad, and Charles Coles Adley, telegraphic engr. to the East Indian Railway Company, Calcutta, for a combined whistle and carriage key, for the use of guards and other servants employed upon railways or other means of locomotion.

W. GREY,

Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Neglect in Signing Discharged Soldiers' Certificates.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 21.—Very serious inconvenience has resulted from the careless manner in which the documents of men sent home for discharge have been prepared. In some case the commanding officer has neglected to sign the Parch-

ment Certificate, either as regards service or character, which latter has also frequently been omitted, or differed totally from that recorded by the Regimental Board.* In several cases the proceedings of the Board have not been signed by the president and members; and in some instances the cause and conditions of discharge have been omitted, or incompletely filled in.

His R. H. the General C. in C. has directed that commanding officers be referred to the instructions so clearly laid down at pages 178 and 179 of the Queen's Regulations, and warned that H.R.H. will take the most serious notice of any repetition of such carelessness in the preparation of documents of so much importance both to the public and to the soldier, as those relating to the latter's discharge.

Numerous instances occurred during last year of soldiers of H.M.'s forces having been allowed to quit their regiments, and proceed to the ports of embarkation, with claims of various kinds remaining unadjusted. H.E. the C. in C. in India warns officers commanding regiments, stations, brigades, and divisions, that they will severally be held responsible for such irregularities.

The small books of soldiers about to be discharged must invariably be balanced before they leave their regiments, the issue and receipt of clothing or compensation in lieu, entered and attested, and where no settlement of accounts was made "at sea" those words should be inserted.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, July 23.—No. 334.—Lieut. col. J. J. Losh, mil., is relieved fr. office of mil. and gen., and his servs. are placed at disposal of C. in C. from this date.

Lieut. col. T. McGoun will at once assume the appt. of mil. and gen.

July 24.—Lieut. J. T. McGoun, 36th N.I., is permitted to res. his appt. of asst. superint. of police. His servs. are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

Lieut. J. N. Hunter, acting district engr. South Canara, has cumulative priv. leave for 3 mos., to Bangalore.

July 27.—Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, chaplain of Vepery, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

Aug. 3.—Leave of absence.—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanpore for 2 mos.

Lieut. col. G. Nalpen to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, Mercara.

July 31.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. F. Robertson, engr., 1 mo. priv. leave to Madras for the purpose of completing his studies in Tamilang.

No. 1,575.—Mr. T. Bhencus, inspecting postmr. of the 3rd grade, Cuddapah div., leave for 3 mos. from Aug. 1.

July 27.—Mr. S. Marcar, act. princ. Sud. Ameen of Chittoor, for 1 mo.

ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF MEDICAL STOREKEEPER AT RANGOON.

Fort St. George, July 24.—No. 335.—The Gov. in Council directs that from the 1st Oct. next the medical storekeepership of Rangoon be abolished, and that a staff surgeon be appointed to the charge of the details staff, medical stores, &c., at that station, on a staff salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

No. 336.—25th N.I.—Ens. J. F. G. Shirreffs to be lieut., v. Wahab, dec.; date of comm., July 19.

34th L.I.—Sen. Ens. D. T. Hatchell to be lieut., v. Arnot, dec.; date of comm., July 19.

39th N.I.—Lieut. H. M. S. Magrath to take rank fr. Feb. 1, 1859, in succ. to McMahon, prom. (N.B.—This cancels the prom. to lieut. of Ens. F. Allan.) Ens. J. Ros to be lieut., in succ. to Shaw, prom.; date of comm., July 11.

The underment. officer is prom. to rank of capt., by brev., fr. July 22:—

15th N.I.—Lieut. J. M. Grant.

Returned to duty:—Asst. surg. S. J. Wyndowe; arr. at Bombay, June 25.

Leave of absence:—Rev. S. R. Macfarlane, sen. chaplain, Church of Scotland, 1 mo.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, July 21.—The underment. having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at battalion exercise, are relieved from do. du. with 74th Highlanders, and will join and do du. with the regts. below specified:—

Ens. A. Anderson, with 35th N.I.

Ens. R. N. I. Sturt, with 19th N.I.

July 23.—Capt. J. G. Touch, 26th N.I., dep. judge adv. gen. centre div., is app. to assu. ch. of the office of judge adv. gen. of the army.

* In this case a reason should be assigned and attached to the proceedings of the Board.

July 24.—The underment. having been reported qualified to com. a troop at exercise, are relieved from do. du. with 1st drag. gds., and will join and do du. as follows:—

Cornet A. R. Kenny, with 6th L.C.

Cornet H. E. Kensis, with 3rd L.C.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. R. Crewe, 45th N.I., fr. July 27, 60 days, Bangalore and Madras, priv. leave.

Capt. L. Tripe, 12th N.I., fr. date of dep. fr. Madras, 2 mo.

Lieut. B. S. Cunningham, 3rd L.I., fr. July 30 to Sept. 27.

Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th N.I., fr. July 15, for 60 days, to remain at Madras, priv. leave.

July 19.—Lieut. Lane, 41st N.I., till Nov. 1, Madras and Tuluat, m.c.

Lieut. T. K. Guthrie, 36th N.I., 2 mo., Madras.

July 17.—Mr. W. Elliot, civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevely, 15 mo., to Eur.

July 11.—Maj. gen. M. Carthew, inf., is perm. to reside and draw pay within limits of the pres.

July 5.—With reference to para. 4. of G.O. No. 61, dated Feb. 10, and G.O. No. 81, of this date, the undermentioned officers are posted to the European veterans with effect from May 16:—

Lieut. col. Halpin, Picketts, Rose, Majs. Glover and Strettell, to 1st native vet. batt., Majs. Leader, Archer, Beaumont, Woodfall, Green, to be posted to 2nd native vet. batt.

Majs. Denton, Hobart, Leggatt, Harris, Hamilton, Clarke, Wapshare, to 1st native vet. batt.

Cpts. Beaver, Stuart, Johnstone, Wright, Gerard, G. A. Smith, Hadfield, O'Neill, Farran, Hunter, Gill, to 1st and 2nd native vet. batt.

Cpts. Short, Templer, May, Mayne, Obbard, Begbie, Chapman, French, McBride, Ransom, posted to 1st native vet. batt.

Cpts. H. C. R. W. Smith, Jackson, Trist, Miller, Morphy, Butler, posted to 2nd native vet. batt.

Lieuts. Cottrell, Hughes, Utterson, FitzGibbon, Simpson, Darling, Mitchell, Currant, Lancaster, Markham, Duncan, Woodhouse, posted to 1st native vet. batt.

Lieuts. Nixon, Hurst, Wright, Johnstone, Tomlinson, Davidson, Barry, Proudfoot, Craig, and Bradley, posted to 2nd native vet. batt.

Public Works Dept., July 3.—Lieut. W. H. Burton, engr., to be an assist. dist. engr. in Tarla Kunda estate.

June 30.—Consequent on the intended departure of Mr. F. C. Forbes, actg. sub-treasurer for England by the next steamer, the following arrangements have been ordered by the Govt. of India:—

Mr. E. F. Harrison to be sub-treasurer at Madras; Mr. H. D. Sandeman to be civil auditor at Madras, but to continue to act as civil auditor, Fort William.

Mr. J. W. Raynor to act as civil auditor at Madras pending the arrival of Mr. Balmain from the Punjab.

Mr. T. Peachey to act as 1st asst. acct. gen. until Mr. Rayner is rel. of duties of civ. auditor.

Fort St. George, July 3.—Capt. J. L. Barrow, art., comy. of ordnance, Hyderabad subsid. force, has furl. for 6 mos. to Eur., under regs. of 1854.

Leave of Absence to the Neilgherries on M.C.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Aug. 9, 1860.—No. 90.—The C. in C. calls the attention of officers to the following rules, published for the guidance of officers visiting the Neilgherries on medical certificate, &c.:—

1st. All sick officers, on arrival at Ootacamund, Kotagerry, or Coonoor, are to report themselves either personally or in writing to the medical officer in whose district they are, and, if necessary, apply for his medical attendance.

2nd. So long as officers are under medical treatment, they must obtain the permission of their medical attendant before changing their station or absenting themselves from it beyond the day; but when not under treatment may change their station as often as they feel inclined, always reporting themselves to the medical officer of their new station.

3rd. Every officer, while under medical treatment, is to consider himself in the hands of the surgeon of the district in which he resides, and such district officer is alone responsible for his patient's treatment.

4th. In cases of emergency, medical officers, without reference to their particular charge, will afford the most prompt assistance, in the first instance, to all cases in which their services are called for, informing the patient, at the same time, who his proper medical attendant is.

5th. Medical certificates granted by private practitioners to military officers cannot under any circumstances be recognised, but such certificates, when countersigned after perusal of the case and personal examination of the patient by the medical officer of the district, are to be submitted for the decision of a board of medical officers, convened under the orders of the officer commanding the division.

6th. Officers are not to quit the hills for the purpose of returning to their duty until such period,

short of the expiration of their leave, as will allow them time, at the prescribed rate of marching, to join; and then only on being reported by the medical officer of their district as fit to join.

7th. The families of military officers, if in military employ, are entitled to gratuitous medical aid from the surgeon of the district in which they reside.

8th. Officers of H.M.'s British and Madras armies residing on the Neilgherries are available, under orders of the officer commanding the southern division, for employment at Wellington or other station on the hills on military duties, such as courts-martial (superior to regimental) or mixed committees of H.M.'s service, unless reported unfit by their medical attendant.

9th. A monthly register or roster will be kept by each medical officer, showing the rank and names of the officers considered eligible for such employment, who will forward the register on the 1st or 2nd of each month to the deputy-assistant adjutant general of the division.

10th. This arrangement is intended to obviate the necessity of withdrawing officers from distant stations, for the performance of duties which can be readily carried on locally, and it is to be distinctly understood that such employ will confer no claim to extra allowances, or to compensation for any other allowances suspended during residence on the hills; nor is an officer to be detailed for such duty, if it shall interfere with the tenor of his medical certificate, by placing him on duty of uncertain duration, and thus preventing his return to duty within the period originally specified—unless under special sanction, to be previously obtained from army headquarters.

11th. Printed copies of these rules to be supplied from Madras to each medical officer for information of sick officers on arrival on the hills, which, when thoroughly perused, will be returned to the medical officer signed.

12th. Any infringement of these orders to be immediately reported to the officer commanding the division, through the proper channel, who will, if necessary, forward the same to the adjutant-general of the army for H.E.'s disposal.

N.B.—Officers on privilege leave on the Neilgherries are to report themselves on arrival and departure to the dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the division, and are available for the duties specified in paragraph 8, at the discretion of the officer commanding the division, who will, however, detail officers on general in preference to those on privilege leave.

Officers Responsible for Passage Money.

Fort St. George, Aug. 3.—No. 353.—Requisitions for passages having been made for individuals proceeding with corps or departments, not entitled to passage at the public expense, the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in all embarkations unauthorised by regulation, the officer ordering them will be held responsible for the cost, whether of passage or table money. To obviate delay in the adjustment of such charges, however, the bills of commanders of vessels will be admitted in the first instance as a public charge, the military auditor-general subsequently recovering the amount from the parties liable.

A certified copy of the authority under which such embarkations occur, will invariably be attached to the bills before submitting them to the military auditor-general to be passed for payment.

Band Subscriptions.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 4.—No. 88.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified, that it has been decided by the Government of India that officers on the general list are to pay subscriptions to the bands of the regiments with which they are doing duty. Their donations to bands, as also to messes, are to be adjusted with the corps to which they may be finally posted.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, Aug. 9.)

Judicial Dept., Bombay Castle, Aug. 7.—Mr. Armstrong, 1st asst. mag. of Sholapoor, is invested with powers of a mag.

The remaining portion of the leave for 3 mos., granted under date Feb. 7 last, to Mr. C. Forbes, judicial asst. to coll. of Sattara, is cancelled, from the date of that officer assuming charge of the appt. of act. judge of the Konkan.

Aug. 8.—Capt. W. Y. Shortt, superint. of police at Sholapoor, resumed charge of his duties on 24th ult.

Revenue Dept., Aug. 4.—Mr. A. Taylor, asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, has leave for 3 mos., to proc. to England.

Mr. J. C. Whitcombe, sub-asst. superint. rev. survey and assessment, Khundeish, has leave for 15 days.

Aug. 8.—Mr. J. G. Moore, act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, has leave for 2 mos.

Financial Dept., Aug. 8.—The gov. of India have granted Mr. J. M. Erskine (sub-treasurer) leave for 2 mos. and have made the following arrangements:—

Mr. L. C. Probyn to act for Mr. Erskine.

Mr. D. B. Hodge to act for Mr. Probyn as 1st asst. to the accountant general.

Mr. J. L. Hynes to act for Mr. Hodge as 2nd asst. to the account. gen.

Mr. L. C. Probyn to act as gov. director of the Bank of Bombay and member of the Mint committee, during Mr. Erskine's abs. on leave.

General Dept., Aug. 8.—The Hon. the gov. of Bombay has appt. Mr. C. J. Erskine to be member, for the pres. of Bombay, of the Legislative Council of India.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Aug. 7.—Rev. W. K. Fletcher, sen. chap. at the pres., is allowed priv. leave for 2 mos., from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 13.—ERRATUM.—Capt. W. H. Shortt, superint. of police at Sholapoor, resn. ch. of his du. on 21st, and not on 24th ult., as notified under date 8th inst.

Revenue Dept., Aug. 14.—Mr. J. W. Scott, asst. to superint. of rev. survey and assess., Khundeish, has leave for 1 mo., to proc. to Bombay.

Mr. W. H. Payne, asst. to comr. of customs, salt, and opium, has leave for 3 mos., to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 15.—Mr. E. P. Robertson acted as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad fr. June 16 to July 16.

The foll. gentlemen of the C.S. have passed departmental examination:—

First Standard.—Mr. R. A. Worthington.

Second Standard.—Messrs. J. B. Richey, H. M. Birdwood, J. MacFarlan, C. M. Hogg, A. K. Nairne.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Poona, August 8.—No. 481.—With reference to G. O. No. 442, dated July 14, Capt. (brev. maj.) Haggard, is nominated to act as agent for gunpowder, and to perform the duties of senior deputy principal commissary of ordnance in addition.

No. 482.—The following promotions are made:—

Conductor (actg. dep. asst. comy.) J. Mathieson to be dep. asst. comy. of ordnance.

August 13.—No. 485.—Col. J. C. Heath, 31st N.I., to be a brigd. of 2nd class as a temp. measure, and to com. 2nd class brigade at Poona.

Bombay, August 11.—Returned to duty on the 10th August:—

Lieuts. H. C. Done and W. H. Newport, 3rd Eur. regiment.

Lieut. A. W. Godson, 12th N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostance on July 30.

Leave of absence:—

20th N.I.—Lieut. and adjt. H. L. Robinson, from July 13 to Aug. 31, to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under new furl. regs., prep. to Europe.

Poona, Aug. 16.—No. 488.—The G.O. No. 466 of July 30, placing the servs. of Lieut. Neave, of H.M.'s 24th regt. N.I., at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. is cane.

Aug. 17.—No. 491.—The servs. of Ens. Ducat, of H.M.'s 17th regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India.

Aug. 20.—No. 494.—The following promotions are made:—

H.M.'s Bombay Corps of Engrs.—Capt. J. H. Burke, to be lieut. col., 2nd Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, to be capt., and Capt. H. Pym, to be 2nd capt. from Aug. 16, 1860, in succn. to Lieut. col. Hart, retired.

Lieut. col. E. Wemyss and Lieut. A. Le Messurier of the corps of engr., are respectively entitled to the superior rates of pay, from Aug. 16 inclusive, v. Hart and Pym.

Aug. 21.—No. 496.—The underment. officers are allowed furl. to Europe on m.c., under new furl. regs.:—

Maj. W. Loch, 1st L.C., actg. mil. paymr. at presy., for 18 mos., and Lieut. and adjt. H. L. Robinson, 20th N.I., for 15 mos.

No. 497.—On the depart. of Maj. Loch, of H.M.'s 1st L.C., to England, Capt. J. T. Annesley, H.M.'s 26th N.I., will act as paymr. at presy. in addition to his duties as paymr. and superintd. of family payments.

Aug. 14.—No. 486.—The underment. med. officers having completed 20 years' service from the date of their arrival in India are prom. to be surgs. maj. under royal warrant of Jan. 30, 1860:—

Surgs. P. S. Arnott, A. Burn, C. Morehead, T. Waller, D. Ritchie, A. H. Leith, P. W. Hockin, D. Grierson, J. W. Winchester, W. Arbuckle, A. Durham, D. Carnegie, J. Dias, W. H. Bradley, M. Thompson, A. Wright, W. Neilson, D. Costello, H. D. Glaske, and R. H. Davidson, from June 13.

No. 487.—The following promotions are made:—

H.M.'s 29th Regt.—Lieut. J. D. Eales to be capt. of

a compy., and Ens. J. Jopp to be lieut. from Aug. 4, 1860, in succn. to Davies, dec., on the 30th idem.

THE MANUAL OF ARTILLERY EXERCISE.

Poona, Aug. 17.—The following G.R.O., dated Horse Guards, Jan. 1, is published for the information of the army. At the recommendation of the commandant of artillery, the C. in C. directs that the "Manual of Artillery Exercise" to which it refers be adhered to by H.M.'s regt. of Bombay art.:

Horse Guards, Jan. 1.—The Gen. C. in C. having approved of the instructions contained in the "Manual of Artillery Exercise," which embodies the service of ordnance and the carbine drill, desires that they may be strictly adhered to throughout the service. H.R.H. also directs that each officer of the royal artillery shall provide himself with a copy of the Manual.

By command of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
C. BINGHAM, Dep. Adj. Gen.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Aug. 6.—The following apps. are made, with effect from July 1:—

Capt. (Brev. maj.) A. Crawford, brig. maj. on the estab., to be asst. adjt. gen. of div. v. Leith.

Brev. maj. A. Crawford, asst. adjt. gen., is posted to northern div.

Capt. J. A. Collier, H.M.'s 7th N.I., to be a brig. maj. on estab., v. Crawford, and will continue as brig. maj. at Poona.

Ens. J. L. Fagan, do. du. with 2nd Gren. N.I., is removed to do du. with 25th N.I., at Poona,—to join.

Bombay, Aug. 7.—Leave of abs.:—2nd Eur. L.I.—Lieut. G. Billamore, from 1st to 31st Aug., in ext., to remain at Poona, on m.c.

SUPPLY OF SMOOTH BORE MUSKETS FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.

1. A supply of smooth bore muskets and fuzils, to a new description, having arrived from England for the arming of the native army, the C. in C. desires that all regts. having arms, which may have served the prescribed period, or may be considered by a committee unserviceable, shall immediately prefer indents for new arms, viz.:—smooth bore fuzils for havildars, and smooth bore muskets for rank and file.

2. With ref. to G.O. No. 379, dated 16th June last, Pensioned dep. asst. comy. of ordnance D. McKenzie is per. to draw his stipend at the English rate in India until he can arrange for passage to Eur.

Poona, Aug. 9.—Inf. cadet C. Hay, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du., for a period of 6 mo., with H.M.'s 57th regt.

Leave of abs.:—H.M.'s 28th N.I.—Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, from Aug. 8 to Sept. 6, to remain at Bombay, on priv. leave, in ext. of 30 days granted by the maj. gen. cong. P.D.A.

Aug. 13.—Leave of absence has been granted by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. to the undermentioned officers:—

56th Regt.—Paymr. Finlay, fr. June 8 to Dec. 13, on m.c.

72nd Highlanders.—Capt. Best, fr. June 21 to Dec. 29, on m.c.

23rd Regt.—Capt. Sprot, fr. June 25 to Oct. 29, on m.c.

95th Regt.—Lieut. Cubitt, fr. June 26 to Oct. 29, on m.c.

Maj. W. H. C. Lye, 13th N.I., is att. to 31st N.I., and will proc. to take comm. of that regt., at Deesa, at his earliest convenience.

The foll. arrangements in the barrack depart. to have effect fr. 1st prox., consequent on departure of Capt. Raitt, barrack mr. at Poona, to England, on furl.:

Cond. P. MacLaughlin, 2nd class barrack mr. of Ahmednuggur, to be 1st class barrack mr. of the Poona circle, v. Raitt.

Capt. F. J. Groube, invalid estab., to be 2nd class barrack mr. of Ahmednuggur circle, v. MacLaughlin.

Orders will be given by the gr. mr. gen. of the army relative to the immediate transfer of the Poona and Ahmednuggur barrack masters' du. to the above officers, in anticipation of the permanent arrangement above ordered.

THE RELIEFS.

August 20.—The following reliefs for the season 1860 and 61 have received the sanc. of govt., and will be carried out under orders that will be communicated hereafter to officers comdg. divs. and brigds. by the qrmr. gen. of the army:—

Royal Artillery.

No. 7 battery, from Poona to Nusseerabad, changing station.

Artillery.

3rd troop horse art., from Nusseerabad to Poona, changing station.

1st compy. 1st batt., from Ahmedabad to Poona, relieved by 3rd compy. 3rd batt., to leave batty. at Ahmedabad and take up batty. of 3rd compy. 3rd batt. at Poona.

2nd compy. 2nd batt., from Settara to Belgaum, with field batty. attached, agreeably to govt. resolution No. 2,490, 13th July, 1860, detailing a second batty. for Belgaum.

3rd compy. 2nd batt., from Sholapore to Kurrachee, to leave batty. at Sholapore, and take up batty. of 4th compy. 3rd batt. at Kurrachee.

3rd compy. 3rd batt., from Kolapore to Ahmedabad, to leave batty. at Poona en route, and take up batty. of 1st compy. 1st batt. at Ahmedabad.

4th compy. 3rd batt., from Kurrachee to Sholapore, to leave batty. at Kurrachee and take up batty. of 3rd compy. 2nd batt. at Sholapore.

Cavalry.

3rd drag. gds. from Mhow to — will move from the Mhow div. station not yet fixed.

8th Hussars, from Nusseerabad to Mhow, to rel. the comp. 28th foot, which will join its own regt.

3rd drag. gds., detaching one squadron to Nusseerabad, and one squadron to Neemuch. The distribution of the European cav. in the Mhow division will in future be as follows:—Head qrs. and 2 squadrons at Mhow, 1 squadron at Mhow, and 1 squadron at Neemuch.

European Infantry.

4th Foot, hd. qrs. wing, from Ahmedabad to Ahmednuggur, detaching 1 comp. to Asseergur to rel. the comp. 28th foot, which will join its own regt.

56th Foot, from Poona and Ahmednuggur, head qrs. and 4 comps. to Bombay, 3 comps. to Ahmedabad, and 3 comps. to Settara.

83rd Foot (wing), from Kolapore to Belgaum, to join head qrs.

95th Foot, from Neemuch to —, will move, but destination not yet fixed.

1st Bombay Fus., from Belgaum to Poona, to rel. the 56th.

2nd Eur. L.I., from Bombay to Neemuch, will first join the camp of instruction at Poona in Dec., and afterwards proc. to Neemuch to rel. the 95th.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt., from Kurrachee to Bhoj.

12th Regt., from Nusseerabad to Surat, to rel. the 16th N.I.

15th Regt., from Poona to Aden, exchanging with 29th N.I.

16th Regt., from Surat to Rajcote, to rel. 19th N.I.

17th Regt., from Rajcote to Nusseerabad, to rel. 20th N.I.

20th Regt., from Dharwar to Dhoolia, and 26th regt. from Dhoolia to Dharwar, exchanging stations.

29th Regt., from Aden to Poona, exchanging with 15th N.I.

Aug. 21.—Maj. Symons, of the invalid estab., 1st class barrack-master at Bombay, is perm. to resign that appt. at his own request.

Conductor E. Whitmore, Bombay garrison, is appt. 1st class barrack-master at Bombay, v. Symons.

Leave of absence:—

17th N.I.—Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 30, to Bombay, on priv. leave.

19th N.I.—Capt. P. M. Briggs, from Aug. 17 to Sept. 30, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of being examined by the standing medical committee for the transfer to the invalid estab.

Bombay, Aug. 21.—Leave of absence:—

31st N.I.—Capt. M. I. Battye, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 5, to Bombay, on m.c.

Aug. 16.—The undermentioned ensigns are attached to regiments as follows from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join, with the exception of Ens. Burnes, who will proceed as soon as the season permits:—

Ensigns.—G. G. Morris, attached to 7th N.I., from Sept. 1.

E. S. Williamson, attached to 10th N.I., from Aug. 17.

W. E. F. Vibart, attached to 10th N.I., from Aug. 17.

C. S. Lechmen, attached to 18th N.I., from Aug. 17.

W. F. Predeaux, attached to 15th N.I., from Aug. 17.

H. L. Hall, attached to 1st Eur. (fusiliers) from Aug. 17.

W. W. Haywood, attached to 10th N.I., from Aug. 22.

J. D. S. Ogilvy, attached to 15th N.I., from Aug. 17.

A. B. H. Burnes, attached to 31st N.I., from Sept. 1.

Under authority of the C. in C. in India, Lieut. O. L. L. Prendergast, of H.M.'s 52nd L.I., is attached to Kurrachee depot, and will await the arrival of regimental drafts expected from England, when his servs. will be availed of in conducting them to the head qrs. of their regt.

Poona, Aug. 17.—Leave of absence:—

2nd L.C.—Lieut. LeGeyt, fr. Aug. 6 to Sept. 20, to Ahmednuggur, on priv. leave.

2nd S. Maratta Horse.—Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 2nd in com., for 1 mo. fr. date of quitting Sholapore, to Bombay.

Aug. 20.—The underment. officers passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on Aug. 11:—

Lieut. A. J. Bannerman, 9th N.I.; Ens. F. H. T. G. Cumming, 12th N.I.

Bombay, Aug. 18.—The underment. officers have been reported to be qualified as interps. in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. A. J. Doig, 15th N.I.; Lieut. T. L. Fraser, 14th N.I.; Lieut. W. F. F. Waller, 25th N.I.; Cornet G. C. Hogg, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. J. Gabbett, 95th foot.

Unatt. Ens. D. C. Pedder, att. to 4th foot (K.O.), passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on Aug. 7.

Leave of absence:—

2nd L.C.—Lieut. H. J. Titter, fr. July 20 to Aug. 10, to remain at Poona, on m.c.

15th N.I.—Lieut. A. J. Doig, fr. 14th to 23rd Aug. to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindoostanee.

Poona, Aug. 15.—H.E. the C. in C. has much pleasure in notifying that Colour serg. Mulkeri of H.M.'s 57th regt. has passed the examin. required by G.O. April 20, 1844, in the colloq. Hindoostanee language, and trusts that the example set by this non-commissioned officer may be followed by others.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. J. Holmes, cong. at Nusseerabad, dated July 15, granting leave to Ens. Ward, H.M.'s 28th regt., from July 12 to Aug. 15, to proc. to Taraghar on m.c.

Aug. 16.—The leave to Lieut. D. B. Young, of the 25th regt., F.L.I., in G.O. of March 10 last, is to be considered as "privileged" leave.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Surg. W. H. Bradley, of the med. estab. to count as service for retiring pension, the leave (not exceeding 15 mos.) granted to that officer on account of illness contracted on field service.

NAVAL.

Poona, Aug. 2.—No. 137.—Mr. J. J. Newberry, 1st cl. engr., is per. to proc. to Poona, with leave, for 1 mo., com. from 30th ult., on m.c.

Aug. 6.—No. 138.—Ext. of leave, on m.c., have been granted to the foll. officers of the I.N., viz.:—

Com. M. B. Worsley, 4 mo.

Lieut. James A. H. Heathcote, 2 mo.

Mr. G. B. Hewett (mate), 6 mo.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Aug. 10.—Mr. Midshipman Arabin, having arr. from Aden, per P. and O. Com.'s str. Madras, is hereby directed to join the Ajdaha as supern. from this date.

Poona, Aug. 11.—No. 140.—Mr. T. Dale Smart is adm. to the serv. as a capt.'s clerk for the I.N. from the date of arr., the 29th ult.

Asst. surg. Hojel, of the Ajdaha, was per. to reside on shore out of the Sanatorium, m.c., from 10th inst., and the surg. of the Auckland was directed to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the former vessel from that date.

Aug. 18.—Mr. Finnis, midshipman, supern. of the Ajdaha, is to be transf. to the Punjab.

Lieut. Forster, of the Ajdaha, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proc. to Cannanore on special duty, by the B. S. N. Co.'s str. Pioneer, which leaves this on 22nd inst.

Aug. 21.—Mr. H. Boys, midshipman of the Ajdaha, is per. to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c., from 14th inst.

Aug. 22.—Mr. Lishman, midshipman supern., att. to the Ajdaha, is to be transf. to the Auckland.

The Operations before the Fortress of Beyt.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, Aug. 11.—Adverting to G.O. dated Dec. 2 last, the C. in C. I.N. has much gratification in publishing the subjoined copy of a letter from the acting chief secretary to Government dated 6th inst. No. 3,111, in the political department, stating that the commendation bestowed upon Commander Cruttenden, the officers and men of the I.N., who were employed in the operations before the Fortress of Beyt, has met with the concurrence of H.M.'s Secretary of State of India.

No. 3,111 of 1860.—Political Department.
From H. L. Anderson, Esq., acting chief secretary to Government, Bombay. To Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B. R.N., C. in C. I.N.

Dated Aug. 5, 1860.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of Oct. 19 last, No. 1,030, I am directed by H.E. the Governor in Council to intimate to you, that in a despatch dated March 1 last, No. 9, H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has informed this Government that he entirely concurs in the commendation which has been bestowed on the officers and men of the I.N. employed in the operations before the Fortress of Beyt, more particularly Commander Cruttenden and the other officers mentioned.

2nd. In making this intimation to you I am desired to request that the sentiments of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India may be communicated to Commander Cruttenden and the other officers alluded to.—I have the honour to be, &c.

H. L. ANDERSON, Actg. Chief Sec., C. in C. I.N., Office, Bombay, Aug. 11.

BIRTHS.

ARTHURS, Mrs. W. F., daughter, at Aden, June 25.
 AUDJO, wife of Capt. J. K., son, at Patna, Aug. 2.
 BATTISCOMBE, wife of Capt. N. C., daughter, at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 8.
 BAUMBACH, wife of J., daughter, at Rampart Row, Aug. 20.
 BAYLEY, wife of E. C., daughter, at Lucknow, Aug. 9.
 BECHER, wife of Maj. S., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 9.
 BLAKEMAN, wife of J. H., daughter, at Bombay, Aug. 20.
 BRESNAHAN, wife of T. D., twin daughters, at Royapooram, Aug. 6.
 BURGESS, wife of Rev. A., daughter, at Royapettah, Aug. 13.
 CHAMPTON, wife of Maj. J. H., son, at Mhow, Aug. 8.
 DALE, wife of Capt. J. D., daughter, at Kamptee, Aug. 12.
 DAVEY, wife of Dr., son, at Poona, Aug. 8.
 DRAKE, wife of J. A., son, still-born, at Murree, July 26.
 EBDEN, wife of Dr. H. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
 HENNING, wife of C., daughter, at Delhi, Aug. 11.
 HOGAN, wife of G., son, at Sealkote, July 26.
 JAMIESON, Mrs. J., son, still-born, at Bombay, Aug. 15.
 JUDGE, wife of G. S., son, at Panchganny, June 22.
 KIDD, wife of L., daughter, at Kurrachee, Aug. 8.
 KNIGHT, wife of H., son, at Matoonga, Aug. 9.
 LAING, wife of P. S., son, at Lucknow, Aug. 5.
 LYONS, wife of Capt. E. W., son, at Bhooj, Aug. 4.
 MAIDMENT, wife of W., son, at Bombay, Aug. 21.
 MELVILLE, wife of S., son, at Allahabad, Aug. 3.
 MYATT, wife of P., daughter, at Sattara, Aug. 4.
 OSTREHAN, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Poona, Aug. 12.
 RAWLINS, wife of Capt. J. S., daughter, at Mussoorie, Aug. 2.
 ROBERTSON, wife of A. D., son, at Malabar Hill, Aug. 8.
 SAFOND, wife of A. N., son, at Mhow, Aug. 5.
 SHIPTON, wife of Lieut. W., daughter, at Baroda, Aug. 16.
 SMITH, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, Aug. 18.
 STEVENS, wife of C., son, at Byculla, Aug. 24.
 STOWELL, Mrs. J. A., son, at Agra, Aug. 10.
 TANNER, wife of H. C. B., daughter, at Kurrachee, Aug. 12.
 TEMPLE, wife of Lieut. A. B., son, at Almorah, Aug. 5.
 THOMAS, wife of H. S., son, at Madura, July 31.
 TRISCOIT, wife of Capt., son, at Cuttack, July 30.
 WALSH, wife of Rev. J. J., son, at Allahabad, Aug. 9.
 WATSON, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, Aug. 22.
 WESTROPP, wife of Lieut. G. R. C., daughter, at Sawntwarree, Aug. 12.
 WEOUGHTON, wife of W. N., son, at Coonoor, Aug. 9.

MARRIAGES.

CONCANNON, J. W., to Miss Mary A. P. Mortan, at Agra.
 DARKE, J. P., to Ellen J., daughter of J. B. Tapp, at Kurrachee, Aug. 7.
 D'MONTE, S., to Miss Letitia Rodgers, at Madras, July 30.
 GODFREY, Lieut., H.M.'s 28th Madras N.I., to Matilda E., daughter of E. E. Merrill, at Dowlaiswaram, Aug. 2.
 MEKLEJOHN, W., to Mrs. M. McKenzie, at Kurrachee, Aug. 15.
 ROBINS, F., to Emily, daughter of the late G. Robins, at Byculla, Aug. 13.
 SMITH, W., to Jessie F., daughter of the late J. J. Pemberton, Aug. 4.
 STEPHENSON, Rev. R., to Mary, daughter of Rev. G. Scott, at Negapatam, July 31.
 WILLIAMSON, B., to Charlotte J. Z., daughter of Rev. B. O. Deane, at Bellary, Aug. 7.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, Mary, widow of the late T. B., aged 40, Aug. 14.
 ALLEN, Thomas B., on board the *Burita*, aged 45, Aug. 12.
 ANDREWS, wife of Capt. J. R. B., at Simla, July 29.
 BAXTER, Capt. J. F., H.M.'s 56th regt., at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 20.
 BENSON, Ann E., infant daughter of J., at Byculla, Aug. 20.
 BLAIR, Catherine J., at Kurrachee, aged 3, Aug. 16.
 BOW, William C., infant son of J. C., at Futtchpore, Aug. 5.
 BROOKS, George, at Poorundlun, Aug. 13.

BROWN, Harold G., infant son of J. B. S., at Ferozepore, July 29.
 CLAY, infant son of Capt. E. B., at Nynee Tal, Aug. 5.
 DAVIES, Capt., Com. Guzerat Provincial Battalion, at Kavia, Aug. 3.
 EDGINTON, Mrs. Margaret, at Bombay, aged 68, Aug. 16.
 FAULKNER, Matilda V., infant daughter of H., at Poona, Aug. 6.
 FITZGERALD, Charles J., infant son of C. J., at Pursewaikum, Aug. 2.
 GONSALVES, Ann, infant daughter of D., at Colaba, Aug. 6.
 GOOCH, Julia C., wife of Lieut. G. C., at Murree, aged 27, July 30.
 HAGGARD, Sophia, at Poona, aged 24, Aug. 6.
 HALL, Laura C. A. B., infant daughter of Maj. G., at Nowgong, July 31.
 HENDERSON, George H., infant son of Capt. J., at Ahmedabad, Aug. 11.
 HISSKIN, Kate B., at Poona, aged 4, Aug. 16.
 JACKSON, Joseph, at Bombay, aged 45, Aug. 9.
 LAUGHLAND, Janet G., at Poona, aged 1, Aug. 12.
 LEEPER, Kathleen, infant daughter of Rev. F. J., at Tanjore, Aug. 1.
 MARSHALL, Buxter A., at Madras, aged 6, July 28.
 MOUNTAIN, John K., at Kirkee, aged 37, Aug. 12.
 PORTMAN, Ens. F. W. B., 15th Bombay N.I., at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 1.
 PUCKLE, Richard M. K., infant son of R. K., at Trichinopoly, Aug. 9.
 STRATON, Ens. Robt. G., H.M.'s 5th Bombay N.I., at Macao Fort, of fever, aged 19, July 24.
 VAUGHAN, Catherine M., at Bombay, Aug. 11.
 WILLIAMS, Sarah C., wife of W., at Bombay, Aug. 7.
 WULLEN, Maria L., wife of Capt. T. D. V., of cholera, at Kaabadavie, aged 26, Aug. 21.
 YELSMORE, inf. daughter of J. M., at Madras, July 24.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
Sept. 18.

1st Drag. Gds.—T. A. Quin, gent., to be corn., by purch., v. Marsland, prom.
 6th Drags.—Lieut. col. T. R. Crawley, fr. 15th lt. drags., to be lieut. col., v. FitzWygram, who exch.
 7th Lt. Drags.—F. M. Drew, gent., to be corn., by purch., v. Hon. A. W. E. M. Herbert, prom.; J. Lawrence, gent., to be corn., by purch., v. Scrope, prom.
 12th Lt. Drags.—J. Stevenson, gent., to be corn., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. J. H. B. Vaughan, who ret.
 4th Foot.—Lieut. C. T. Wilson to be capt., by purch., v. Boehmer, who ret.; Ens. W. P. Bridson, to be lieut., by purch., v. Wilson.
 13th Foot.—Ens. D. T. Perse to be lieut., by purch., v. Ruck, ret.; S. Flower, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Perse.
 23rd Foot.—L. J. W. Hadden, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Bacon, prom.
 60th Foot.—Maj. P. B. Roe to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. M. G. Dennis, c.b., ret.; Capt. and brev. inaj. C. A. B. Gordon to be maj., by purch., v. Roe; Lieut. W. F. Carleton to be capt., by purch., v. Gordon; Ens. J. G. Crosbie to be lieut., by purch., v. Carleton; R. D. Elphinstone, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Beadon, prom.; C. J. Shepherd, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Marshall, prom.; T. H. Duncombe, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Crosbie; Lieut. W. G. Turle to be instruc. of musk., v. Northey, prom.
 64th Foot.—Asst. surg. E. Parsonage, M.D., fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Lundy, to staff.
 70th Foot.—Lieut. A. C. H. Tovey to be capt., without purch., v. Jackson, dec.; Ens. C. C. Richardson to be lieut., without purch., v. Tovey; H. L. M. Ravenhill, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Richardson.

BREVET.

Brev. maj. G. Man, ret. upon full pay, fr. capt. of companies of gentlemen cadets, Roy. Mil. Coll., to be lieut. col. in the army, the rank being honorary only.
 Capt. D. M. Murray, 64th foot, to be major in the army.
 Capt. J. P. Caulfield, 4th Bengal Eur. regt.
 Capt. H. Le Poer Trench, 35th Bengal N.I.

ASSAM.—There has been an inundation in Assam, in consequence of the rise of the river Berhampooter. Wild animals were swept away by the stream; many were destroyed by the natives on the high land, whither they were driven by the flood.

MAJOR SYMONS, of the Invalid Establishment, is about to vacate the appointment of barrack master of the garrison of Bombay.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
 Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
 Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, September 19, 1860.

IN MEMORIAM.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Harry J. G. Gordon, of the Madras Engineers, at the early age of 25, who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, whilst in the execution of his duty, in Talien Bay, North China, on the 11th July last.

This promising young officer arrived in India in December, 1856, and was posted to the Sappers and Miners. With the B company of this corps he served in the Persian Expedition of 1856-7. On the return of the company from Persia it was ordered to join the field force in Central India commanded by Major-general Sir Hugh Rose, with which it served during the whole of the campaign, including the forcing of the Pass of Mundesore, the actions at Rathgur and Barodia, and the capture of Calpee and Gwalior. Lieut. Gordon latterly held command of the company, and was "specially mentioned" by Sir H. Rose, for "the satisfactory manner in which he performed the duty."

On the formation of the expeditionary force for China, Lieut. Gordon again volunteered his services, and lost his life by the melancholy accident above described.

Lieut. Gordon had received a medal and clasp for Persia, and a medal and clasp for the Central India campaign.

PRIZE PROPERTY.

THREE years having elapsed since the fall of Delhi, and no portion of the prize money having been as yet distributed, the captors of the Imperial city are becoming naturally somewhat impatient, and are filling the columns of the daily papers with remonstrances and expressions of indignation that are only too well justified by the dilatory conduct of the Indian Government. The Secretary of State has repeatedly applied for the necessary details, which, under one pretext or another, have been kept back as long as it was possible to do so without outraging all rules of decency. At last the preliminary information was known to have been afforded, and each day the papers were anxiously scanned in the expectation of coming across a notification of the date of distribution. But the cup was still held away from their eager lips. A difference of opinion arose as to the principle by which Government should be guided in distributing the value of the captured booty, and a committee was appointed to consider the question. This took place three months ago, but nothing is yet publicly known as to the decision, or recommendations, of these gentlemen. It appears, however, that

* London Gazette, 8th November, 1859.

the scale of distribution adopted will be that promulgated in her Majesty's Proclamation of the 11th August, 1854, the effect of which is "greatly to reduce the shares of the commanding and other officers, and to augment in proportion the shares of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers." The "heroes of Delhi" will, moreover, be glad to learn that Sir Charles Wood has recommended that "the booty taken should be divided only amongst the troops employed at the siege and capture of that city." Sir Charles might even have gone still further without being guilty of any very glaring injustice had he classed the Cashmere contingency with General Cortlandt's levies. It is true this "rabble rout" made a noisy attack upon one of the gates; but it is equally true that they were very speedily repulsed, and also that for this trifling service they received a donation of twelve months' batta. It is questionable how far the army will feel grateful to Colonel Champneys, Military Auditor-General, for his excessive zeal in suggesting to the Government the propriety of deducting the donation batta from the Delhi and Lucknow prize money, because the latter was likely to be of considerable value, and also because the former is "given in many cases of field service where prize booty was not required." It is needless to observe that Colonel Champneys was not present either at Delhi or Lucknow. The Court of Directors, however, took a more liberal view of the matter than the parsimonious Auditor-General, and declared the grants of donation batta to be quite irrespective of any booty to which the troops might eventually become entitled. The total amount to be distributed to "the army before Delhi" is Rs. 35,57,917, 6 annas, 8 pie; and to the Lucknow forces Rs. 14,82,645, 6 annas, 1 pie; the Nepaulese troops being very properly debarred from participating in the latter, on the ground that they helped themselves to their full share of plunder before the sack was discontinued. Several other sums are also ready for distribution. Colonel Greathed's column, for instance, are to have Rs. 5,029, 9 pie. Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm's force is down for Rs. 10,026, 15 annas, 8 pie, for the capture of Nurgood, and also for Rs. 4,903, 5 annas, 11 pie, for property seized at Hulgulle; and Major Evans' field force will receive Rs. 1,00,113 taken from the Bheels by Captain Birch's detachment. The field force under Major-General Roberts comes in for Rs. 1,68,122, 13 annas, 7 pie, on account of Kotah and Awah, while that under Sir Hugh Rose may expect Rs. 7,71,010 for the capture of Dhar, and about 6 lakhs for that of Jhansi. The plundered property seems to have been of a most miscellaneous character. The booty gathered together at Awah, for example, comprised the most heterogeneous articles, usually sold at absurdly low prices. The largest sum given for a horse was 43 rupees, while a grey pony was purchased for 1 rupee 8 annas. Buffaloes averaged about 3 rupees each; cows varied from 1 rupee 8 annas to 5 rupees 8 annas; bullocks from 1 rupee to 17 rupees 8 annas; and asses from 8 annas to 3 rupees; while a ram fetched 3 rupees 8 annas. Coats of mail were to be had for 8 annas to 2 rupees 8 annas; tulwars for 1 rupee to 2 rupees 12 annas; tents for 1 rupee

12 annas to 450 rupees; and tom-toms for 10 annas to 3 rupees. A bird-cage fetched 2 annas, a drum 9 annas, a shield 12 annas, and a group of figures 5 annas. Three elephants, however, realised 1,700 rupees, and a tonjohn and palanquin 390 rupees. The sale list of the property captured at Kotah embraces a still greater variety of articles. Lots of bedding, fans, clothing, carpets, silver ornaments, parrots, boxes, a leather bag, brass idols, looking-glasses, rope, a velvet pillow, a pistol box, brass and copper pots, lace cloth, a stone idol, silver thread, iron wire, brass wire, cowrie ornaments, sabre leather, hooks, silver cloth, ponies, horses, bullocks, an umbrella, chairs, a book, betel-nut, quilts, a turban, a cat, a clock, an American watch, a sword, a copper inkstand, copper vessels, copper dishes, a musket box, lotahs, tape, a palanquin, sandal-wood, a writing-desk, opium, a large durbar tent, an elephant howdah, country paper, cups, spices, wheat, elephant armour, scales, gold ornaments, couches, hides, flags, brass guns, silver parrots, peacocks, cows, and fish, silver toys, shawls, tables, chair armour, and quantities of native manufactures, form a strange and barbarous medley, and prove the sagacity of the troops in ferretting out whatever could be turned into money, from a small sword that was knocked down at two annas to a bedstead that realised 500 rupees. The amount of misery and ruin represented by these fantastic columns of the prize agents is appalling to conceive. How many thousands of individuals were reduced to abject want to make up that total of 46,726 rupees, 2 pies, that appears at the foot of the Kotah tables, it is terrible to contemplate. We may, however, hence learn to form some idea of the anguish and wretchedness that would fall on myriads of Englishmen if ever a French army were to burst into our metropolis. The sufferings inflicted by our own troops upon the Indian rebels are but a small measure of the direful consequences that would ensue if London ever became a prize of war. But so long as England is true to herself she has little to fear from any invader. A free people fighting for their hearths can never be subdued.

BREWERIES IN INDIA.

Festina lentissime was certainly in too many respects a favourite maxim with the East India Company in the days of their grandeur. Though liberal and even munificent paymasters, they were ever slow to forward any experiments in agriculture, manufactures, or trade. It was no part of their policy to encourage the immigration of European settlers, or the introduction of European theories and principles as well as capital. They were content to let well alone, and were, therefore, systematically opposed to innovations of any kind. A remarkable instance of their indifference to economical improvements has very recently been brought to light through the publication, by order of the House of Commons, of copies of certain papers forwarded to the Court of Directors in 1849 and 1850 by the Government of Madras. These documents referred to the possibility of supplying the European troops with malt liquor brewed in India, instead of continuing to incur the risk and expense of despatching it from this country. There appears to be no doubt as to the fact that a considerable loss is annually sustained by Government

in the endeavour to furnish the European soldiers with wholesome malt liquor at a reasonable price. In 1855-56, indeed, the loss incurred under this head in the Bengal Presidency alone amounted to £77,212; in 1856-57 to £32,459; and in 1857-58 to £39,852. Taking the three Presidencies the annual loss cannot amount to less than £50,000. It therefore becomes a question worthy of serious consideration whether some arrangement could not be made with a view to enable the troops to obtain a sound wholesome beverage, and at the same time effect a reduction of the public expenditure. So far back as 1849 Capt. Ouchterlony, of the Madras Engineers, established the fact that good drinkable beer could be brewed in the Neilgherries, and sent down to the plains, for at least 25 per cent. less than it costs to import it from England. His experiments were conducted, moreover, under every possible disadvantage. His copper was barely enough for a brewing of 10 gallons, and his implements were all of the rudest kind. He himself was very slightly acquainted with either the principles or the practice of brewing, and his materials were of the most inferior description. But, notwithstanding all these serious drawbacks, he succeeded in producing an article which was pronounced by officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of several European regiments to be "very good," though too sweet and new. The sweetness was due to the use of raw Muscovado sugar, and to the want of sufficient fermentation, the hops also being described as "old and bad." The consequence was that the beer was rather heady, and somewhat "muddy," from being run off into bottles without due preparation. The troopers of H.M.'s 15th Hussars, nevertheless, approved of it, though objecting to its sweetness, while the men of H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry were even enthusiastic in their commendation. Some of them, too, spoke with a certain air of authority, derived from a practical knowledge of the subject. "At present very good," says private William Warren; "I think it will not keep; I lived at an inn five years." "Very good," says William Hinan, "I think it would be better if a little older—say three months; I have been a brewer, and am of opinion it would keep." James Gregory, however, is more fastidious, and declares it to be "indifferent," adding the remark that it was "too sweet and too new, might improve by keeping; I was a brewer for eight years; not sufficiently hopped." But William Kelfe, who was "five years at a public-house," and H. Evestead, who was "four years a brewer," declare that it was "very good;" and these two are able to sign their names,—an amount of scholarship not possessed by the others. According to John West, "it was the best beer he had tasted in India." Corporal Vick would like it to be a little older; and W. Luck, considerable man, fears that "it would make a man's head ache should he take a little too much," in which respect it might be thought to resemble "jolly good ale and old" of the most famous tap. The 94th men, again, express their perfect readiness to drink nothing but Neilgherry beer, if supplied at three annas a bottle, and the 2nd European Fusiliers are equally gracious and patronising. Major-general Kennett, of the Bombay army, pronounced it to be "very similar in taste to the

ale sold at public-houses in the country in England." Mr. E. F. Elliot, superintendent of police, Madras, eulogises its body and fine flavour, "similar to home-brewed beer in England, only more potent." A German missionary, the Rev. G. H. Weigle, is reminded of the fatherland, and says that "the beer of this year (1849) comes in appearance and taste very near to the better sorts of German beer," while the Rev. J. Griffiths "could barely distinguish it from college ale," and "certainly preferred it to Bass's or Allsopp's." Captain Briggs, H.A., describes it as being "very ripe," and thought it "palatable and of good body." Mr. M. D. Cockburn, C.S., pronounced it to be very like the "beer brewed by farmers in England," and to Major-general Dyce it appeared to be "a sound, palatable, good liquor," resembling "both in smell and taste the common English ale, but much stronger." Fortified by all these favourable certificates, and supported by the Government of Madras, Captain Ouchterlony ventured to solicit from the Court of Directors pecuniary aid for the furtherance of his public-spirited labours to the extent of £100, taking care to show that a grant to that amount would be amply covered by the sums he had saved to Government through refraining from drawing certain office allowances to which he was entitled. This modest and reasonable request was left unanswered and unnoticed, and of course the experiment for the time fell to the ground. In the Himalayas, however, beer of excellent quality has been produced for some years past, and with a moderate capital and a proper "plant" there is no doubt that the speculation would prove both safe and profitable. There is some difficulty, indeed, about procuring hops, but perhaps other plants or herbs might be found to impart a bitter flavour and equally good as preservatives. But even if hops have to be imported from Europe, it would still answer to supply the European troops and residents with a really pleasant and wholesome beverage at a far lower price than is now paid. The promise of Government patronage would probably suffice to raise the necessary capital, and a large saving would thus be effected in the military expenditure of each year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13. Hontress, Owen, Calcutta: Everetta, Montgomerie, Mamba; Utopia, Keen Kooria Moora.—14. J. L. Hall, Richardson, Akyab; Sir Ralph Abercromby, Humpseed, Whampoa; Amalia, Freiberg, Calcutta; Culliden, McLean, Bombay; Gem of the North, Mills, Macao.—15. Thomson Hankey Junior, Lyall, Mauritius; Latona, Cammell, India and Demerara; Marion, Niemann, Akyab; Donald McKay, Freye, Mauritius; Glengriffith, Webster, Singapore; Bellona, Miller, Calcutta; Norwood, Brstow, India and Demerara; Crimes, Morgan and Plantagenet, Hayes, Bombay; Gloriosa, Klabin, Cochon; Thomas, Rodger, India and Jamaica.—17. Runymede, Brass, Hong Kong; Alchymist, Bennett, Macao; Hawich, Franklin and Ascendant, Spencer, Madras; Phio, Gohitely, Mauritius; Wild Flower, Bain Singapore; Malacca, Paulsen, Hong Kong; Chalmers, Banton, Bombay; Sea Queen, Smith, Bombay; Eudymon, Taverer, Singapore; Queen of the Wave, Brown, Madras; Anne, Lily, Alcoa Bay; Nell Gwyn, Clarke, Madras; Hiawatha, Dewar, Singapore; William and Jane, Norris, Madras; Fieda, Batavia. 18. Retriever, Moore, Ceylon; Laurel, Clapthorpe, Bombay; Alton, Adams, Hilton, Tuomas; Florence, Shearer; Bates Family, Hogg; Victory, Lowen; James Booth, McQueen; and Dubbrook, Forster, all from Bombay; John McVicar, Coutts, Hongkong; Samuel Adams, Guy Maulmain; Chloris and Pacific, Akyab.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, Sept. 20, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SEKZ. FOR MALTA.—Mr. Midway. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Clarke, Capt. Benbank. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. R. Spears, Mr. Stutz, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett and two children, Mrs. Barrow and two daughters, governess, and

two children, Mr. Mullie, Mr. Self, Mr. and Mrs. McEnvoy, Mr. and Mrs. Cockell and son, Miss Hillman, Mrs. Bell and two children, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Capt. and Mrs. Bunbury, Miss Short, Mr. S. McDowell, Miss Walters, Miss Stenhouse, Lieut. Henderson, Miss Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Jellicoll, Mr. Kay, Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Palmer, Mr. C. Dickinson, Mr. Farr, Miss Gibson, Maj. Bolman, Mrs. and Miss Southall, Mr. Vaux, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Miller, Miss Cameron, Capt. Carder, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Stenhouse, Mr. Worthington, Miss Ewart, For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Walker, Mr. G. Jones, Lieut. H. Parker, Mr. and Miss Caldwell, Mr. W. J. Rhoads, Mr. J. Short, Mr. G. Short, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. Wilson, Lieut. J. Macdougall, Capt. and Mrs. Goudard, Lieut. C. H. Gower, For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Bernard and infant, For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Dickinson, Mr. A. H. Roberts, Mr. Collie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cole and daughter, Mr. Maslin, For PENANG.—Mr. A. Cree, For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Collier, Mr. T. E. Stewart, Comdr. F. A. Ellis, Comdr. S. Tricheard, Mr. E. Ormiston.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Sept. 28, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SEKZ. FOR CALCUTTA.—Lieut. C. N. McMullen, Mr. and Mrs. Bodelis, Mr. and Mrs. St. G. Tucker, Mrs. C. Marillier, Mr. L. D. Dr. H. Cannon, Mr. C. B. Trevor, Mr. J. Lagarie, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Macrae, Mr. A. Brandroth, Rev. L. Poynder, Lieut. Col. Taylor and two ladies, Mr. W. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fisher, Mr. Longridge, Capt. and Mrs. Baumgarten, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. Packe, Miss Pinard, For ADEN.—Capt. J. F. Webb.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS, the wife of Edward (retired Indian Service), of a son, at Great Amwell Ware, Herts, Sept. 15.

PRINSEY, the wife of C. Campbell, of a son, at Barnes, Sept. 14.

ROBERTS, the wife of Captain Richard, P. and O. Co.'s steam ship *Massilia*, at Marseilles, Sept. 6.

MARRIAGES.

BURGESS, Captain B., late H.M.'s Indian army, to Elizabeth A., daughter of John Ballard, Esq., at St. Luke's Church, Cork, Sept. 11.

HANCOCK, William J., to Annette D., daughter of the late Major General Bowdler, of the Madras army, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Sept. 12.

HAVESGAL, Rev. Francis T., to Isabel, daughter of Colonel William Martin, H.M.'s Bengal army, at the Cathedral, Hereford, Sept. 6.

HODGETTS, Joseph H., to Catherine B., daughter of the late Thomas Rees, Esq., of China, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Durdham Down, Clifton, Sept. 12.

LEARMOUTH, Somerville, to Maria K., daughter of Lestock K. Reid, Esq., formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, at Trinity Church, Paddington, Sept. 11.

MACNABB, James W., eldest son of the late James Munro Macnabb, Esq., of Highfield House, Hants, to Amy, daughter of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Sept. 13.

PILOT, Capt. B. J. C., H.M.'s 33rd M.N.I. to M. N. P., daughter of John Gardner, Esq., late Captain 5th Dragoon Guards, at the British Embassy, Paris, Sept. 13.

SAVILLE, Robert B., to Eliza J., daughter of the late Colonel William G. Mackenzie, Bengal army, at Edinburgh, Sept. 11.

STEWART, Major Patrick, Royal Bengal Engineers, to Miss McDonall, daughter of Colonel McDonall, of Logan, Wigtownshire, N.B., at St. James Church, Piccadilly, Aug. 28.

DEATHS.

DISBROWE, Brev. Maj. John G. C., 43rd Lt. Inf., at Suez, on his passage home from Madras, aged 33, Sept. 4.

REEVES, Helen R. M., daughter of Henry W., of the Bombay Civil Service, at Reading, aged 2 years 7 months, Sept. 11.

East-India House,

September 18, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. W. F. Davis.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. E. Ashburner, 8th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. C. Watson, 47th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. Clerk, 2nd Cav., 6 mo.;

Capt. R. A. Roberts, Eng., 6 mo.; Capt. C. H.

Hutchinson, Art., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. T. Johnson, 6th N.I., 6 mo.,

Lieut. A. Fergusson, 2nd Eur., 6 mo., Lieut. L.

Russell, 16th N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. A. Von Meyern, 53rd N.I.;

Lieut. L. Macdonald, 73rd N.I.; Asst. surg. G. R.

Pemberton; Vet. surg. J. Siddall.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. A. Arbuthnot, 8th Cav.; Lieut. B. H. W. Magrath, 21st N.I.; Ens. C. R. Crawford, 15th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. G. Plomer, 25th N.I.; Comd. J. Scott.

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5 per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	2 04
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4 per Cent. East-India } Sicea Rs.	—	—	1 04
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	1 114
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 74
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	1 74
4 per Cent., 1852-53	—	—	1 74

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies. £. s. d.
Bengal...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest
Bills on Calcutta, 1s. 11½d.

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Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	217½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	163½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranch. Paper, 5	96	
	per cent.	102½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	92½	
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	
	India Enfranch. Paper, 4 per ct.	84½	
	India 5 per cent. for account...	104½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	6s. to 3s. dis.	
	Do (under £1,000)	ss. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	100	93½ to 94½
	India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	17½ to 18
	Do Additional Capital, A	16	18½ to 19
	Do B	16	18½ to 19
	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	13	18½ to 19
	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	18½ to 19
	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	7½	18½ to 19
Stock	East Indian	100	99½ to 100½
	Do 4½ p. ct. debentures.	all	98½ to 99½
	Do F Ext.	15	18½ to 19
Stock	Do 5 per ct. deb. 1864	100	101 to 102
	Jubbulpore	15	18½ to 19
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar.	100	96 to 97
	5 per ct.)	6	1 to 1½ dis.
	Do (New ditto)	13	2 to 1½ dis.
	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	83 to 85
	(guar. 5 per ct.)	100	93 to 94½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	93 to 94½
Stock	Do 5 per cent.	100	93 to 94½
Stock	Do Extension (guar. 4½	100	86 to 88
	per cent.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
	Do 4th Extension (guar.	7	18½ to 19
	5 per ct.)	10	18½ to 19
Stock	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	all	97½ to 98½
	Sicily 5 per cent.	15	.....
Stock	Do (New)	all	93 to 94½
	Do Indus Steam Flotilla	7	18½ to 19
	(guar. 5 per ct.)		
	Punjab (5 per ct.)		
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	78 to 80
40	Australia	all	64 to 66
25	Bank of Egypt	all	194 to 204
25	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	20½ to 21
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.	all	32 to 34
	and China	all	16½ to 17½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	
25	Ottoman Bank	all	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	2 to 1½ dis.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1
	Do New	15s	1 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	74 to 76
50	Do New	25	12½ to 13½ pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	17½ to 18½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1½ d.
1	Do Registered	all	1 to 1½ d.
10	Do do	all	5 to 7 d.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, who has been fifty-six years in India, was presented with a gold snuff-box by the European establishment of the arsenal at Allahabad, on the occasion of his being placed on the invalid establishment. The box was presented by Major Russell in behalf of his brother officers, the warrant and non-commissioned, and others connected with the arsenal.

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By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That
TWENTY JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer
Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India
will in the year 1861 be open to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

Candidates must be not more than Twenty-three years of age; and must have passed either not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or not less than two years as Students in a School or College recognised by the Secretary of State in Council as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and they must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineer or Professor under whom they have served or by whom they have been instructed, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this Office, in the course of the month of May next (during which month only will applications be received), the names of the Candidates will be registered, and they will be authorised to present themselves for examination, on an appointed day, at the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation to be indispensable.

Algebra: Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression	80
Euclid: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book	80
Statics: Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers, Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials	260
Dynamics: Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force	260
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines	120
Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings	120
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data	80
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering works	140
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry, and traversing with the theodolite	120
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book	60
Levelling, and Use of the Instruments employed	60
	1,000

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which at least 140 must be awarded for Mathematics; but the Candidates who may obtain the prescribed number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain, and as many of them as may be required at the time for the public service will be appointed "Probationers in the Public Works Department," the appointments being given to those who stand highest in the Examiners' list.

Each Probationer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any Nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a month, from the date of his appointment.

On arriving in India he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the Native Languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying, he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or Institution, he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c.; particulars of which will be furnished from this Office, on application.

(Signed) T. G. BARING.

India Office, 9th August, 1860.

N.B.—All communications to be addressed to the "Under Secretary of State for India."

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FROM

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VOL. XVIII.—No. 456.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 24	Burmah (Rangoon)	Aug. 4
Madras	" 29	Bombay	" 24
Agra	" 16	Ceylon	" 31
China (Hong-Kong)	August 10.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE arrival of the Overland mail brings us intelligence from Calcutta down to the 23rd August, from Madras to the 29th, and from China to the 10th of that month.

Lord Canning's lines have certainly not fallen in pleasant places. Almost from the commencement of his government he has been engaged in fomenting, or suppressing, mutiny and disaffection in one shape or another. From his inappreciation of the gravity of the situation, the first sparks of mutinous feeling in the native army were suffered to develop into a fearful conflagration, which even now is barely extinguished. Before this peril had quite passed away he contrived to alienate the good will and lose the services of 10,000 European soldiers at a time when not a man could be spared. And at present he is successfully labouring to disgust the entire non-official European community in India, and is driving them into avowed and hostile opposition. The Arms Act, the latest specimen of legislative bungling exhibited by the Calcutta Council, has been greeted with a storm of indignation throughout the Bengal Presidency. At Agra, Simla, Lucknow, and Allahabad, petitions have been prepared for presentation to the British Parliament, complaining of the non-exemption of Europeans, against whom, indeed, the measure is fully as much directed as against the natives. Rifle clubs are also being formed at several stations, in open defiance of the Act, and a general feeling of exasperation appears to animate the English residents against a Government that systematically insults them under the pretext of treating alike "Trojan and Tyrian," native and European, without preference or distinction. So far is this impracticable impartiality being carried that, by the Penal Code now before the Legislative Council in Committee, Europeans are subjected to the punishment of flogging at the discretion even of native Mofussil magistrates. We trust, however, that the Secretary of State will interpose his cooler judgment, and check the Calcutta law-makers in the downward course they seem so eager to pursue.

The Income-tax Bill has already required to be amended, in order to indemnify the officials against the consequences of the irregular and illegal proceedings they had been led into by their excessive zeal. The burden of collecting this new impost has been laid upon the already over-weighted shoulders of collectors, deputy collectors, and tahsildars, whose duties hitherto sufficiently onerous will thus be rendered almost intolerable.

A commission has at length been appointed to draw up a report on an organised system of native police for all India. The members are Messrs. W. Robinson, Madras; S. Wauchope, Calcutta; R. Temple, for the Punjab; W. Court, for the North-West; and Lieutenant-colonel Bruce, for Oude.

According to a Calcutta contemporary, Sir R. J. H. Birch, Lieutenant-general M. Cubbon, commissioner of Coorg and Mysore, and Colonel Sir R. Shakespeare, have been mentioned as successors of Sir James Outram in the Supreme Council. The last named officer, it is believed, will be the successful candidate.

The death of the Maharajah of Travancore is stated to have taken place on the 18th of August. His Highness died of dyspepsia, from which he had long been suffering. "This native prince," says the *Madras Athenæum*, "was ever ready to listen to the advice of the British resident, and, what is more to the purpose, to act upon it. In this way slavery was abolished in his dominions; and, latterly, education and the construction of public works, have made great progress. Although the Maharajah has left children of his own he will be succeeded, under the peculiar law of inheritance which prevails in Travancore, by a nephew. This singular custom is owing to the frightful, but recognised, immorality which prevails among both sexes. Marriage exists in name only, and the result is that, as no man knows his own offspring, sisters' children are regarded as heirs."

On the 26th July the Allied forces were to sail from Talien Bay to the Sha-luy-tien Islands, about fourteen miles from the Peiho. The English troops were embarked in a single day without hurry or confusion, and are described as being exceedingly well equipped at all points, while the French are deficient in both artillery and cavalry. The first division of the British army and the entire French force were to land simultaneously at Pehtang, so that the commencement of active hostilities might be made by nearly equal numbers on both sides. After the capture and destruction of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, easy terms, it was expected, would be offered to the Chinese Government.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Stannus W. Fraser, 23th Bengal N.I., at Hazareebaugh, aged 32, Aug. 6.

BOMBAY.—Ens. G. R. Stratton, 5th Bombay N.I., at Macao Fort, July 24; Maj. C. D. Mylne, H.M.'s Bombay army, at Cheltenham, aged 50, Sept. 25.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From Calcutta.—Brig. Troup, Mr. Pillans, Mr. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. From Madras.—Asst. surg. Murray, Ens. Blake, Capt. Adamson. From Galle.—Mr. Alston. From Singapore.—Mr. Groll, Mr. Van Leyan. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Bittle, Mr. Berque, Capt. Pillan. From Penang.—Mr. Phillips and child. From Aden.—Mrs. Drum.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Oct. 3.—From Singapore.—Capt. Napier. From Hong Kong.—Dr. and Mrs. Bain, Mr. Cleverly, Mrs. Medhurst and two children. Lieut. Strong, Mr. Yates. From Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Syme, Capt. Jackson, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Orme, Lieut. Taylor, Maj. Benson, Capt. Carey, Mrs. Gape and two children, Maj. Fupper. From Calcutta.—Col. Leunox, Mr. Truman, Capt. Sowers, Dr. Webster, Mrs. Chuckerbutty and four children, Mrs. Jones and three children, Lieut. Litchfield, Mrs. Loveday and child, Mr. and Mrs. the and child. From Galle.—Mrs. Graves, Lieut. Nole, H. N. Mrs. Freedom and three children. From Alexandria.—Mr. Ingram, Dr. Morton, Miss Molesworth, Mr. Whitley, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Day.

BENGAL.

THE TRADE OF THE THREE CAPITALS.

Mr. Spooner has supplied us with the exact statement of the export trade of Bombay, wanting in his condensed report which we lately reviewed. We can now institute an accurate comparison between the commerce of Calcutta and Bombay, and form a correct idea of the external trade of British India in 1859-60.

I.—CALCUTTA.

Imports	Rs. 18,33,72,697
Exports	14,21,76,871
	32,55,49,768

Duty on merchandise and imported salt Rs. 2,05,85,569

II.—BOMBAY.

Imports	Rs. 9,87,49,906
Exports	15,51,54,526
	37,39,04,432

Duty on merchandise and salt... Rs. 1,42,87,340

III.—MADRAS.

Imports	Rs. 4,47,06,810
Exports	4,44,20,017
	8,91,26,827

The Madras figures we have been compelled to take from an imperfect return in a local journal. Thus, while the value of the trade of Bombay exceeds that of Calcutta by Rs. 2,84,54,664, or nearly three millions sterling, the yield in duty to the revenue from Bombay is less by Rs. 62,98,229, or nearly three-fourths of a million. This striking difference may be partly accounted for by the greater quantity of salt imported into Calcutta, and the higher excise levied on it. But there must be some other reason besides this. Is it in the accounts?

We have, thus, for the trade of the three capitals, a total of nearly *seventy-nine millions* sterling. If to this we add four millions for the Pegu coast, four for Kurrachee, and one for Aden, we have a total for the trade of all India of *eighty-eight millions* annually, yielding a Customs' revenue of nearly four millions sterling on merchandise alone. In 1813, when the Company's monopoly was broken up, the trade was under one million. These eighty-eight millions are the work of European capital, of "interloping" energy.—*Friend of India.*

LUMSDEN'S MISSION TO CANDAHAR.

Cabul is the only spot in Central Asia which is free from Russian influence. Since Lord Ellenborough's proclamation restored Dost Mahommed Khan to liberty in 1842, our connection with a kingdom in which we met with such terrible disaster has been most distant. But not the less did our political officers on the frontier continue to watch the efforts of the Amir to re-establish his power. In all his movements we are interested, and we are now enabled to trace them since he became again Lord of Cabul.

After having firmly seated himself on the throne in 1848, the death of his heir apparent led the Amir to nominate Gholam Hydar Khan, of a younger branch of his family. In 1850 he annexed Balkh, and in 1854 he made himself master of Candahar to secure it from Persia. When the conquest was completed, the Persians occupied Herat, murdered the governor, and threatened Candahar. Meanwhile, in March 1855, Gholam Hydar Khan, on the part of his father, formed with Great Britain an alliance offensive and defensive. As an ally of Cabul, and as the avenger of a broken treaty, we at once suspended all intercourse with the Persian court, and entered on the brief war of 1856-7. To prevent a Persian force attempting a march on Cabul and Ghuzni, the Amir rebuilt the fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie. On 6th January, 1857, he personally entered into a treaty with Sir John Lawrence, at Peshawur, by which, in consideration of receiving a monthly subsidy of a lakh

of rupees, he bound himself to keep up a regular army for the defence of Afghanistan so long as the Persian war continued. He agreed, also, to allow such British officers as might be deputed for the purpose to visit any part of his country to see if the subsidy was properly applied, as well as to give assistance in military matters. Thus was the British relation with Cabul, formed to resist Russian aggression in 1839 and attended with such bitter results, renewed under more auspicious circumstances, and for the same object, in 1857.

Accordingly, a mission was at once appointed, consisting of Major (now Colonel) H. B. Lumsden, Lieutenant Lumsden, and Dr. Bellew, accompanied by two natives, one of whom was to be left as our vakeel at Cabul. British energy and Persian cowardice brought the war to a close on the 4th March, 1857. Nine days after the mission left Peshawur with an escort of guides and Multanis. Marching through the Ispin Ghawi and Shutur Gardan, passes never before visited by Europeans, they reached Candahar on the 26th April. On the 27th July the Persians made a pretence of evacuating Herat, leaving it in the hands of Sultan Jan, who, we have just heard, has again made it over in defiance of treaties to the Shah. Colonel Taylor, however, was sent from Bagdad to acknowledge the so-called neutral and independent Government. Thus we have spent treasure, if not spilt blood, on another fruitless war for purposes more English than Indian. When Colonel Lumsden had settled down at Candahar, and began to cultivate friendly relations with the Afghans, the Indian rebellion broke out. The mission had reason to quake for their lives. The Persian troops, in spite of the treaty, hovered on the frontiers of Herat ready to take advantage of the extinction of British power in Hindostan. The whole Afghan nation, excited by priestly zealots and the notorious "Peshawary Brothers," called on the Amir to lead them against the infidel, and re-establish the Dourani name and the Moslem faith supreme throughout Asia. Dost Mahommed would have yielded but for his son Azim Khan. Like Jung Bahadur in Nepal, like Dinkur Rao in Gwalior, and Salar Jung in Hyderabad, he opposed the tide of popular feeling alone. He gained over the heir apparent, who had seen our power when he visited the three Presidencies. Together they showed their old father that it was unbroken even at Peshawur, that it had triumphed over more deadly dangers before, that if it triumphed now as surely it would, Dost Mahommed, if in the ranks of the enemy, would be no longer Amir of Cabul. Delhi fell in time to secure his wavering allegiance as well as that of the chiefs of the Punjab, and of our native allies throughout India. Meanwhile Colonel Lumsden's solitary mission, like Captain Montgomerie's survey party in Cashmere, remained in the midst of a turbulent nation of fanatics, showing that self-conscious contempt of danger which is the characteristic of the Saxon alone. They encouraged the heir apparent to resist the fanaticism of the Afghans. They saw two confident Persian armies driven back by the Turkoman hordes and one sold into slavery. They lived through a revolt of all the moulavies in Candahar, and quietly pursued their duty of watching the state of the country, noting the condition of the Government, the army, the chiefs, the people, inquiring into its products, and studying its topography. By their presence they secured the fidelity of the Amir. By their investigations they have enabled us to form a correct idea of Central Asian politics, and have collected a body of information as to the tribes of Afghanistan and Kafiristan, worthy to rank as materials for a continuation of Mountstuart Elphinstone's "Cabul." In 1842 a British army left behind them the bones of their countrymen and the curses of the people; in 1858 a British mission introduced the blessings of English medicine, established a dispensary, and impressed a treacherous race with a conviction of the power, the honesty, the peaceful policy of the British Government. The mission returned to Peshawur in June, 1858, after an absence of fifteen months.

Col. Lumsden's character as a soldier has always been high; he has added to it the reputation of a successful and courageous diplomatist. In the history, yet to be written, of European policy and adventure in Central Asia, his name will hold an honourable place.

Hereafter we may sketch the scientific results of the Candahar mission, or describe the accursed character of the government, and the oppressed condition of the people. Dost Mahommed is now above seventy years of age. Amir of Afghanistan and Balkh, he rules over two and a-half millions of warlike subjects. From policy he, the heir apparent, and nearly all his sons who are chiefs of provinces, are friends of the British. He is equally friendly to Beloochistan, which is allied with us. He hates Persia, and he has very recently stripped Bokhara of one of its provinces. He will take from Turkistan all he can get. In spite of his efforts and our treaty, Sultan Jan has openly made Herat over to the Persians, and Herat is the key to India. So long as the Amir lives, peace on our frontier is certain. As the only spot aggressively opposed to Russia and her satraps, it is our policy to maintain friendly relations with any *de facto* Government which may rule from Cabul. But when he dies, and the event cannot be far distant, bloodshed and anarchy must ensue. Gholam Hydar Khan has since 1848 been heir apparent. But from his conquest of Kunduz, Afzal Khan is now the stronger and more popular of the Amir's sons. Whatever may happen, our true policy is to keep aloof. The calamitous Afghan war, and the fruitless Persian campaign, have taught us that it is not by intrigue in Central Asia we are to prevent a Russian invasion of India. With Cabul and Herat we have nothing to do. But on our own frontier, at the mouth of the passes where an enemy must debouch into the plains, there is the key of our defence. In five years troops from Kurrachee and Calcutta may reach Lahore in a few days; seven years hence they may go to Peshawur by railway.

Commercially, too, peace, non-intervention, should be our object. The Punjab and Sind are about to enjoy new facilities for the increase of their trade and the development of their material resources, in the navigation of their rivers and the completion of their railways. It is of importance that our frontiers should be so quiet and our relations with the chiefs of Central Asia so intimate, that we could compete in their markets with the Russians and the Chinese. Not a hundred miles from our Kangra tea plantations the "brick tea" of China is sold at a high price after having been conveyed a thousand miles or more. In return for the wool which annually comes down the passes of the Sulimans and the Eastern Himalayas, we could furnish much better and cheaper piece goods and broad cloths than the inferior stuff sent at a high price from St. Petersburg. All of Central Asia that is not supplied by Russian traders or their agents is under the suzerainty of the Chinese. The material wealth of Thibet is locked up from the outside world. Any future treaty with China should include the right to trade on fair terms with the plateaux of Central Asia, and in the rich districts of the South-East provinces, which we hope at no distant time to penetrate from the frontier of Pegu.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE ARMS ACT.—A meeting with reference to the Arms Act has been held at Allahabad. There were upwards of a hundred present. Memorials against the Act were adopted, addressed to the Queen, the House of Lords and the House of Commons respectively. The resolutions passed and the sentiments expressed were the same as those of the Simla meeting which we notice elsewhere.

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—The crop raised by the Assam Tea Company in the present season will be 911,500 lbs. of packed tea. The dividend declared last May was 12 per cent. on the paid up capital.

HYDROGEN GAS.—The *Engineer's Journal* urges the introduction of hydrogen gas into India. At present the Oriental Gas Company charge for coal gas Rs. 8 per 1,000 cubic feet. Hydrogen gas can be supplied at Rs. 1-8. The materials for making it are simply fuel for heating the furnace, charcoal for decomposing the water and lime for purifying it. The Rajah of Burdwan has ordered his palace to be lighted up with it. The real difficulty which will operate against its extensive use in India will be the danger of explosion, should the hydrogen come in contact with the common air.

PUNJAB POLICE FORCE.—The Punjab Government have issued a statement of the Punjab irregular force and police battalions, with the names of the commanding officers and the places where they are stationed. There are six batteries of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, twelve regiments of infantry, and ten battalions of police.

RAJMAHAL.—A clergyman is to be appointed to Rajmahal by the Additional Clergy Society, granting him an allowance of Rs. 250 a month for three years, and Rs. 300 after that time. The Government will contribute Rs. 100, and the East India Railway Company Rs. 200 a month to the funds of the society. Like Howrah and Ranee-gunge, Rajmahal may be described as a railway city. The various lines throughout India will cause towns to spring up as in England. At present the railways employ 700 Europeans, with their families.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—It is right to place on record the liberal offer to the Municipal Commissioners of Mr. E. D. Kilburn, a Calcutta merchant, to subscribe a thousand rupees for the supply of good drinking water to the city by means of filters, fountains, or any other plan.

THE REVENUE BOARD.—The *Calcutta Gazette* notices the appointment of Mr. E. T. Trevor as commissioner of Cuttack and superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, in place of Mr. G. F. Cockburn, who goes home on medical certificate. Mr. H. L. Dampier, accordingly, officiates as secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue, and the Hon. A. Eden as junior secretary. When will any reform be introduced into this board? One despotic experienced revenue officer, acting with the Lieutenant-governor, will do the work much more efficiently. At any rate there is no need for two secretaries.

BAREILLY, August 11.—We have most oppressive weather; although the clouds hang about, the rain keeps off most provokingly, making supplies of all sorts scarce and dear. This province is, in general, noted for its plentiful agricultural products, but at present *atta* is selling at ten seers per rupee, and everything else, except rice, proportionally high priced. Sickness, too, is attacking the villagers, who are flocking into the dispensaries at Bareilly, Shreehanpoor, and Pilibheet. Snakes are very plentiful, and several cases of persons having been bitten have ended fatally. A reward of two annas is given by the civil authorities for every snake killed. Wolves, too, have become troublesome; this I account for by their having been driven in from the jungles by the flooding of some of the rivers, coming down from the hills. The river Sardah this year has been unusually low; what water has risen is not caused by rain, but by the melting of the snow. It has been decided that the whole of the Kumaon Terai, from Buhm Dheo to Hurdwar, shall be formed in a separate district, under the charge of a joint magistrate. Mr. Elliot Colvin is to be the first incumbent, with his head-quarters at Nainee Tal. It is most probable, now that the Oude forests have been given to the Nepalese, that the Kumaon forest will have to be opened for cutting timber. It is to be hoped some proper arrangements will be made as regards forest conservancy; no young trees ought to be allowed to be cut, as great recklessness is shown by the woodcutters, who prefer cutting down small saplings to large trees, simply because they are more portable, and an order ought to be issued to prevent villagers setting fire to the grass indiscriminately in the jungle, as annually a large number of young trees are burnt down.—*Englishman*.

THE DELHI BANK has declared a dividend on the operations of the past half year at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The managers set aside the sum of Rs. 22,283 to erect a building in Delhi for the Bank, in place of that to which the mutiny has given an almost historic interest. The unacknowledged debts have been reduced in amount from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, by a process which does not say much for the honour of the debtors, who thought they would escape liability in the confusion of 1857. The amount awarded as compensation to the Bank was just one third of its claim, or Rs. 2,38,470. This sum was divided among the shareholders as a bonus at the rate of Rs. 56 per share. Much of the success of the Bank is owing to the energy and ability of Mr. J. C. Parry, the manager. His services have been acknowledged by a grant of Rs. 5,500 and the preservation of his portrait in the Bank.

PRIZE MONEY.—Nothing has been definitely settled regarding any of the Indian Prize Money except that of Delhi. The sum realised from the sale of the jewels, coins, shawls, arms, and other booty, was Rs. 32,41,917. With the interest which has accrued the total amount awaiting the orders of her Majesty is Rs. 35,57,917, and this, before it is distributed, will certainly reach 36 lakhs. On the 12th of March last, Sir Charles Wood requested the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to advise her Majesty to give directions for the distribution of the booty among the forces engaged before Delhi. With them, therefore, the present delay rests. On the 6th July last Sir Charles Wood stated, in the House, that it was owing to a proposition of the Treasury to substitute the scale of distribution adopted after the Russian War for that which has hitherto been adhered to in India. The Indian scale is the more favourable to the officers, the English scale to the men. We reprint the former from Jameson's Code, and for the sake of comparison publish the latter. By the Indian scale the Commander-in-Chief receives one-eighth of the whole. Of the rest general officers receive 1,500 shares; colonels, 600; lieutenant colonels, 360; majors, 240; captains and surgeons, 120; lieutenants, assistant surgeons, cornets, ensigns, and adjutants, 60; conductors and apothecaries, 15; sub-conductors, &c., 3; trumpet majors and sergeants, 2; five majors, corporals, privates, and volunteers, 1. According to the English scale, the Commander-in-Chief receives one-fourth of one tenth part of the net proceeds, and so on downwards, after a rather complicated arithmetical fashion, for general and field officers. It is most probable that the English rate will be adopted. From the scales it is easy for each officer and private to compute his share. As a commission is sitting to report on the subject, we fear the Delhi force need not look for justice for the next twelve months. The Lucknow, Central India, and Kirwee prizes are still more hopeless. The claim of the vast army which captured the first has been referred to a committee, and is still under consideration. The settlement of the question, as to what troops have more or less a claim to it, may take fourteen years, as it did in the case of the Deccan prize. The papers on the subject of the Central India and Kirwee and Banda booty are still in India. The India Office are not yet officially aware of the fact that any prize whatever was taken at Kirwee. Colonel Dunne, in the House of Commons last month, pleaded for the Saugor column, under Sir George Whitlock, which captured it without a blow. He described the battle of Banda also as one in which 600 men defeated 8,000 rebels, of whom they slaughtered 800, taking nine guns. That the column is entitled to the Banda prize is evident, but the fate of the Kirwee treasure is a delicate question, which the Indian Government evidently believe delay only will solve. When all the captors are dead, it will be easy to appropriate the booty. Is it for this the authorities are waiting?—*Friend of India*.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY from Rajmahal to Colgong and Bhagulpore is expected by the engineers to be opened about April next.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A letter in the *Lahore Chronicle* from Peshawur says the Assistant-Commissioner is busy excavating the mounds in the plain between the cantonment and the Khyber. Stone sculptured cornices, friezes, capitals, hands, heads, arms, and whole statues have already been discovered. The latter, which are described as a kind of bold bas-relief, are supposed to be of Buddhist origin. Two kings, one standing and the other sitting, are represented in this manner. The former measures nine feet high, and the dress and ornaments are more correctly treated than the face and figure; in the sitting king the face is much better. Some of these mounds are said to have been explored by Europeans in the time of Runjeet Singh.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.—We (*Friend of India*) have been unfair to Lord Canning. He has resolved to do something about the native police. He has appointed a commission! It consists of Lieutenant-colonel Bruce, C.B., lately chief of the Oude police; Mr. Robinson, superintendent of the Madras police; Mr. S. Wauchope, commissioner of Calcutta police; Mr. Court, magistrate of Allahabad; and Mr. R. Temple, as representative of the Punjab. All the members are now in Calcutta, but they cannot get any instructions. They will draw up an admirable report, on which it will, as usual, be impossible to get any orders.

SURKEE.—The North-West Provinces have an advantage over most places in improvising buildings for libraries, museums, or, indeed, for temporary residences, at a rate which might well seem fabulous. Walls of bricks sun-dried, are, if sheltered from the rain, as good as those of bricks burned. They cost some tenth of the price, and, notwithstanding the dearness of wood, buildings can be constructed at prices we cannot contend with. But there is a variety of grass or rush called surkee—excellently suited for flimsy buildings of moderate height, and which, when well thatched, suits admirably for a residence, for eight or nine months in the year. It keeps out rain, and at all seasons is infinitely preferable to a tent. We (*Friend of India*) have seen cottages of surkee 90 feet square, or with 460 square feet of floor, and 600 feet of wall area, exclusive of doors and windows, constructed for a cost of not more than Rs. 120, fitted up with book-shelves or specimen cases to hide the nakedness of the walls. They look as durable as much more substantial and expensive buildings. Such buildings it is intended to use for the educational museums about to be established in the North-West. There pukka houses are expected to return 30 per cent. at least on the money invested on them.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.—We (*Friend of India*) see much nonsense written in some journals regarding the cost of Lord Canning's tour in the North-West. It has been estimated as high as seventy-five lakhs of rupees. The whole amount was under six lakhs, including the expenses of the Commissariat and Quarter-Master-General's departments, and the gifts to native chiefs and princes. No money could have been better spent. We despise a little too much the glitter and parade of royalty in all our dealings with the natives. The death of Mr. Wilson has made it somewhat doubtful whether Lord Canning will make a tour through Central India and pay his promised visit to Holkar. At any rate it will delay his departure.

"BANI-ISRAEL."—Dr. Bellew, who accompanied Col. Lumsden's mission to Candahar, gives an account of the Afghans, compiled from seven of their own histories, written from 70 to 250 years ago. They call themselves "Bani-Israel," or children of Israel, and claim direct descent from Sarul or Saul, the King. His two sons, Barakhia and Iramia, were chief men under Daood, his successor. Their son, Assaf and Affghana, filled high offices under Suleiman. Affghana and his forty sons built the temple. During the captivity their descendants, because they adhered to the religion of their forefathers, were banished from Palestine by Bhuka-u-asr (Nebuchadnezzar), and took refuge in the mountains of Ghor. Thence they gradually extended their power towards the Kohistan-i-Cabul and

Ghuzni. Till Mahommed appeared they read the Pentateuch and observed the Mosaic Law. They then adopted the Koran, and their leader, **Kais Mahommed**, was called Pathan, meaning in Syrian a rudder, as he was to guide the people in the new faith like a skilful pilot. Hence the **Afghans** have adopted the term Pathan as their national appellation, and by that name the **Hindoos** have always known them. From this **Kais**, who first embraced Mahommedanism, the tribes trace their descent through his three sons, their direct offshoots being **Durrani**, **Ghilzais** and **Kakars**. Apart from these traditions, evidently the fruit of Mahommedanism, Dr. Bellew considers there are good grounds for considering them as of Israelitish origin. Their physiognomy, ceremonies, social and religious, and traditions, are all Jewish. They still keep up the custom of casting the "pur" or lot mentioned in the Book of Esther.—*Friend of India*.

MORTALITY IN INDIA.—In Dr. McClelland's report on the health of troops in India we see the following particulars of mortality, compiled by Dr. Cheevers. The annual mean rate of deaths for ten years, per 1,000 men, is, for Bengal, 65.29; for Bombay, 54.44; and for Madras, 28.35. The rate of mortality of women per 1,000 is, in Bengal, 44.4; in Madras, 24.7; in Bombay, 30.5. The rate of mortality of children is, in Bengal, 84.2; in Madras, 39.8; in Bombay, 31.00. The low rates in Madras are attributable to the accessibility of hill sanitarium, and the high rates of Bengal to the prevalence of malaria. In Bengal one-third of the deaths are caused by fever, in Madras one-ninth, and in Bombay one-fourth.

DEATH OF MR. BLUNT, C.S.—We notice in a Madras journal the death of Mr. Blunt, one of the oldest retired members of the Bengal Civil Service, which he entered before the close of last century. He was Sudder Judge, Member of the Board of Revenue, in the Supreme Council, and Second Governor of Agra, where he succeeded Sir Charles Metcalf. His later years were clouded by pecuniary embarrassments. He spent most of his time in sailing in Green's ships between Calcutta, Madras, and London. He possessed a store of anecdotes of his contemporaries, reaching back to Lord Cornwallis.

SIMLA.—A public meeting was held at Simla on the 30th July, with reference to the Arms Act. It was attended by all the European non-official residents. A draft of petition addressed to the House of Lords was read and approved of. The petition explains the position of the non-official European residents at Simla, the services they rendered during the mutinies, and claims exemption from the obnoxious clause in the Arms Bill regarding Europeans and Eurasians. A resolution was next passed to the effect that the Lieutenant-governor be addressed on the subject of organizing a Rifle Volunteer Corps. A resolution to petition the Lords and Commons for the admission of an independent member in the Legislative Council, to represent the mercantile, non-official, uncovenanted, and other Christian inhabitants, was carried unanimously.

A JOINT-STOCK BREWERY COMPANY has been formed at Murree, the sanitarium of the Punjab. The manufacture of beer at Mussoorie and Simla has been a success.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. Eatwell, the principal of the Calcutta Medical College, has published details of the results of the college since its establishment twenty-five years ago. At present eighty-five of the native students are sub-assistant surgeons in Government service. At least twenty are practising on their own account in Calcutta, and of these several have an income of Rs. 600 a-month. The Bengalee educated students practise all over Bengal; sixty-two are employed by Government as native doctors. Of the Hindustani students there are 330 with regiments and in hospitals. In 1836 Pandit Mo-doo-soodun Goopto was the first Hindoo, who, in spite of caste, dissected the human body. The other medical schools in Bombay, Madras, Agra, and Hyderabad, have turned out relatively as many medical students.

EXECUTION OF REBELS.—The *Delhi Gazette* says Awaz Khan, the murderer of Major Burton, political agent at Kotah, has been hanged, along with Mehrab Khan, a leader of the rebels.

ABDOOLAH BEG, who was guilty of the murder of Bhowance Singh and Dr. Handsbrow, in May, 1857, was hanged at Bareilly on the 8th August.

MAHARAJA RUNBEER SING, of Cashmeer, has permitted the surveyors of Government to examine the bed of the Ravee through his country.

JHANSI.—A fellow of the name of Damoodur Rao, calling himself the adopted son of the Raja of Jhansi, petitioned Government for some lands or allowances, which, he said, he was entitled to under some treaties with the Jhansi State. It appears that this Damoodur Rao held aloof during the rebellion, and when the Rance joined it he was called on to oppose her and assist in putting down the insurrection. He returned no answer, and now the Governor-general refuses to recognize him or to receive his petition. He was, it is said, adopted only four days before the Raja died.

A "BORE."—According to the *Hurkaru*, the bore which visited Calcutta on the 17th and 18th August swamped a number of up-country boats, and one hundred and twenty-five lives (natives) were lost.

"AKBARIE TUBABUT."—We (*Friend of India*) have received a prospectus of the *Akbarie Tubabut* or *Medical Gazette*, to be published in Oordoo, at the office of the *Indian Lancet*, Peshawur, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained. It is intended as "a medium of communication between native doctors in Government employ and native hakims, for the improvement of medical and surgical knowledge, and the greater alleviation of the many diseases to which the millions of inhabitants of this country are subject." It is to be published monthly. We fear native hakims are as obstinately attached to native methods and remedies as old wives at home to their traditional cures.

NEPAUL.—A private letter from Nepaul states that a number of rebel sepoys had congregated round the shrine of Pushputnath (one of the names of Siva), pretending that they were devotees and Brahmins. Maharajah Jung Bahadoor ordered them to be driven away, and a fight took place, in which some were killed. The Begum and her son, Brijes Kudr, Balarao, and others are constructing buildings to reside in. Most of their followers have left them in consequence of the panic caused by cholera.

ATTOCK.—Our (*Englishman*) readers may remember that an attempt to tunnel the Indus at Attock is being made, and that the work was commenced in March, or thereabouts, by a wing of the pioneer corps (24th Punjab infantry), under command of Captain Chalmers. It suffered some interruption during the Wuzzeeree campaign, but has been resumed since the return of the corps from the frontier. We now hear that the shaft on the Attock side has been carried down 118 feet, and that in seven or eight weeks the actual tunnelling will commence. Not a single accident, barring trifling skin wounds, had occurred, and there is great prospect of the undertaking being successful.

THE YOUNG RAJA OF AGORE has been sent from Mirzapore to Benares, for the purpose of being educated; an allowance of Rs. 600 a month has been made him, and for his tutor, Mr. Roberts, Rs. 250.

THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE.—The Bombay papers give us a glimpse of Post-office doings in Bombay. The departure of the last mail steamer, the *Benares*, was delayed owing to the non-receipt of the Governor-general's despatch. At last, after waiting eighteen long hours in vain, the steamer sailed. Half an hour after the missing despatch was discovered on the Postmaster's table. The most frantic firing of guns and displaying of signals proved unavailing to attract the attention of the steamer, as it went to sea. This seems to be no rare occurrence. This time last year despatches from the Secretary of State to Lord Canning were not forthcoming. The Calcutta Post office was turned topsy-turvy in vain. Terrible was the Viceroy's wrath.

After a few days the missing box was discovered under the Postmaster's table, where it had served as a footstool.

JUGURNATH.—The Supreme Government has replied to the State Secretary on the subject of the allowances paid to the priests of Jugurnath, that instructions have been given to calculate the annual value of the commuted allowance, and that the priests are to be offered land to the calculated value, or the amount is to be funded for them. If the priests make any difficulty, or refuse the arrangement, they are to be told that they shall get nothing else.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The following appointments, under the Income-tax Act, have been determined on:—Mr. Allen, of the Revenue Board, to be special commissioner; Mr. Grote, president of the Income-tax commission; Mr. Wauchope, commissioner; Mr. Montresor, do.; Messrs. Cowie, Bullen, and Rajah Pertaubchund Sing, to be commissioners. Thus there will be three Government officers and three outsiders.

"AURUNGZEBE."—The *Indian Lancet* contains a notice by Dr. Frazer, of H.M.'s 88th, of the boil or ulcer peculiar to the districts of Delhi and Meerut, and called by the natives "Aurungzebe", after that Emperor who was a victim to it. In ten months one hundred and fourteen soldiers of H.M.'s 88th, besides officers, women and children, were afflicted with Delhi boils all over the body. In three months after their arrival in the city the sores made their appearance. They disfigure the appearance of the patient, and appear on the same spot, in many cases, four times, leaving behind the trace of a deep wound. Dr. Frazer agrees with the theory of the natives, which ascribes them to the water of the district being impregnated with salts. A similar disease appears in Sind and Mooltan, where the water is the same. It appears most after the rains, when the wells have been filled with water percolating through the saline soil.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE seems to have obtained a footing in Thibet. Some Lamas are now in St. Petersburg in the character of physicians, but really as diplomatists.

DR. S. B. PARTRIDGE, who distinguished himself in the Lucknow Residency in 1857, has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Calcutta Medical College. His predecessor, Dr. Eatwell, has gone home. Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, a native, is to act as Professor of Materia Medica.

MR. W. F. FERGUSON has been appointed Secretary to the Indigo Planters' Association.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ASYLUM.—According to the *North West Gazette* the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is to be open for the reception of children in October next. The sum of Rs. 67,000 has been funded in five per cent. paper, and the interest will be at the disposal of the Punjab committee for the new asylum. A superintendent and an assistant, selected by Sir John Lawrence, are now on their way out from England. We have thus Lawrence Asylums for soldiers' children at Sonawur for Bengal, the Neilgherries for Madras, Mount Abo for Bombay, and Murree for the Punjab.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6. Shah Allam, Tallobert, Mauritius; Morning Star, Forman, Mauritius.—11. Str. Columbian, King, Gale and Madras.—12. Str. Pericles, Fergusson, Bombay; str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Madras.—13. Majestic, Millar, Glasgow; *Sherazee*, Littlepage, Port Blair; City of Benares, McMillan, Glasgow; Deva, Hall, Port Blair.—14. Granite State, Weeks, Liverpool; Wm. J. Morris, Jackson, Liverpool.—15. Hydra, Brown, Mauritius; Clara, Snow, London; Crescent City, Murray, Bombay.—16. Patel Carim, Dameron, Mauritius.—18. Paragon, Gibson, Coringa.—20. Oairis, Rogers, Ceylon; National Eagle, Matthews, Liverpool; Eddystone, Grant, Liverpool; Inspector, Rohoman, Aden.—21. Philosopher, Ross, Liverpool; Agra, Major, London; Cinderella, Williams, London.—23. Fulwood, Bhooze, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Peel, Mr. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Gibb, Capt. and Mrs. Gully. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. McDonald, Mr. Spencer. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Teit. From GALLI.—Mr. Coleman. From MADRAS.—Mr. Argenti, Capt. Bristow, Mrs. Swaney, Surg. Perceocke. Per Clava.—Mr. and Mrs. Weeks. Per Pericles.—Mrs. Lawson. Per Gov. Higginson.—Maj. Strange, Capt. Bruce, P. Orr Esq. Per Deva.—A. W. Campbell.

Per Granite State.—Mrs. Weeks and infant.
Per Philosopher.—Mrs. Wilson and four children.
Per Cinderella.—Mr. Williams.
Per National Eagle.—Mrs. and Miss Mathews.
Per Inspector.—Mr. Bell.
Per Agra.—Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood, Mr. Balzeaw, Mr. Jones.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5. Str. Baltic, Melville, Arracan, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—6. Tubal Cain, Wells, Port Blair.—9. Seringapatam, Binden, Melbourne; Augusta, Perraud, Bourbon; Negotiator, Hawkins, London; Vanguard, Connell, Liverpool.—10. Paul Auguste, Messemacker, Dunkirk; Supperjee, Herjee Patta, Colombo; Jane Leech, Downward, London and Cape; Charles Hill, Small, New York; Winterthur, Lenard, London; str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez; City of Lucknow, Brown, London.—12. Joshua, Fowler, Melbourne and Sydney; Pio IX., Lacy, Havre.—13. Rowena, Wilson, Mauritius; Cherokee, Allan, London; Ocean Queen, Hinkley, Boston.—14. Therese, Wallace, Philadelphia; Lord Clyde, Couper, London; Ocean Rover, Briard, Boston.—16. Peron, Guilband, Colombo; Koh-i-noor, Guthery, Mauritius; Empress, Lecraw, New Orleans.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Bruce, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Smith, Maj. Johnson, Lieut. Menzies, Rev. W. T. Humphrey, Mr. W. Clark. For GALLE.—Mrs. Knight, Mr. W. Johnson, Capt. Delane, Mr. and Mrs. Gray. For SUEZ.—Dr. Eatwell, Col. McLeod. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. M. A. Pillars, Mr. M. L. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Campbell, Brig. Troup. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Lennox, Mr. W. R. Traman, Capt. J. L. Savers, Mrs. Lindsay and infant, Dr. Webster, Maj. and Mrs. Ommamey, Mr. and Mrs. Roe and child, Mrs. Chuckerbutty and family, Mrs. Loveday and children, Lieut. Litchfield, Mrs. E. Jones and family.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, August 22, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	3 0 to 3 4	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	18 0	
Do. 5 do.....	3 4	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....	20 0	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.....	2 8 to 2 12	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do).....	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	4½ per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months'sight.....	2 0½
Do. with documents, do.....	2 0½ to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do.....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days'sight.....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days'sight.....	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 78
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 91
5½ ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 98
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100 " 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	At Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each 5900 to 5950	
Agra Bank (Limited).....	500 " 700 Not avail.	
Delhi Bank.....	500 " 480	
India General Steam.....	1000 " 1490 to 1500	
Ganges Company.....	500 " 575 to 590	
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000 " 1725 to 1750	
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	600 " 575 to 600	
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70 " 73 to 75	
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445 " 550 to 575	
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700 " 900 to 905	
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10 " par.	
Assam Company.....	200 " 390 to 400	
East-India Railway Company.....	£20 " 3 rs. dis.	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000 " no sales.	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	75 " 70 to 75	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	5 to 10 6
Double gold.....	" 32	8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	" 15	2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	" 21	14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	" 15	2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australian).....	" 15	0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100.....	" 106	0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs. 232	0 to 232 8
Mexican do.....	" 224	8 to 225 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 5s. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, Nominal.

Exports (Calcutta, Aug. 22).—Arrivals of produce from the districts are not so heavy as they generally are at this time of the year, and holders are consequently continuing firm in their demand. The discouraging advices from home show no inducement to operate for shipment. A very moderate business is still doing in almost all staples. *Rice* and *Corn* continue to be held at extreme prices, and scarcely any business is doing in them. *Sugar* is almost neglected for Great Britain. *Purchases* are altogether confined to shipment for Bombay. *Saltpetre* is being purchased with caution, consequent on unfavourable advices from home. *Rice* is without fresh contracts

for Australia, but a limited business is doing for Great Britain. Ballum and Moonghy only continue to be engaged for Mauritius, Bourbon, and West Indies. *Oilseeds*.—Linsced continues in fair inquiry, but arrivals are not in excess of requirements, and prices continue firm. *Rapeseed* is also in fair request, and maintains former value. *Jute* continues to engage fair inquiry for Great Britain; but stocks being very light, former prices are maintained. *Hides* have fallen in price, caused by the late panic in trade at home; but business since last week has been resumed, without, however, any indication of rise in price.

Imports (Calcutta, Aug. 22).—The news from the Upper Provinces received last week state that *Grey Heavy Shirtings* have slightly improved in price. The buyers at Calcutta have received instructions to purchase, but they have not as yet commenced operations, expecting that importers will submit to lower prices, the late inclination shown by some holders to force sales having caused this impression. The market during the fortnight has been as dull as the last, without any desire by dealers to purchase, although several buyers have been going about daily since last week merely with the object of ascertaining the disposition of the holders. In *Mule Trist* the market continues inactive, with a still downward tendency in price; stocks in first and second hands have accumulated. The *Metal* market is still inactive.

MADRAS.

THE MYSORE.—The ceremony of the presentation of the khuretas, or letters from the Viceroy and Governor-general to the Rajah of Mysore, took place at Mysore on the 20th July. At noon on that day, the *cortège* moved from Dr. Campbell's residence, under a royal salute. First came a regiment of Mysore Infantry, next followed his Highness' body guard, then a host of native spearmen in the variegated costume of the Mysore army of 100 years ago, next a troop of dancing girls, and then, immediately preceding the state elephant, came the wing of the 6th Regiment, with its magnificent band. On the elephant, in a superb silver howdah, sat Colonel McQueen and Captain Pearse, with the khuretas, followed by a squadron of Mysore horse. Behind them came the state carriage of his Highness with all the European community of Mysore, and all the officers of the Mysore commission and the surrounding stations, who were present to do honour to the occasion. Four squadrons of Mysore horse brought up the rear. The Rajah received Colonel McQueen and the European gentlemen very graciously. The khuretas in Persian were read by an old Mahomedan moonshee, aged ninety-four, who was once in the service of Tipoo Sultan. After this the Rajah addressed Colonel McQueen, and expressed his pleasure and gratification in being honoured with the khuretas, and attributed his present proud position to the able administration of Cubbon Sahab. The old man was visibly affected when he concluded his speech. A large tray full of rupees was then brought and scattered to the crowd below. In the evening there was a magnificent dinner for forty persons, comprising the whole European community of Mysore. The evening's entertainment was concluded by a grand pyrotechnic display, and by an exhibition of horsemanship by Mr. Hillier and his company.—*Hurkaru*.

PIO NONO.—The Madras collection for the Pope amounts to Rs. 1,252. That in Calcutta is about Rs. 7,000, in Allahabad Rs. 1,015.

THE 1ST FUSILIERS.—In acknowledging the receipt of the Madras testimonials to the 1st Fusiliers, Colonel T. J. Fisher said, very happily—"The magnificent silver centre piece for the officers, and the handsome silver tankard for the sergeants, will be religiously guarded, and handed down as heir looms in this regiment, and, whatever may be its future designation, these testimonials will remind us that we were the 1st Madras Fusiliers—a designation endeared to us by the recollection of the flattering address, splendid banquet, pecuniary assistance and rewards, and noble testimonials that have marked the appreciation of our services by the inhabitants of our own Presidency of Madras."

SIR GEORGE WHITLOCK has been appointed to the divisional staff, with effect from the date on which Major-general Tulloch may vacate his command by promotion to Lieut.-general.

THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE has directed the establishment of a series of lights along the inland water communication of the country to guide the vessels which navigate the rivers and canals. The work is to take place in commemo-

ration of the services of General John Munro, who died a year or two ago. He was both resident and dewan in Travancore from 1810 to 1819. The lights are to be called by his name.

CALICUT, July 10.—Captain S. J. Batten, in command of a company of the 18th regiment Native Infantry at Calicut, having been appointed Assistant Executive Engineer in the Public Works department, Captain R. R. Rickets, of the same corps, has been ordered to proceed to Calicut and assume command of the detachment at that station. The company of Golundaz at Cannanore expects to be ordered to St. Thomas's Mount immediately after the rains, a company of European Artillery from Trichinopoly taking their place here. As there are no barracks for them here, a bungalow or two are to be rented for their accommodation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15. Lady Franklin, Millard, Mauritius.—17. Seringapatam, Gimblett, London.—19. Storm Cloud, Campbell, Otago.—20. Christophe Colombo, Bally, Pondicherry.—21. Alnwick Castle, Taylor, London; Lady Alice, Smith, Pondicherry; str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Negapatam; Glenalu, Harrison, Galle; Leumella, Peace, Grimsby.—22. Inez, Page, Boston; str. Malta, Brown, Suez.—24. Clive, Shaw, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lady Franklin.—Mrs. Millard and three children.
Per Seringapatam.—Mr. and Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Fussell and two children, Mrs. McKenzie and five children, Mr. Bunkall.
Per Storm Cloud.—Mrs. Campbell.
Per Alnwick.—Lieut. col. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole and child, Mrs. Lewell, Miss Rice, Miss Garrett, Lieut. Hadow, Lieut. Hazen, Mrs. Hazen and two children, Lieut. de Brett, Mr. Herre, Mrs. Skepwith, Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Brooks and three children, Lieuts. Wilson, Fitzroy, Middlecoat, Nash, Mr. Hodnett, Mrs. Handerson, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Keane, Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Miller, Mrs. Harris and two daughters.
Per str. Dalhousie.—H. Phillips, Esq., Miss Phillips, Miss Cameron, W. Byard, Esq., and H. Talpat, Esq.
Per str. Malta, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Paxton, Lieut. and Mrs. D'Arcy, Mrs. Col. Marshall and two children, Messrs. Burgess, J. Wilson, T. Mason, C. Ryder, S. C. Turner, Burgess, C. Shaw, Allen. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. P. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. Longley. From MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Henslow and Budley. From PENANG.—Lieut. Underwood.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, from CALCUTTA.—Capt. Bruce, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Smith, Major Johnson, Lieut. Menzies, Rev. W. T. Humphry, Mr. W. Clark.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14. Wellington, Howlett, London via Northern Ports; Earl of Hardwicke, Noaks, London via Cape Town.—15. George Marshall, Davison, Calcutta.—16. Ameral Duparrie, Guion, Coringa; Melanie, Glazebrooke, Masulipatam.—17. Corriemulzie, Blacklock, London.—18. Str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Negapatam; Hurkaru, Fleck, Calcutta; Theresia, Kennedy, London via Gopulpore; Icene, Lowe, Ganjam and Colombo; Flora, Deans, London via Cuddalore; Lady Franklin, Millard, Nicobar Island.—20. Nonpareil, Leonhard, Penang and Singapore.—21. Narwhal, Gillham, Northern Ports; Louisa, Smith, Singapore and Penang.—22. C. Columbus, Bally, Northern Ports; Abacchino, Hall, Calcutta.—23. Str. Malta, Down, Calcutta.—24. Lucknow, Asplet, Gopulpore; Glenalu, Harrison, Akyab.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, for LONDON.—Mr. and Miss Bain and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Church and three children, Mr. Peachey's two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rogie and two children, Dr. Chinner and family, Capt. Jane, Capt. Rudd. For CAPE.—Major A. Wood.
Per Corriemulzie.—G. Vanden Hevel.
Per Narwhal, for MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. Cherry, Lieut. Carmichael, Sub-Conductor Callaghan.
Per Abacchino.—Mr. Young.
Per str. Malta.—Lieut. F. Robertson, Hon. Sir C. B. M. Jackson, Kt., Lieut. Brooks, Mr. Farnaro.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, to GALLE.—Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, Capt. F. W. Priestly, J. Kirkwick, Esq., J. F. Mair, Esq., and infant. To SUEZ.—Rev. C. Ballet. To MARSEILLES.—Asst. surg. J. Murray, M.D., Ens. R. P. Hake, Capt. J. J. Adamson, Lady Ward and three Misses Ward, S. Ward, Esq., Dr. D. T. Morton. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. W. B. Jackson, H. R. Dawson, Esq., F. Orme, Esq., Lieut. T. Taylor, Major D. W. Tupper, Capt. R. O'Carry, Capt. and Mrs. W. Syme and infant, Major T. Benson, Mr. Grape and two children.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, August 27, 1860.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities.....	5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn.....	5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills.....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months.....	7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months'sight.....	2 0½
Credit, to 6 months'sight.....	2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months.....	2 0½
" " " 3 do.....	1 11½
" " " 1 do.....	1 11½
" " " Sight.....	1 11½

H.M. Treasury Bills.....	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government	
of Bengal, 30 days' sight.....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm.
Do. on Bombay	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan.....	1859	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dis.
4 per cent.	1832-33	
"	1835-36	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis
"	1842-43	
"	1854-55	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transact.	
Tanjore Bonds	$\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares	10 prem.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs.10-9

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Promissory Notes.....	98 per ct.
Do. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	80 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do.	93 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca.....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	80 per ct.
Do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	— per ct.
On Tanjore do. do.	98 per ct.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 2s. 6d. to £3.

BOMBAY.

THE GAEKOWAR proposes to establish a railway through his territories for the benefit of the pilgrims to Dwarka; he has already commenced to purchase sheep for sacrifice at the Dusera festival in October. Sometimes as many as 10,000 sheep are sacrificed on this occasion.

"BOMBAY MISCELLANY."—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay publishers, have issued a prospectus of an Indian weekly magazine, to be called the *Bombay Miscellany*. The writers are to be "the literati of India, professional and non-professional." Litterateurs, we suppose, are meant. In any circumstances such an undertaking will not succeed. Anglo-Indians will read nothing but first-class literature, unless the subjects be purely Indian, and first-class literature can be got only in England.

BELOOCH NAVVIES.—We notice that some 200 of the disbanded Beloochee regiment have applied to be engaged as labourers on the Scinde Railway. It would be well if three-fourths of our native army of 200,000 men were returned on the labour market in a similar way.

MR. GEORGE LANDSEER, a Bombay artist, is preparing for publication a work called "Western India," containing landscape drawings of Bombay, Elephanta, Karli, Matheran, Poona, Sattara, Mahableshwur, and the Falls of Gairseppa. Ferguson, in his splendid work, has already illustrated the architectural ruins of Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The directors of the Bank of Bombay have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum. The net profit was Rs. 272,516.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, August 10.—We have to announce to our readers by this opportunity, the departure of the whole of the British forces from their rendezvous at Talien for the Peiho, on the 26th July. The French force was to leave Cheefoo on the same date. Lord Elgin paid a visit to Cheefoo, accompanied by the General and Admiral, and returned to Talien about the 20th; and the embarkation of the troops commenced on the 24th. The British force is very complete in every respect; but the French are very defective in numbers, are short of artillery, and have no cavalry, and no sufficient means of transport. Altogether the Allied force will number about 200 vessels, inclusive of transports, and it is thought that this imposing force may cause the Chinese Government to come to terms at once. But Lord Elgin, we believe, has determined to take the forts before treating. The forces will rendezvous at the Shay-luy-tien islands, about fourteen miles from the Peiho. The landing will take place at Pehtang; and the first division, under General Mitchell, consisting of the 1st,

2nd, 31st, and 60th regiments, and a Punjab regiment, will land at first simultaneously with the French force, for the attack. We believe every effort will be made to prevent our forces wintering in the north; and that, after the forts are taken, the Chinese will not be pressed very hard for terms.

The rebels are said to be withdrawing themselves to Suchau. They are also said to have taken the city of Nan-tsin, in the centre of the silk districts. Communications have been received by some European missionaries from some of the leaders, who were formerly pupils under them, together with copies of their books, proclamations, and edicts. From those the rebels appear to be acquainted with the first principles of Christianity. The Imperial Government has proved itself utterly incapable of putting down the rebellion, and has therefore proved itself incapable of protecting the people, and a government which cannot protect its subjects should not exist. That the rebels are not worse (and this would be a poor recommendation) than the Imperialists is perfectly evident. The country people prefer the rebels to the Imperialists. The former in their progress only destroying those places where they meet with much opposition; and the latter looting, destroying, and killing indiscriminately.

Shanghai still remains in the same unsettled state. A serious misunderstanding has occurred between her Majesty's Consul and the Commissioners of Customs, which has given rise to a good deal of bad feeling, the consul, of course, being the popular man. The "model settlement" would seem to have as large a sprinkling of human nature as any other port in China.

From Chusan we learn the French there were making themselves very unpopular.

At Fuchau, the celebration of the 30th birthday of the Emperor passed off quietly. A thunder storm broke over the town on that day, when a flash of lightning set the Model Tower on fire, and it was soon reduced to ashes. The Model Tower was situated a few miles out from the city, and was one of the sights to be seen by foreigners. The fact of its being burnt down on the Emperor's birthday was regarded by the natives as rather ominous.

The people of the prefecture of Chaouchau, of which Swatow is the port, are becoming very inimical to foreigners, and have been issuing placards, the tenor of which is "kill, kill." The cause of their animosity is said to have arisen from H.M.'s Consul having sent word to the Taotai that he would shortly pay him a visit in a gunboat; and also the arrival of two heavily-armed junks to enforce the payment of duties by native trading boats, under the new Custom-house system.

From Manila we learn that the American vessel, the crew of which mutinied, was a transport, and had a large quantity of artillery and ammunition on board. H.M.I.N. steamer *Zenobia* left Hong Kong on the morning of the 6th, to see after her.

Matters at Canton remain quiet. The Governor and Tartar General paid a visit lately to the new French Commissioner, to congratulate him on his appointment. We regret to say sickness is very prevalent amongst the troops at Canton. The rebels are said to be in possession of some important passes, which prevents produce coming down.

In the colony nothing of note has occurred during the past fortnight.

Government has issued a notice that it will hold a Court of Enquiry, to enquire into the abuses said to be committed by certain public servants in times past; but we do not think it will come to any practical conclusion.

We are glad to say our imprisoned contemporary of the *Friend of China* was released from jail on the 4th inst., a subscription having been collected to pay his law costs.—*Overland China Mail*.

APPOINTMENT.—(*Downing-street, Sept. 27.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Elliott, Esq., to be Registrar in the Colonial Secretary's Office in the Island of Mauritius.

**Official Gazette.****BENGAL.****BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

Foreign Dep., Fort William, Aug. 8.—Dr. F. Douglas to be civ. surg. of Lucknow from June 1.

The servs. of Lieut. G. S. Dysart, dep. Bheel agent and political asst., at Maunpore, and 2nd in com. of Maleva Bheel corps, are placed at disposal of C. in C. from date of his being relieved from present duties by the agent to the Gov. Gen. for Central India.

Military Dep., Fort William, Aug. 10.—No. 831.—The servs. of Lieut. J. P. Turton, 26th N.I., are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. commr., East Berar, returned to his duty on 8th ult.

The servs. of Maj. J. G. Halliday, 12th Madras N.I., 4th asst. to commr. of Mysore, are replaced at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George.

Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, in med. charge of Deolee irreg. force, assumed charge of his duties on 18th ult.

Lieut. J. J. Blair, adjt. 1st corps Mayne's horse, returned to his duty from leave on 18th ult.

Aug. 9.—Lieut. A. Soppitt, asst. dist. superint., is app. to act as dist. superint. of police in Oude, during leave of Lieut. Chamberlain, with effect from June 30 last.

Mr. W. Knighton to be an asst. commr. of 3rd class, in province of Oude.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

Aug. 10.—A commission of the peace was issued from the Supreme Court of Bengal, on the 27th ult., directed to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. E. Thompson, dep. commr., Seetapore, Mr. W. Glynn, asst. commr. Hurdai, Capt. W. T. MacGregor, cantonment jt. mag., Seetapore, Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra asst. commr., Seetapore, Mr. C. A. Elliott, asst. commr., city mag., Lucknow, Mr. E. Bickers, extra assistant commr., Lucknow, Mr. C. R. Crommelin, asst. commr., Roy Bareilly, Capt. F. E. A. Channier, asst. commr., offic. dep. commr., Durriabad, Capt. M. M. Proctor, cantonment jt. mag., Fyzabad, Mr. P. Walker, extra asst. commr., Pertabgurh, Capt. J. S. Ross, dep. commr., Gonda, Mr. H. G. Ross, asst. commr., Gonda, Capt. C. R. Shaw, offic. dep. commr., Fyzabad, Capt. B. Ford, cantonment jt. mag. at Rangoon, Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. commr., 1st class, Tonasserim and Martaban provs., Maj. J. F. D'E. W. Hall, superint. of Serohi, Capt. J. W. W. Osborne, political agent of Rewah, Lieut. T. Acton, asst. political agent at Rewah.

Public Works Dep., Fort William, August 9.—Appointment.—Lieut. C. Fraser, of H.M.'s 86th foot, prob. asst. engr., Gwalior div., is app. permanently to public works dept., as an asst. engr. of the 2nd class.

Postings.—Mr. J. A. Windle, 2nd class asst. engr., is posted to Circular and Eastern canals.

Mr. E. V. Vernon, 2nd class asst. engr., is posted to Burdwan div.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, 2nd class asst. engr., is posted to 2nd div. Grand Trunk road.

Mr. J. D. Derry, 2nd class asst. engr., is posted to Bhaugulpore div.

Aug. 10.—Transfer.—Capt. J. Eliot, 2nd cl. exc. engr., Barrackpore div., is transf. from Bengal to Punjab, for employ. in Upper Sirhind div., dur. abs. on m.c. of Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls. Capt. Eliot will retain his present charge until relieved.

Promotion.—In continuation of Notification No. 170, dated Aug. 7, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms:—

To be exec. engr. of 2nd class, Capt. W. S. Trevor, of engrs., Ganges and Darjeeling road.

To be exec. engr. of 3rd class, Capt. A. F. Baird, 18th N.I., Dacca div.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Aug. 11.—Mr. A. B. Young to be dep. secy. to the govt. of India in the foreign dept.

Fort William, Aug. 14.—Lieut. J. P. Turton, 26th N.I., to be adjt. of the Eripoorah irregular force.

Lieut. J. C. Wood, superint. of Dhar, ass. ch. of his duties on 28th ult.

Mr. H. S. Sparks offic. as dep. commr. of Mohundee district fr. June 1 to July 19, and Mr. W. C. Wood ass. ch. of the same district from July 20.

Lieut. W. W. Pemberton, offic. asst. commr., 2nd class, received ch. of Shony Gyeen Treasury from Moung Shoay Doh on July 11.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, asst. commr., 1st class, made over ch. of Shony Gyeen Treasury to Moung Shoay Doh, asst. commr., 3rd class, on July 5, and rel. Lieut. H. C. Menzies of the ch. of the Mergui district on 21st idem.

Financial Dept., Aug. 9.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-appoint Messrs. W. Waterfield and G. W. Moultrie to be auditors of the accounts of the administrator gen. of Bengal for the current official year 1860-61.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 14.—With reference to notification No. 103, dated June 1, Lieut. col. H. Yule, secy. to the govt. of India in public works dept., quitted Roorkee May 27, and rejoined at that place to resu. his journey to Calcutta on July 13.

Lieut. col. Yule rejoined hd. qrs. at Calcutta on 9th inst.

Leave of absence:—

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant Lieut. col. H. Yule, secy. to govt. of India in public works dept., leave, on m.c., for 4 mo., fr. 9th inst., to proc. to sea (the Straits, Ceylon, and Australia).

Cond. T. Reid, asst. engr., 2nd class, att. to Dharsa div. of public works, till June 30, to proc. to Neilgherry hills, on m.c.

Appointment:—Lieut. D. Gair, veteran estab., sub engr., 3rd class, 7th div. Grand Trunk Road, is app. a probationary asst. engr. in public works dept.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, Aug. 14.—No. 836.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermnt. gentleman to be an Asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv.

Med. Dept.—Mr. T. G. Skardon, date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 10.

No. 838.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Christison are placed at disp. of the home dept.

No. 839.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl:—

Col. H. Troup, 6th Eur. regt., brigdr. comdg. Delhi brig., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

No. 840.—The servs. of Lieut. H. U. Smith, 46th N.I., are placed at disp. of foreign dept.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Aug. 18.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the app. of Mr. L. G. Watson to be acting vice consul for France at Kurrachee.

Aug. 20.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th Madras N.I., to offic. as asst. to pol. agent at Rewah.

Maj. H. Forbes ass. com. of Bhopal levy on the 1st inst.

The following proms. are made in the Oudh comis. from 1st inst., consequent on the resg. of his app. by Capt. A. P. Orr:—

Capt. E. Thompson to be dep. comr., 2nd class.

Capt. J. S. Ross to be dep. comr., 3rd class.

Mr. C. A. Elliott to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Mr. H. J. Sparks to be asst. comr., 2nd class.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, Aug. 21.—Appointment.—Mr. J. C. Rebeiro is appl. a temp. asst. overseer in public works dept., and posted to Pegu.

Transfer and Posting.—Capt. A. F. Baird, exec. engr., 3rd class, is transf. from Dacca to Barrackpore div. of public works, v. Capt. J. Elliot.

Capt. E. A. Saunders, exec. engr., 4th class, is posted to Dacca div. of public works, v. Capt. A. F. Baird.

Military Dept., Fort William, Aug. 21.—No. 858.—Mr. H. B. Hanna, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G. G. O. No. 544, of April 19, 1859, having satisfied govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regs., is admitted into the service from Feb. 15, 1860, and prom. to rank of ens. from Jan. 4, 1860, and will stand immediately below Ens. C. O. W. Apperley. Vide List of Cadets No. 1 of 1860, and G. G. O. No. 271 of 1860.

No. 859.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 811 of 14th inst., the undermnt. proms. are made:—

Lieut. col. G. P. Whish, Bengal inf., to be col. from June 2, v. Gen. Sir D. Leighton, Bombay inf. dec.

Maj. C. V. Cox, Bengal art., to be lieut. col. from June 2, v. Gen. Sir D. Leighton, Bombay inf. dec.

Capt. A. K. Gore, Madras inf., to be maj. from June 2, v. Gen. Sir D. Leighton, Bombay inf. dec.

Lieut. col. M. E. Sherwill, Bengal inf., to be col. from June 4, v. Maj. gen. F. S. Hawkins, Bengal inf. dec.

Maj. G. Allan, Madras inf., to be lieut. col. from June 4, v. Maj. gen. F. S. Hawkins, Bengal inf. dec.

Capt. W. Dent, Madras inf. (dec.) to be maj. from June 4, v. Maj. gen. F. S. Hawkins, Bengal inf. dec.

Lieut. col. A. Cunningham, Bengal engrs., to be col. from June 16, v. Gen. S. Goodfellow, Bombay engrs. dec.

Maj. W. F. Nuthall, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col. from June 6, v. Gen. S. Goodfellow, Bombay engrs. dec.

Capt. E. H. S. Bowdich, Bombay inf., to be maj. from June 16, v. Gen. S. Goodfellow, Bombay engrs. dec.

No. 861.—The servs. of Maj. H. S. Grimes, 46th N.I., late offic. dep. paymr., Cawnpore div., are, at his own request, replaced at disp. of C. in C.

No. 865.—Capt. A. H. Ternan, 4th Eur. regt., dep. comr. of Jaloun, is to be considered to have been on leave on m.c. to Eur. for 15 mo., under new regs., with effect fr. 3rd May, 1859, the date of his depart. on the steamship *Hindustan*. Capt. Ternan has reported his return from England on June 25, the date of his arr. at Bombay.

No. 867.—Appointments:—2nd Punjab Cav.—

Lieut. F. Lance, adjt., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. Craigie, res. Lieut. R. B. P. Campbell to be adjt., v. Lieut. Lance.

No. 868.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—Lieut. E. F. Litchfield, 2nd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 869.—Appointments:—

Punjab Irreg. Force.—Art.—2nd Capt. T. E. Hughes, art., do. du. offic. comdt. of No. 3 Punjab batty., v. Capt. Mecham, dec., with effect fr. date on which he assumed com.

Lieut. A. Walker, art., is confirmed in his app. of do. du. officer of No. 3 Punjab batty., v. Capt. Hughes.

No. 870.—Lieut. D. Gair, vet. estab., sub eng., 7th div., Grand Trunk Road, is allowed an ext. of leave fr. April 22 to May 8, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal fr. m.c. to Eur.

No. 871.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls, engrs., exec. eng., Upper Sirhind div., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Home Dept., Aug. 16.—The serv. of Asst. surg. A. Christison are placed at disp. of Right Rev. the Lord Bishop fr. Oct. 1.

Foreign Dept., Aug. 15.—Mr. J. K. Macrae is app. to offic. as an asst. comr. 2nd cl. in Tenasserim and Martaban Prov. fr. 26th ult.

Aug. 17.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the brigade order issued on 25th ult. by Maj. H. O. Mayne, permitting Lieut. D. Sampson to res. his app. of subaltern in 1st corps, Mayne's horse, at his own request.

Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, app. to Deolee irreg. force, assu. med. ch. of Harowtee polit. agency on 18th ult.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 16.—Appointments:—

Mr. A. P. Locke is app. a temp. asst. overseer in public works dept., and posted to Pegu, with effect fr. June 20.

Capt. H. T. Campbell, 13th Madras N.I., is app. an exec. eng. 3rd cl., and posted to Nagpoor.

Mil. Dept., Aug. 15.—No. 843.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. G. Lennox, 63rd N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur., under old regs., for residue of furl.

Fort William, Aug. 17.—No. 844.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 785, 24th ult., notifying the date of return from England of 2nd Capt. W. H. Parish, art., for "19" read "18" July, 1860.

No. 846.—The serv. of Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, 27th N.I., do. du. with Agra levy, are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P.

No. 848.—The serv. of Asst. surg. A. Vans Best, m.d., are, at his own request, replaced at disp. of C. in C.

No. 849.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermnt. gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the Pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv., and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission to be adjusted hereafter:—

Infantry.—Mr. T. R. Cowie; date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 12.

No. 851.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. W. Gully, of artillery, and Lieut. D. Macdonald, 25th N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 12.

No. 852.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 179, dated July 24.—Confirming the order by the officer commanding 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated July 1, 1860, directing Lieut. Justice, officg. 2nd in command, 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to act as adjt. in addition to his own duties as 2nd in command, consequent on depart. of Lieut. Watson appointed to 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent.

No. 185, dated July 28.—Permitting Lieut. Teed, 2nd in command, 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to leave to Europe, m.c., with effect from date of his departure from Hingolee.

No. 186, dated July 28.—Confirming the order by the officer comdg. 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent dated July 2, directing Lieut. Dowker, 2nd in command, 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, to act as adjt. in addition to his own duties from that date, consequent on departure of Lieut. Stewart, adjt. 4th cav., on leave.

No. 853.—2nd Capt. A. H. Lindsay, regt. of arty., has extension of leave to May 28, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from m.c. to Europe.

No. 854.—Appointment:—

Col. W. G. Brown, of H.M.'s 24th foot, to be a brig. of 1st class on estab., in succn. to Brig. H. Troup, proceeding to Eur.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Aug. 8.—Mr. D. Cunliffe to offic. as collector of 24-pergunnahs.

Aug. 9.—Mr. E. T. Trevor to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of Cuttack div. and superint. of the Tributary Mehals.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to offic. as secy. to the Board of Revenue.

Hon. A. Eden to offic. as jun. secy. to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. S. Spankie to offic. as mag. collr. and salt agent of Cuttack, and *ex-officio* asst. to superint. of Tributary Mehals.

Mr. T. F. W. Smith to be asst. to superint. of survey, 3rd or eastern div., and to exercise full powers of a collr., in dists. of Dacca, Bulloah, Sylhet, Tipperah, Fureedpore, Backergunge, Mymensing Bograh, Pubnah, Rungpore and Rajshahye.

Capt. H. Raban to be commandant of 4th Bengal police batt.

Capt. W. Reveley to offic. as commandant of 6th Bengal police batt.

Mr. W. W. Swinden to be superint. of salt chowkies in Jessore.

Mr. J. S. Rochfort to be superint. of salt chowkies at Bulloah.

Mr. J. K. Williams to be superint. of salt chowkies in Bangundy.

Leave of absence:—

Aug. 7.—Mr. G. F. Cockburn, comr. of Cuttack, for 1 mo. on m.c., under new revised absentee rules, making over charge of his office to Mr. R. N. Shore, who will offic. as comr., in addition to his own duties, till the arrival of Mr. Trevor.

Aug. 8.—Mr. G. Bright, collr. of 24th pergunnahs, for 3 mos., under new rules.

Aug. 8.—It is hereby notified that Mr. W. M. Collins has been app. by the Govt. of Natal to be emigration agent at Calcutta for that colony.

Aug. 9.—Appointment.—Mr. S. H. C. Tayler to be regt. of deeds and a marriage regt. in Rajshahye.

Mr. H. Michel, sub-asst. to the comr. of assam at Luckimpore, is vested with powers of a prin. asst. comr.

Mr. W. Cruise to be a sub-asst. comr. in Sonthal pergunnahs.

Aug. 10.—Mr. J. F. K. Hewett to be sec. to local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah.

Aug. 13.—Mr. A. Money to offic. as sec. to the govt. of Bengal, retaining charge of his present duties as controller of salt chowkies.

Leave of absence:—Mr. C. P. Brownfield, sub-asst. revenue surveyor, 3rd class, 1st or northern div., 15 days, in ext.

The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Vans Best are placed, at his own request, at disposal of the govt. of India in the mil. dept.

Aug. 17.—Appointments.—Mr. V. H. Schalch to offic. as comr. of rev. and circuit of the Chittagong div.

Mr. F. A. Lushington to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. H. S. C. Tayler to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. C. T. Metcalf to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. S. N. Shirecore to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Rajshahye.

Aug. 18.—Mr. J. Baptist, moonsiff of Meherpore in Nuddea, is vested with powers of a dep. coll. within the sub-div. of Kurrempore, in district of Nuddea.

Aug. 21.—Mr. W. Le F. Robinson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorsheadabad.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to offic. as mag. and coll. of Baraset.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. H. Nelson to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Sarun.

Mr. R. J. Richardson to offic. as additional judge of Tirhoot and Sarun.

Mr. H. Rose to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sarun.

Mr. T. P. Larkins to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bograh.

Mr. H. Beveridge to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing.

Mr. S. Nation, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of sub div. of Kishoregunge, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Mymensing.

Mr. R. C. Raikes to be coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to be mag. of Backergunge.

Mr. H. Muspratt to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca.

Leaves of absence:—

Aug. 17.—Mr. R. Alexander, mag. and coll. of Purneah, for 4 weeks, under the financial resolution of Oct. 14, 1857, prep. to proc. on furl.

Aug. 21.—Mr. G. D. Wilkins, judge of Sarun, for 4 weeks, under the financial resolution of Oct. 14, 1857, prep. to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

Aug. 16.—Appointments.—Mr. S. B. Partridge to offic. as principal of med. coll.

Dr. S. C. G. Chuckerbutty to offic. as prof. of materia medica and clinical medicine in med. coll.

Lieut. W. Phaire to be a member of the local com. of public instruction at Gowhatty.

Public Works Dept., Bengal, Aug. 16.—Appointment.—1st class sub-engr. asst. conv. J. Brooke, having rep. his ret. on 30th ult. from leave, has been posted to Patna div.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, July 16.—No. 1,854a.—Leave for 2 mos. is granted to Mr. F. R. Hogg, asst. to mag. and coll. of Seharunpoor, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

July 18.—No. 1,872a.—Lieut. H. F. Newmarch, asst. commr. of Saugor, is invested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

No. 1,879a.—The following gentlemen are appd. members of the Mussoorie municipal committee for the year 1860-61:—

General Hoggan, C.B., Maj. Rind, Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., Maj. W. M. Tritton, Messrs. H. G. Scott and J. Mackinnon.

July 20.—No. 1,900a.—The servs. of Lieut. P. W. Bannerman, asst. superint. of Neemuch, are placed at disposal of the govt. of India in foreign dept.

July 21.—No. 1,932a.—Mr. W. Duthoit, asst. to mag. and coll. of Allypurb, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., with effect from 14th current.

No. 1,934a.—Mr. A. J. Lawrence, asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., with effect from 14th current.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, July 18.—No. 1,875a.—The servs. of Mr. G. B. Macnochie, dep. coll. of Etawah, are placed at disposal of the govt. of India.

July 20.—No. 857a.—Mr. F. B. Tracey, asst. to mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, is vested with powers of a dep. coll., for the adjudication of cases.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, July 24.—No. 1,951a.—Notifications.—Asst. surg. C. T. Paskie, civil asst. surg. of Jounpore, is transf. in the same capacity to Saharunpoor, v. Asst. surg. Hutchinson.

July 27.—No. 1,973a.—Capt. R. H. Price, 31st N.I. is appd. to offic. as cantonment joint mag. of Shah-jehanpore, from May 21, the date on which he assn. charge of the office, until arr. of Capt. G. F. Carnegie.

Gen. Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, July 26.—No. 816a.—Maj. B. P. Lloyd, dep. commr. of Ajmere, is appd. to be a member of local committee of public instruction at that station.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, July 30.—Capt. A. S. Allen, offic. canton. jt. mag. of Cawnpore, is confirmed in that app., v. Capt. R. R. Harris, dec.

Lieut. S. Carey, 87th N.I., is app. to be an asst. commr. in Jhansi div., with effect fr. date on which he began to do duty.

Capt. G. F. Carnegie, offic. canton. jt. mag. of Shah-jehanpore, is app. cant. jt. mag. of Futtehlghur.

July 31.—The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Saugor and Nerbudda territories, is invested with powers of a special commr. within those territories.

Priv. leave for 2 mos., on m.c., is granted to Mr. A. O. Hume, mag. and coll. of Etawah, fr. Sept. 1, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Aug. 3.—Two mos. priv. leave is granted to Capt. Dennys, superint. of Neemuch, fr. 1st ult.

Aug. 1.—Priv. leave for 3 mos. is granted to Mr. G. G. Billings, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Allypurb, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Civil Dept., Gen. Dept., Aug. 1.—No. 1,980.—Leave.—Dr. A. P. Tomkyns, civil surg. of Delhi, has 2 mos. priv. leave, from date he availed himself of the same.

Public Works Dept., July 31.—No. 1,441.—Capt. T. W. Martin, probationary asst. engr., Lahore and Peshawur road, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1,442.—Capt. H. E. Quin, probationary asst. engr., Lahore and Peshawur road, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Gen. Dept., July 30.—No. 1,960.—Mr. J. W. Smyth, asst. commr. is appd., temp., to be personal asst. to the commr. of Lahore.

No. 1,959.—Mr. T. D. Forsyth, offic. commr. of Lahore, will act also as commr. of Mooltan, dur. abs. of Col. Hamilton.

No. 1,923a.—Leave of abs. for 45 days is granted to Mr. S. J. Naher, dep. coll. of Nimar, from the date which he may avail himself of the same.

Military Dept., Lahore, Aug. 1.—No. 320.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated July 6, by Capt. J. C. Godby comdg., directing Lieut. F. Hammond, 4th Punjab cav., to offic. as station staff officer, dur. abs. of Lieut. A. R. Chapman, is confirmed.

No. 321.—Leave of absence:—

The 60 days' priv. leave granted to Lieut. F. Lance, offic. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav., in Punjab order No. 282, dated July 4, is to have effect from 11th idem, instead of the date therein specified.

No. 323.—The regimental order, dated Abbottabad, June 11, by Lieut. G. A. Williams, comdg. 4th regt. Sikh inf., appg. Lieut. and Adj. G. B. Stainforth, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Lieut. A. M. Ommanney, offic. do. du. officer, to offic. as adj., v. Lieut. and offic. 2nd in com. R. J. L. Crutchley, H.M.'s 24th regt., directed to join at the Mauritius, is confirmed.

Aug. 3.—No. 326.—Leave of absence:—

3rd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. F. T. Bambridge, offic. a lj, from Aug. 4 to Oct. 1 next, in ext. of 60 days' priv.

leave, to remain at Calcutta, to undergo an examination in the native languages.

Aug. 4.—No. 827.—The servs. of Capt. H. Hayley, 69th N.I., and Capt. of Police, Dera Ismael Khan (on furl.), are placed at disposal of C. in C.

Gen. Dept., July 25.—No. 1,918.—Mr. P. S. Melville, offic. commr., Trans-Sutlej div., to be commr. of Hissar div., fr. date of expiry of Maj. R. C. Browne's 15 mo. leave to Eur.

No. 1,919.—Transfers:—
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, commr. of Hissar div., is transf. to Delhi div., but will continue to retain ch. of the Delhi div.

No. 1,920.—Lieut. col. R. G. Taylor, commr. of Lahore, is permanently transf. to the Leia div.

Aug. 1.—No. 1,979.—Mr. J. G. Cordery, asst. commr., Umritsur, is transf. to Attock.

Aug. 4.—No. 2,012.—Appointments:—
Mr. Naesmyth, dep. commr. of Goordaspore, is app. to offic. as commr. of the Hissar div.

No. 2,013.—Capt. J. Fendall, asst. commr., Hooshiarpore, is app. to offic. as dep. commr. of the Goordaspore dist.

No. 2,014.—Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. commr., is re-app. to offic. as personal asst. to the financial commr. fr. July 15.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 4.—No. 1,475.—Leave:—
Capt. A. K. Mollat, exec. eng., Lower Sirhind div., has leave on m.c. fr. July 19 to Oct. 31, in ext.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 4.—No. 2,015.—ERRATA.—In the Punjab Gazette of July 21, appg. Lieut. A. A. Munro, asst. commr., to offic. as dep. commr. of Dehra Ismael Khan, for Lieut. read Capt. A. A. Munro. In the Punjab order published in the Gazette of Aug. 1, transg. Mr. E. L. Brandreth fr. Hissar to Delhi div., and intimating that he will continue to retain ch. of the Delhi div., for Delhi read Hissar.

Civil Dept., July 26.—No. 1,927.—Leave.—Capt. A. Le Gallais, cantonment jt. mag., Sealkote, has 2 mo. priv. leave, with effect from 2nd prox.

July 27.—No. 1,952.—Posting.—Mr. J. W. Smyth, asst. commr., offic. personal asst. to financ. commr., Punjab, is posted to Lahore dist., as a temp. arrangt.

July 26.—No. 1,930.—Appointment.—Lieut. G. P. Gurdon, 33rd N.I., is appd. an asst. commr., and posted to Sealkote dist.

July 26.—No. 1,926.—Capt. M. B. Which received ch. of the cantonment jt. mag.'s office at Peshawur, as offic. cantonment jt. mag., from Capt. Wace, 33rd N.I., on 11th inst.

Mily. Dept., Lahore, July 27.—No. 312.—The following order, by Maj. L. B. Jones, comdg. Dera Ismael Khan frontier and dist., is conf.:—

Camp Tik, July 2.—Directing Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, in med. ch., 6th Punjab inf., on duty on frontier, to assume med. ch. of the wing "Cureton's Mooltanee regt. of cav.," serving in the Goomul valley, in add. to his other dus.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, July 23.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 761, of 17th inst., Brigdr. T. Chute is posted to com. of Allahabad, and Brigdr. J. Welchman to that of the Dinapore brig.

The servs. of Rev. J. Dawson, of the Church of Scotland, having been placed at disposal of C. in C. for employ. in China, he is directed to proc. and report himself to the officer comdg. the expeditionary force there.

Appointments:—
2nd Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. the Hon. J. H. Fraser to continue to act as 2nd in com., vacating his substantive appt. as adjt.

Lieut. B. C. W. Mitford, 3rd Bengal Eur. inf., offic. adjt. of Cureton's Mooltanee regt. of cav., to be adjt. 2nd Regt. of Gwalior Inf.—Lieut. W. Sheffield, unatt., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. A. P. Palmer, acting adjt. of 2nd regt. Hodson's horse, is directed to rejoin his own corps, the 5th Bengal Eur. inf.

Ens. R. E. K. Money, late 13th N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 6th foot, is app. to do du. with Kemaoon batt., and directed to join.

July 24.—The foll. officers passed prescribed colloq. exam. on dates specified:—

Lieut. G. S. Hills, late 38th N.I.; T. Dawes, late 72nd N.I.; Cornet G. D'A. Jackson, gen. list.; and Asst. surg. W. Moir, med. dept.; July 17.

Ens. J. R. M. Homfray, gen. list., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th inst.

July 25.—Lieut. M. Macleod, 42nd highlanders, is app. to do du. with 12th irreg. cav., as a temp. measure.

Orders confirmed:—
By Capt. V. Tonnochy, com. 13th regt. Punjab inf., dated 11th inst., directing Lieut. T. H. Scott, offic. 2nd in com., to act as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Ens. J. W. A. Michell, proc. on leave.

Goordackpore station order, dated 13th inst., appg. Lieut. P. E. V. Gilbert, 13th L.I., to act as station staff officer fr. 1st idem, v. Capt. M. Browne.

Leave of absence:—
Brigade Staff.—Brigdr. H. Troup, comdg. at Delhi from Aug. 1 to Sept. 15, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

General List.—Lieut. C. E. Bentball, do. du. with

4th Eur. L.C., fr. July 16 to Aug. 16, to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. D. Crawford, fr. July 28 to Nov. 28, to Dhurmsalla and hills, on m.c., under new rules.

Presidency division orders, dated 12th inst., directing medical arrangements:—

Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. D. O'Brien at disp. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Allahabad.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 13th inst., appg. Asst. surg. W. Moir, in med. ch. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art., to charge of station staff, with effect from 14th idem, v. Asst. surg. W. H. Adley.

PROTECTION OF SUDDER BAZARS.

July 28.—The practice of furnishing a native guard for the protection of Sudder Bazaars is to be renewed at all stations where superintendents of Bazaars have been appointed.

CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENTS AT ALLAHABAD.

With the sanction of Government, the officer commanding the wing of H.M.'s 48th foot at Allahabad is authorised to entertain, as a temporary arrangement, a conservancy establishment on the scale allowed for six companies; the wing being equal to that number in strength, though there are only four companies present.

Orders confirmed:—
By Brev. col. G. Burney, comdg. 65th N.I., dated 8th inst., appg. Lieut. R. H. de Montmorency to act as adjt., v. Brev. capt. W. Reveley.

Dinapore station ord., dated 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. F. W. A. DeFabeck to proc. without delay to Purneah, for the purpose of relieving the civil asst. surg., reported sick.

Appg. Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper to the med. ch. of 4th comp. 5th batt. art., in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. DeFabeck.

Mooltan station ord., dated 15th ult., appg. Lieut. C. MacFarlane, of 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag., in add. to his other duties.

Cherra Poonjee station ord., dated April 16, appg. Lieut. D. S. Buist, Sylhet L.I. batt., to act as station staff, in add. to his other duties.

Meerut div. ord., dated 30th ult., appg. Lieut. col. G. P. Whish, brig. maj., to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the div., in add. to his other dur. abs., on m.c., of Capt. G. R. Simeon.

Leave of absence:—
Late 67th N.I.—Maj. R. N. Raikes, fr. July 20 to Oct. 31, to hills north of Deyrah.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Aug. 4.—Capt. W. Graydon, late 16th N.I., is directed to join and do gen. du. at Meeran Meer.

Capt. T. W. Seager, late 27th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Dinapore, on expiration of his leave.

Lieut. A. G. Remington, late 12th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Benares, instead of joining the 20th Punjab inf., as ord. in G.O. of 18th ult.

Dated 20th ult.—Asst. surg. R. W. Cunningham, recently arrived from Europe, to do du. in Pres. General Hospital.

Dated 21st idem.—Placing the serv. of Asst. surgs. L. Emanuel and R. W. Cunningham respectively at disposal of the dep. inspectors gen. of hospitals, Allahabad and Lucknow.

Leave of absence:—
63rd Regt. N.I.—Brev. col. W. G. Lennox, from July 24 to Sept. 24, to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Aug. 6.—Maj. P. Harris, 70th N.I., is app. to com. of 1st Eur. Bengal Fus., and directed to join.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following apps.:—

Alexander's Horse.—Lieut. H. Chapman, adj. of the Kamroop regt., to be second in com., v. Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, whose serv. have been placed at disposal of Punjab Government.

Kamroop Regt.—Capt. E. H. C. Wintle, late 61st N.I., to be second in com.

Ens. A. Scott, general list, do. du. with 6th, is perm. to join and do du. with H.M.'s 19th foot, stationed at Benares.

The following orders are confirmed:—
By Maj. H. C. Anderson, comdg. Cawnpore levy, dated 1st ult., assuming charge of adjt.'s office, v. Capt. F. K. Bacon.

Scepre station orders, dated 12th and 17th ult., the former directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, 23rd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to company of H.M.'s 89th regt., head qrs. 1st Mahratta horse, wing of 2nd Mahratta horse, and sick of the 2nd Gwalior inf., left behind, in room of Asst. surg. F. H. O'Donel.

Capt. H. N. Hodgson, 23rd Punjab inf., to act as station staff, from 12th idem, in room of Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart.

Nagode station order, dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Bow, Alexander's horse, to afford med. aid to detach. Allypurb levy, in add. to his other duties.

Presy. div. order, dated 17th ult., directing Lieut. L. E. Evans, late 15th N.I., returned from England, from duty with discharged men, to do duty with East Indian regt.; and Asst. surg. L. Emanuel to do duty in gen. hospital.

By Brev. col. J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler, commdg. 9th irreg. cav., dated 18th ult., assuming charge of adjt.'s office, in room of Lieut. J. F. N. Mackenzie, placed at disposal of Punjab Govt.

Oude div. order, dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. D. O'Brien, arrived at Allahabad from the presy., to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty with 1st Eur. lt. cav.

Meerut div. order, dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes to afford med. aid to 13th Punjab inf., in addn. to his other duties, and as a temp. arrangement, from the 21st idem.

Leave of absence:—

Late 12th N.I.—Lieut. A. G. Remington (late commdt. Banda police batt.) for 3 mos., from 1st July, to Calcutta, m.c.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Aug. 14.—Appointment:—Rev. W. W. G. Cooper to offic. as chaplain at Vepery during abs. of Rev. J. T. D. Kidd. (The leave of 10th inst. cancelled.)

Revs. G. E. Morris and J. Richards, asst. chaplains on this estab., have attained the rank of chaplains; the former on June 23; latter July 10, consequent on retirement in England of Revs. H. Taylor and W. W. Lutyens.

Aug. 17.—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. Knox, coll. and mag. of Krishna dist., for 6 mos., from date of quitting dist., to sea, on m.c.

Asst. surg. H. F. C. Cleghorn, conservator of forests, for 15 mos., to Eur., m.c.

Maj. H. Drury, 45th N.I., com. the resident's escort, Travancore, for 15 mos., m.c., to Eur., under new regs.

Appointments:—Mr. E. C. Carr to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Salem during abs. of Mr. H. G. Smith.

Capt. J. Nicholas, 44th N.I., sub-asst. Commy. gen. Wellington, to be jt. mag. of Wellington and Coonoor.

Lieut. R. H. Beddome, 42nd N.I., 2nd class asst. to conservator of forests, to be 1st class asst., and to act as conservator of forests during abs. of Dr. Cleghorn.

Capt. J. J. Brine, 4th N.I., actg. 1st asst. dist. engr., Madura, to be 2nd class asst. to the conservator of forests.

Mr. R. Morrison to be a 3rd class asst. to the conservator of forests.

Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, offic. chaplain at Vellore, to be jt. chaplain at Secunderabad.

Aug. 21.—Appointments:—Capt. F. Young, 24th N.I., to be permanently employed in the Nair brig., v. Daly.

Capt. C. M. White, 45th N.I., to command the resident's escort Travancore and Cochin during abs. of Capt. Drury.

Aug. 23.—Appointments:—Mr. G. Thornhill to act as coll. and mag. of Kistna dist. during abs. of Mr. W. Knox.

Mr. C. R. Pelly to act as civ. and sess. judge of Masulipatam during abs. of Mr. J. J. Cotton.

Mr. C. T. Longley to act as sub-judge of the Zilla of Chicacole during employ of Mr. Pelly.

Lieut. H. St. M. Wynch, 31st L.I., to be asst. supt. in revenue survey.

Mr. T. H. L. Gordon to be a prob. asst. and supt. in the rev. survey.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 24.—Appointments:—

Lieut. L. Paxton to act as district engr., Madura, dur. employ. of Capt. Ryves.

Mr. W. Rundall, 2nd asst. dist. engr. in the Godavery dist., to be 1st asst. dist. engr. in the same dist., v. Stoddard, prom.

Mr. F. N. Hawkins, 2nd asst. dist. engr. in Godavery dist., to act as 1st asst. dist. engr. in same dist. dur. abs. of Mr. Tuke.

Lieut. F. G. Hankin to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Madura, dur. abs. of Mr. W. C. Harington, but to remain at Wellington, under orders of Capt. Farewell, for employ. on the Kunur Ghat until relieved.

Mr. G. Leggat, supern. asst., to be 2nd asst. dist. engr. in Ganjam, but to continue to do duty in Kur-noul.

2nd capt. H. T. Rogers, engr., to be 2nd asst. dist. engr. in Godavery dist., v. Mr. W. Rundall—to join immediately.

The undermen. gentlemen of Madras civ. serv. have rank of 1st and 2nd class respectively:—

Mr. E. B. Thomas, coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, attained rank of 1st class on Aug. 11; and Messrs. H. Newill, director of revenue settlement, G. N. Taylor, Inam comr., and J. Fraser, coll. and mag. of South Canara, the rank of 2nd class, respectively, on Aug. 1, July 17, and Aug. 13, 1860.

Fort St. George, Aug. 13.—No. 368.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—Lieut. H. P. T. McCarthy, art., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Aug. 14.—No. 370.—Promotions:—Artillery.—

Sen. 2nd capt. G. Carleton to be capt., and Sen. lieut.

G. F. Blair to be 2nd capt., v. Jones, dec.; date of commissions, July 19.

Memorandum.—Lieut. A. C. Davidson is entitled to the pay and allowances of lieut. fr. July 19, in succ. to Blair, prom.

Capt. C. J. A. Deane, 42nd N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to inv. batt.

Aug. 17.—No. 374.—Maj. C. J. Southey, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

No. 375.—Appointment and promotions:—

Lieut. H. M. S. Magrath, 39th N.I., to be extra A.D.C. to Hon. the Gov.

42nd N.I.—Sen. lieut. (brev. capt.) T. McMunn to be capt., and Sen. ens. F. S. FitzPatrick to be lieut., v. Deane, transf. to inv. batt.; date of commissions, Aug. 15.

Returned to duty:—Lieut. col. J. D. Mein, horse art.; arr. at Bombay Aug. 10.

The serv. of Lieut. C. James, 43rd N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. as a subaltern to Mayne's horse.

Aug. 21.—No. 378.—Promotions:—

1st Madras Fus.—Senior Lieut. E. B. Sladen to be capt., and Senior 2nd Lieut. F. J. Granville to be lieut., v. Menzies, dec.; date of commissions, Aug. 15.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet, from the dates specified against their names:—

Lieut. E. W. H. Lateward, 52nd N.I.; Aug. 20.

Lieut. R. Q. Mainwaring, 2nd N.I.; Aug. 20.

The servs. of Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell, 7th N.I., do. du. with sappers and miners, are temp. placed at disposal of commr. of Mysore, for employ. under chief engr.

Lieut. and qrmr. A. F. Laughton, 18th N.I., is per. to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 16 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark from western coast.

Aug. 24.—Surg. maj. D. T. Morton, 37th regt. (grens.), on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. J. Murray, med. estab., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. F. E. Hadow, art., and Lieut. G. W. Cole, 41st N.I.; arr. at Madras Aug. 21.

Ens. F. Middlecoat, 7th N.I.; arr. at Madras Aug. 21.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) L. Paxton, 43rd N.I., 1st asst. district engr. dept. public works; arr. at Madras Aug. 22.

Lieut. D. F. Arcy, 32nd N.I.; arr. at Madras Aug. 22.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Id. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Aug. 10.—Capt. F. Young, 24th N.I., having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexp. portion of the leave, on m.c., granted to him in G. O. dated June 12, is cancl. fr. the date on which he may join his detach.

Lieut. J. Markham, riding master 1st L.C., having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexp. portion of the leave, on m.c., granted to him in G. O. dated May 18, is cancl. from date on which he may join his regt.

Asst. surg. C. R. G. Parker, recently admitted on estab., is app. to do du. under surg. maj. of 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas' Mount.

Aug. 11.—With reference to G. O. No. 360 of the 7th inst., Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock is posted to Northern division.

The following removal is ordered:—Lieut. R. Thompson, from 2nd suppl. co. 5th batt. art. to F co. 5th batt. art.; to rel. Lieut. Pritchard of F co. on its arr. at Cuttack.

Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th N.I., is app. qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. C. C. McCallum, 7th N.I., dep. judge adv. gen., N. div. from July 21 till Dec. 31—Neilgherries, m.c.

Lieut. W. G. Sharpe, 41st N.I., from date of departure—Pres., m.c., prep. to Eur.

Aug. 16.—The following posting is ordered:—

Capt. C. J. A. Deane, to Eur. veterans.

Lieut. J. R. S. Handerson, 52nd N.I., is appd. adj. of that corps.

Aug. 17.—With reference to G. O. No. 366, dated 10th inst., Capt. T. E. Bell, 2nd Eur. L.I., is permitted to join, via Calcutta.

The undermentioned med. officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. on Aug. 14:—

2nd class Asst. surg. J. Chisholm.

Aug. 18.—The following removals are ordered:—

Col. (Maj. gen.) J. Campbell, from 26th N.I., to 14th N.I.

Col. N. Johnson, from 14th N.I., to 26th N.I.

The following appts. are made in the artillery:—

Lieut. D. D. Anderson to be adj. of the horse brig.

Lieut. B. L. Gordon to be adj. of the art. recruit depot.

Aug. 20.—The undermnt. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieuts. C. S. Steward, 4th L.C., Kamptee; E. W.

Childers, art., Cannanore; R. Griffith, 2nd N.I., Tonghoo; R. Beatty, 10th N.I., Secunderabad; and Ens. H. A. Hammond, 26th N.I., Kamptee—Qualified for the gen. staff.

2nd Capt. G. Dangerfield, art., Trichinopoly; Lieuts. W. S. Bailey and A. Cuppage, 1st Madras fus., Bangalore; F. P. H. Bird, 2nd Eur. L.I., Trichinopoly; M. A. Rowlandson, 41st N.I., Rangoon; Ens. W. R. E. Fullerton, 28th N.I., Kamptee; W. Stenhouse, 32nd N.I., Moulmein; and W. H. Hoskins, 49th N.I., Secunderabad—Creditable progress.

Lieuts. G. W. W. Morant, 8th L.C., do. du. 5th L.C.; J. J. Barclay, 1st Madras fus.; J. Ward, 18th N.I.; J. W. Stephenson, 44th N.I.; Ens. G. J. Van Someren, do. du. H.M.'s 66th foot; C. B. Wetherall, do. du. 3rd Madras Eur. regt.; and N. Alexander, 22nd N.I.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of troops and compys.

The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to 2nd Capt. G. Dangerfield; Lieuts. C. S. Steward, W. S. Bailey, A. Cuppage, F. P. H. Bird, and M. A. Rowlandson; and to Ens. W. R. E. Fullerton, W. Stenhouse, and W. H. Hoskins.

Lieut. R. J. C. Marter, 1st (King's) drag. gds., is appd. to act as dep. judge adv. gen. northern div., dur. abs., on m.c., of Capt. C. C. McCallum.

Ens. C. H. Trotman is relieved from do. du. with 3rd batt. 60th rifles, and appd. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I.—To join.

Aug. 21.—The following postings are ordered in the art.:—

Col. A. Shirreff, late prom. to 1st batt., and Capt. G. Carleton, late prom. to 3rd bn. B co. (No. 5 H. batty.)—to join the Mount when relieved from adjutancy of horse brig.

2nd capt. G. F. Blair, late prom. to 3rd batt. C co. Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. A. Pinson, 37th Gren., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 1, 1861—Madras, eastern coast, Bangalore and Nilgiris, m.c.

Capt. the Hon. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd L.C.—pres., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. F. W. Robson, 20th N.I., pres. m.c., 'prep. to Eur.

Aug. 22.—With reference to G. O. No. 360, dated Aug. 7, 1860, and G. O. dated 11th idem, Maj. gen. A. Tulloch will, on prom. to lieut. gen., retain command of northern div. till relieved by Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B.

Asst. surg. A. Fergusson is per. to enter on general duties of the army.

Asst. surg. J. Brett, 14th N.I., is to be considered, in reference to G. O. of March 1, 1860, as having returned to duty on Feb. 20, the date of his assuming temp. med. charge of 48th N.I.

Aug. 23.—Asst. surg. G. E. Whitton, do. du. C. tr. horse art., will do du. as a temp. measure with H.M.'s 1st drag. gds.

Movements of Regiments.

The following movements are ordered:—No. 2 batty. 13th brig. royal art., fr. Secunderabad to Bellary.

B co. 1st batt. art., fr. Moulmein to Cannanore.

C co. 1st batt. art., fr. Bellary to Moulmein, as a reserve co.

Guns, horses, and drivers of C co. 1st batt. art., fr. Bellary to Cannanore.

4 Co. gun Lascars att. to C co. 2nd batt. art., fr. Trichinopoly to Rangoon.

4 Co. gun Lascars att. to C co. 1st batt. art., fr. Bellary to Rangoon.

4 B co. gun Lascars att. to D co. 4th batt. art., fr. Rangoon to Cannanore.

4 H co. gun Lascars att. to D co. 4th batt. art., fr. Rangoon to Trichinopoly.

20th N.I., fr. Vellore to Burmah, to embark at Madras.

22nd N.I., fr. Penang to Mangalore.

23rd L.I., fr. Rangoon to Secunderabad, to land at Cocanada, or Masulipatam, as may be ordered at the time.

24th N.I., fr. Henzada to Vellore, to land at Madras.

28th N.I., fr. Samulcottah to Burmah, to embark at Cocanada.

31st L.I., fr. Moulmein to Secunderabad, to land at Cocanada or Masulipatam.

41st N.I., fr. Rangoon to Samulcottah, to land at Cocanada.

47th N.I., fr. Secunderabad to Burmah, to embark at Cocanada or Masulipatam.

49th N.I., fr. Secunderabad to Penang, to embark at Cocanada or Masulipatam.

51st N.I., fr. Mangalore to Burmah.

BIRTHS.

Brox, wife of Rev. R., son, at Dacca, Aug. 15.

BOARDMAN, wife of Capt. W., daughter, Aug. 21.

BOND, wife of D. B., daughter, at Matelle, Aug. 8.

BRODERSDEN, Mrs. C., son, at Hong Kong, Aug. 2.

BROWN, Mrs. J., daughter, at Ramkistopore, Aug. 17.

COOKSON, wife of Maj., son, at Murree, Aug. 6.

DANGERFIELD, the wife of Capt. Madras artillery, of a son, at Trinichopoly, July 31.
GOMESS, wife of A. D'B., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 10.

GORDON, wife of C. W., son, at Serampore, Aug. 21.
GRAY, wife of J. J., daughter, at Calcutta, July 31.
LITTLE, wife of J. W., daughter, at Colombo, Aug. 27.
MAULTRIE, wife of G. W., daughter, Aug. 20.
MITCHELL, wife of R., son, at Kandy, Aug. 15.
NOLAN, wife of G., daughter, at Lucknow, Aug. 5.
PATERSON, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 16.
PIERES, wife of T. A., son, at Kornegalie, Aug. 14.
FIXLEY, wife of Capt. A. W., at Dum Dum, Aug. 17.
POURIAN, J. E. St., wife of, son, at Chandernagore, Aug. 7.
ROBB, Mrs. G., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 10.
ROW, wife of Capt. W. S., daughter, at Hazareebaugh, Aug. 12.
SANDERSON, wife of W. E., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 8.
SILVER, wife of J., daughter, at Tinnivelly, Aug. 1.
SIMMONS, Mrs., son, still-born, at Calcutta, Aug. 20.
STEVENSON, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 20.
TATE, wife of E. C. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 7.
WILLIAMS, wife of D., son, at Mangalore, Aug. 16.
WOOD, wife of B., son, at Rajmehal, Aug. 11.

MARRIAGES.

BULL, Rev. J. V., to Charlotte, daughter of Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, at Bangalore, Aug. 18.
CHEKE, G. N., to Isabel A., daughter of the late R. Taylor, at Simla, Aug. 7.
DE LAPLACE, S. A., to Henrietta J., daughter of L. Tiery, at Calcutta, Aug. 13.
DUNLOP, H. G., to Mary P., daughter of the late J. G. Waller, at Colombo, Aug. 21.
HAUGHTON, Lieut. R. H.M.'s 40th regt., to Isabella A., daughter of Col. A. Feirson, at Vizianagram, Aug. 16.
LIMOND, Capt. D., to Mary H., daughter of Capt. P. T. Milner, at Cawnpore, Aug. 7.
PRESTAGE, F., to Eliza A., widow of the late Lieut. G. H. Haines, at Kishinaghar, Aug. 14.
ROSE, W. G., to Mrs. Hannah A. Orr, at Calcutta, Aug. 20.
SINCLAIR, D., to Margaret, daughter of Lieut. J. Bradley, at Nagpore, Aug. 1.
TUCKER, T. R., to Elizabeth S., daughter of Lieut. col. Bennett, Aug. 14.

DEATHS.

ANDREE, Andreas, F., at Colombo, aged 55, Aug. 16.
BLACKMORE, Mary J., infant daughter of Capt. E., at Calcutta, Aug. 21.
BROOKE, William A. F., on board the *Candia*, at sea, aged 13, July 7.
CLARKE, Henrietta, at Burdwan, aged 28, Aug. 16.
CLERK, Mary, wife of H. J., at Barrackpore, aged 69, Aug. 13.
COCKRELL, H. W., at Bangalore, Aug. 8.
EVING, Georgiana, wife of R. D., at Cynthen, aged 33, Aug. 18.
FERGUSON, Christian S., wife of D., at Calcutta, Aug. 13.
FRABER, Lieut. Stamins W., 28th Bengal N.I., at Hazareebaugh, aged 32, Aug. 6.
HINDLE, John H. S., son of Lieut. J. W., at Dow-lashweram, Aug. 7.
JOHNSON, S. G., at Chittoor, Aug. 11.
JONES, Edward L., on board the *Assyrian*, at sea, June 12.
LOGIN, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Mirzapore, aged 56, July 29.
LUTTRELL, Gilbert, at Bimlipatam, Aug. 18.
MITCHELL, Harriet S., wife of R., at Kandy, Aug. 25.
MORE, Jane E., widow of the late Capt. J. F., at Monghyr, aged 66, Aug. 8.
O'CONNOR, Mrs. Ellen, aged 41, Aug. 9.
RENNY, wife of Capt. R., at Goruckpore, Aug. 2.
SHALLCROSS, Sarah, on board the *Charlotte Ann*, at sea, aged 27, June 25.
STRATON, Ensign G. R., 5th Bombay N.I., at Macao Fort, July 24.
WHITE, Theodora E., widow of the late A., at Barrackpore, aged 75, Aug. 12.
WILSON, Right Hon. James, at Calcutta, aged 54, Aug. 12.
WIRE, Walter C., drowned in the China Sea, July 26.
WOODWARD, John S., drowned, at Calcutta, Aug. 18.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Sept. 21.

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. Cunningham to be capt., by purch., v. T. W. Still, who ret.; Lieut. H. E. Sidney to be capt., by purch., v. J. H. Anderson, who ret.

6th Drags.—C. Borlase, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Rathbone, ret.

7th Lt. Drags.—R. A. Farquharson, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Johns, prom.

Royal Artillery.—Staff surg. F. Bone to be surg., v. Dassaville.

Military Train.—Lieut. col. H. Bird, fr. h.p. unatt., to be lieut. col., v. G. Erskine; Acting Vet. surg. J. M. Wilson to be vet. surg.; Acting Vet. surg. W. Appleton to be vet. surg.; Acting Vet. surg. R. Marshall to be vet. surg.

3rd Foot.—Ensign J. Law to be lieut., without purch., v. Caldecott, dec.; T. W. Carpenter, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Law; Lieut. J. H. Le Cocq to be adj., v. A. B. Letts, who resigns.

4th Foot.—C. F. Hooper, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Bridson, prom.

5th Foot.—Capt. E. Le Pelley, fr. 75th foot, to be capt., v. J. B. Barker, who exch.; J. Fergusson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Leslie, prom.

6th Foot.—G. S. Grimbble, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hopkins, prom.

7th Foot.—Ensign F. C. Keyser to be lieut., by purch., v. Gardner, ret.; F. J. Murray, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Keyser.

8th Foot.—J. Dawson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Keyser.

19th Foot.—The date of Lieut. E. W. Evans's app. as adj. to be antedated to March 19.

23rd Foot.—Asst. surg. R. W. Saunders, from 8th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Morris, dec.

48th Foot.—W. B. Beatty, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Brown, prom.

54th Foot.—Maj. J. C. H. Jones to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Lieut. col. C. E. Michel, ret.; Capt. J. S. Thomson to be maj., without purch., v. Jones; Lieut. E. Cliffe to be capt., without purch., v. Thomson; Ensign D. B. Coppinger to be lieut., without purch., v. Cliffe; Sergt. Maj. L. Purnell to be ensign, without purch., v. Coppinger.

60th Foot.—Capt. J. Cheese fr. h.p. of late land transport corps, to be capt., v. Waters, who exch.; F. S. Blunt, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Lees, prom.; H. J. Daubuz, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Barker, ret.

75th Foot.—Capt. J. B. Barker, fr. 5th foot, to be capt., v. E. Le Pelley, who exch.; Lieut. M. C. Morris to be capt., by purch., v. W. J. J. Smith, ret.; Ensign C. Finnerty to be lieut., by purch., v. M. C. Morris.

79th Foot.—G. L. Morley, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Baillie, prom.

83rd Foot.—E. Meyricke, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Murphy, prom.

88th Foot.—W. H. Brewer, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hatfield, prom.

89th Foot.—L. H. Jones, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Athill, prom.

94th Foot.—Lieut. J. R. Rolls to be capt., by purch., v. Gardiner, prom.

97th Foot.—A. Lynch, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Gray, prom.

98th Foot.—Lieut. S. H. Heywood to be capt., by purch., v. Rhodes, ret.; Ensign C. G. Heathcote to be lieut., by purch., v. Heywood.

99th Foot.—M. W. Kelly, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Eyre.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. F. E. Sotheby to be capt., by purch., v. G. R. Saunders, who ret.; Ensign Lord E. Cavendish to be lieut., by purch., v. Sotheby; W. Duberly, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Lord E. Cavendish.

BREVET.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. C. E. S. Gleig, 14th foot; Capt. H. A. Adams, 13th Bombay N.I.; Capt. C. Buckle, 3rd Bombay L.C.; Capt. R. H. Shebbeare, 60th Bengal N.I.; Capt. F. Rooime, 10th Bombay N.I.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Maj. gen. H. F. Lockyer, c.b.:—Brev. col. F. W. Hamilton, c.b., fr. grenadier gds., to be maj. gen.; Lieut. col. B. E. M. Gordon, 91st foot, to be col.; Maj. F. G. Hamley, 50th foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. S. Darling, 9th foot, to be maj.

For the notification in the *Gazette* of the 18th inst., relative to Capt. Caulfield and Trench, read Capt. J. P. Caulfield, 4th Bengal Eur. regt., to be maj. in the army; Capt. H. Le Poer Trench, 35th Bengal N.I., to be maj. in the army.

Sept. 25.

6th Drags.—Asst. surg. V. M. McMaster, fr. 78th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Burton.

7th Lt. Drags.—The app. of Mr. R. A. Farquharson to a cornetcy, by purchase, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 21st inst., has been cancelled.

Royal Artillery.—J. Graham, gent., late qrmr. Forfar and Kincardine artillery militia, to be paymr., v. Robins, res.; Sept. 8.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. C. Pasley, from seconded list, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. F. Du Cane, res.; Sept. 1. The following to be substituted for the app. of 2nd Capt. C. A. Rice, which was notified in the *Gazette* of March 2.—2nd Capt. C. A. Rice, from temp. h.p., to be super. 2nd capt.; Jan. 18. 2nd Capt. C. A. Rice, fr. the super. list, to be 2nd capt., v. Warren, prom.; Jan. 31.

Military Train.—Capt. T. S. Kirkpatrick, fr. 28th foot, to be capt., v. J. Blake, who exch.; Ensign J. M. Benthall to be lieut., by purch., v. James, ret.; Sept. 25.

5th Foot.—The app. of Lieut. N. J. Barron as adj., v. Sutton, res., to be antedated to Dec. 16, 1858.

19th Foot.—Ensign J. C. T. Humfrey to be lieut., without purch., v. T. Thompson, dec.; March 19. W. R. Thornhill, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Humfrey; Sept. 25.

28th Foot.—Capt. J. Blake, fr. mil. train, to be capt., v. Kirkpatrick, who exch.; Sept. 25.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. S. T. Sargent to be capt., without purch., v. Capt. and Brev. maj. Disbrowe, dec.; Sept. 5. C. W. P. Warner, gent., to be ensign, without purch., in succ. to Lieut. Sargent.

44th Foot.—G. Bain, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Maguire, prom.; Sept. 25.

48th Foot.—J. Talbot, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Keyworth, prom.; Sept. 25.

61th Foot.—Lieut. F. Du B. Lukis to be capt., by purch., Hinchliff, prom.; Ensign C. H. Sams to be lieut., by purch., v. Lurkis.

71st Foot.—Qrmr. J. Twigg, fr. h.p. 1st lt. inf., British Swiss legion, to be qrmr., v. Anderson.

88th Foot.—Maj. gen. Sir G. Buller, k.c.b., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. H. G. Broke, dec.; Aug. 30.

94th Foot.—Ensign J. Mackinlay to be lieut., by purch., v. Brinkman, ret.; Ensign J. J. Blake to be lieut., by purch., v. Rolls, prom.; Qrmr. W. McCall, fr. mil. train, to be ensign, without purch., v. Haycock; H. Jones, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Mackinlay; Sept. 25. F. J. Hassard, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. McCall, ret.; Sept. 26.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Ensign G. W. F. L'Estrange has been perm. to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Sept. 25.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The capital authorised to be raised under the guarantee of the Government of India, for railways, steam flotilla, and Madras irrigation, is £38,173,300, and there has now been actually raised and paid by the companies £31,228,335, leaving £6,944,965 still to be raised. Only the sum of £632,376 has been raised in India; all the rest has been from this country. Up to the end of 1859 the Indian Government had advanced for interest guaranteed to the companies £3,854,103, and they have since paid in England a further sum of £691,801; but against this must be set the amount received by the Government from the traffic of completed portions of the railways, an amount which had reached £562,000, so long ago as in June, 1859. The following table, made up to the 15th of August last, shows the financial position of each company, the sum it has paid up, the sum which has been paid out and expended (partly estimated), the estimated balance due on account of each company, and the sum authorised, but not yet raised:—

	Paid up.	Paid out.	Balance	Authorised, but not yet raised.
	£	£	£	£
East India Railway	14,870,223	13,725,570	1,144,653	629,777
Eastern Bengal	568,058	449,617	119,021	431,962
Calcutta and South-Eastern	197,240	167,593	29,647	52,760
Madras	4,452,552	4,330,118	122,104	547,118
Great South of India	289,220	289,620	8,008	360,740
Great Ind. Peninsula	6,115,759	5,551,569	564,190	2,717,511
Bombay, Baroda, &c.	2,004,711	1,974,160	26,551	995,289
Southern	1,244,932	1,136,626	108,306	5,008
Punjab	704,956	512,621	162,134	795,044
Indus Steam Flotilla	249,505	192,250	57,255	495
Madras Irrigation and Canal	531,199	35,566	495,631	468,801
	31,228,335	28,390,243	2,838,092	6,944,965

But it must not be supposed that the £38,173,300 authorised to be raised will complete these great works; some £15,000,000 more will be required, but this is all that has as yet been authorised.

INDIAN COAL.—Dr. Hains, the chemical analyst to the Bombay Government, has sent in a report on samples of coals from Australia, the Nerbudda Valley, and Nagpore. The first has the appearance and all the properties of Newcastle coal, it is bituminous and admirably suited for coke. The two Indian coals resemble each other in being unfitted for coke from their dull harshness, slaty cleavage and absence of bitumen. Their ash too is very large. The amount of heat given forth by both is less than that of the Welsh coal. In all respects they seem to resemble the Burdwan coal.

To Correspondents.

"A SUBALTERN."—The article in question was founded on certain papers printed by order of the House of Commons, on which no mention whatever was made of General Whitlock's column.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, September 29, 1860.

COTTON FROM INDI

THE Lancashire manufacturers at length awakening to the necessity of taking immediate action, if they would not be for ever entirely dependent on America for their supplies of cotton. They are now at the eleventh hour beginning to comprehend the full significance of the maxim—*aide-toi et Dieu t'aidra*. Hitherto they have been content to rail at the old Court of Directors of the East India Company for not converting one-half of their Eastern empire into a cotton plantation, and devoting one-half of their revenues to the construction of roads and railways, navigable canals, and canals of irrigation. We do not blame them for rousing the Government to make greater exertions in the way of developing the internal and natural resources of the country, but they were decidedly not justified in expecting that everything was to be done for them while they did nothing for themselves. For, after all, the chief if not the sole motive of their bitter invectives against the late system of administration was the purely selfish desire of increasing their own profits. It would not, of course, have been decent to avow this in so many words, and therefore the plea was put forward of our bounden duty to improve the condition of our fellow-subjects, and by conferring material benefits to reconcile them to a foreign rule. The pretext, however, was too flimsy to deceive even themselves, and now at last we find them frankly admitting the real object of their past agitation. It is now proposed to form a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of £100,000, in 1,000 shares of £100 each, for the purpose of buying cotton in India of superior quality and shipping it direct to this country. Another part of the project is to establish a model-farm in the East Indies for the cultivation of cotton suitable for coarse spinning; and another in Australia for the introduction of the Brazil, Egyptian, and Sea Island varieties. There is every reason to believe that the ultimate success of this speculation would be both certain and astounding. There are vast tracts of land in India every way adapted for the growth of excellent cotton, and where it can be produced at an exceedingly low rate of cost. As the different railways now in progress are opened for traffic, there will be abundant means of conveying the crop to the sea-coast at a very trifling charge, and free from the present risk of waste and adulteration. It is also more than probable that our Australian colonies possess unbounded capabilities for the production of the choicest qualities, and which in a given number of years will render them independent

of the mother country. With the increase of capital it cannot be supposed that those enterprising colonists will be content to supply England with the raw material in part exchange for manufactured goods when they will have it in their power, within their own territories, to satisfy all their wants. But many years must elapse before this consummation can be attained, and in the mean time it will be to the mutual advantage of the colonies and the mother country that the former should produce for the latter to manufacture. The only doubt on the subject that suggests itself is as to the sufficiency of the proposed capital. It is recommended, indeed, that the annual profits over and above a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital should be allowed to accumulate until the sum of one million sterling be completed; but this is a slow and unsatisfactory process, and quite unworthy of the opulent, but apparently unenterprising capitalists of Manchester. With such a fair prospect of large and immediate returns for the money invested there should be no more difficulty in raising a quarter of a million than the small sum proposed, whereas the advantage of having ample means at the disposal of the managers is too obvious to need any comment.

The immense importance of the cotton trade to this country is hardly appreciable by mere columns of figures, but the fact that between four and five millions of men, women, and children, are directly or indirectly interested in this industry cannot be viewed without mingled feelings of admiration and anxiety. We cannot but admire the wonderful perseverance of the race that has developed to such vast proportions within the space of two generations the cultivation of a plant not indigenous to America. But it is not with its benefit to the American producers that we are chiefly concerned:—it is more important to consider what would be the consequences to ourselves if this great staple of manufacture were suddenly cut off. The first step would be the utter ruin and misery of one million of human beings, who, according to Mr. Bazley, are employed in the spinning, weaving, mechanical, and other factories, including bleach-works, print-works, and other auxiliary trades. And this is only a small proportion of the vast aggregate interested in the cotton industry from first to last. The number of individuals in this country dependent upon its success is represented as equal to the entire population of the kingdom of Belgium, while the capital employed in fixed and floating investments is estimated at £150,000,000. A civil war between the Northern and Southern States of America, an insurrection of the negro population, an epidemic, a disease in the plant itself, a maritime war—any one of these causes would suffice to throw out of employment one person in every seven of the inhabitants of the British Isles. The terrible significance of such a state of things must be patent to the least reflective. Happily the means of guarding against such a fearful calamity are, under Heaven, in our own hands. Let the Lancashire manufacturers put forth only one-tenth part of the enterprise which has produced such mighty results in America, and no apprehensions need be entertained for the future. From India, and ere long, from Australia,

abundant supplies of cotton will be at all times procurable, and a new field for labour will be opened to British settlers in those distant lands—but this cannot be done for £100,000.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AT GLASGOW.

FROM very ancient times it has been the custom for civic bodies, when they wished to do honour to a royal prince, or a distinguished warrior or diplomatist, to convert the object of their veneration into an imaginary cordwainer, merchant tailor, or fishmonger, or, in a larger and more general way, to make him a burgher of some great commercial or manufacturing city. In this manner the freedom of the populous and flourishing city of Glasgow has been conferred, within the last seventeen years, upon eight very remarkable men, who have been thought to have deserved well of their country. The first of these was Mr. Richard Cobden, one of the apostles of Free-trade, and now an ardent admirer of his astute Majesty, the Emperor of the French. The next in point of time was Sir Henry Potttinger, who negotiated the treaty with China which has indirectly brought about our present hostilities with that empire. Two "conspicuous leaders in the government of the country"—to use the Lord Provost's own words—were next bracketed together to receive an honorary degree from the favoured city of St. Mungo. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston were "the happy couple," united by common interests, but so often divided in affection, who were thus enabled to plume themselves on the proud distinction of being citizens of Glasgow. The Earl of Elgin, "famous for his administration in Jamaica, Canada, and China"—we again quote the Lord Provost, who omitted, however, to explain when it was that the noble earl administered the affairs of China—was also one of the illustrious eight whose names are inscribed in the Libro d'Oro of the commercial capital of Scotland; and ere long a warrior, renowned alike for caution and for valour, was admitted into the glorious band of supposititious burghers. Sir Colin Campbell, whose name will ever be remembered in connection with "the thin red line" that withstood the furious onset of the Russian horse at Balaklava, and who has since been elevated to the peerage for "taking his time" in Ouda and Rohilkund, may now claim the undisputed privilege of establishing a warehouse, or setting up a booth on the Broomielaw. The seventh vial of civic flattery was poured upon the patient head of Dr. Livingstone, who, leaving the unexplored courts and alleys of his native land, wandered far away into the unknown regions of Central Africa, tendering the *post obit* blessings of Christianity in exchange for the cotton and other perishable commodities of nude and untutored savages destitute alike of Sunday-schools and pantaloons of broad-cloth. Last, but not least, on this bea-droll of civic fame stands forth the "Saviour of India," the late Governor of the Punjab, and present member of the Privy Council and of the Council of India—Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Baronet. On Friday, the 21st instant, a large and highly respectable audience assembled in the Glasgow Town-hall, in order to witness the presentation of the freedom of that city to that able and vigorous ruler. The Lord Provost, of course, presided on the august occasion,

and delivered a complimentary speech, couched in the high-flown language characteristic of civic orators. Sir John's reply, however, was in excellent taste, full of matter, and very suggestive. After acknowledging the honour done to himself, and ascribing the success of his exertions to "the merciful aid of the Almighty," he applied himself to the refutation of a remark once made in the House of Commons, and adopted in this journal, to the effect that the tranquillity of the Punjab, previous to the mutiny, had been secured by denuding the Lower Provinces of European troops. Sir John admits the fact that a large proportion of the English regiments were cantoned in that province, but affirms that that "arrangement had nothing whatever to do with the character of the administration." This is clearly begging the question. It is easy to assert that the presence of so large a force did not influence "the character of the administration;" but how is the fact to be proved? It is difficult to believe that the newly-annexed province could have been ruled with such an iron hand had not the population been overawed by the imposing array of British bayonets. "From the first," says Sir John, "the administration of the country was organised on a vigorous and economical basis." Undoubtedly; but only because the Government reposed with confidence on an army that had crushed the power of the Khalsa. The system thus inaugurated was maintained by the same means by which it was first imposed, and "thus it was that the rest of the Bengal Presidency was left with an insufficient number of our own soldiery." We do not question the fact that the material prosperity of the people was greatly advanced under the new "Raj," for such was the case throughout our Indian empire, but the recent disclosures at Lucknow may fairly justify a suspicion that even under a paternal British Government oppression was not altogether unknown.

With characteristic frankness Sir John Lawrence does not hesitate to vindicate "one of the greatest men who ever governed India" from the obloquy that so unjustly attached to the annexation of Oude. Had Lord Dalhousie's scheme been carried out in all its details, there would have been no greater chance of an insurrection in that province than in the Punjab; but through a short-sighted economy he was deprived of the means of effectually carrying out his views. On the subject of the mutiny Sir John is entitled to speak with the highest authority, and we shall offer no apology for transcribing his remarks in their entire length.

"The annexation of Oude," he said, "had nothing whatever to do with the mutiny in the first instance, though that measure certainly did add to the number of our enemies after the mutiny commenced. The old Government of Oude was extremely obnoxious to the mass of our native soldiers of the regular army who came from Oude and the adjacent province of Behar, and with whom the mutiny originated. These men were the sons and kinsmen of the Hindoo yeomen of the country, all of whom benefited more or less by annexation; while Oude was ruled by a Mahomedan family, which had never identified itself with the people, and whose Government was extremely oppressive to all classes, except its immediate creatures and followers, and to no class so much as to the great body of the agriculturists. But when the introduction of the greased cartridge had excited the native army to revolt; when the mutineers saw nothing before them short of success on the one hand or destruction on the other, they, and all who sympathised with them, were driven to the most desperate measures. All that could be

influenced by love or fear rallied round them. All that had little or nothing to lose joined their ranks. All that dangerous class of religious fanatics and devotees who abound in India; all the political intriguers, who in peaceful times can do no mischief, swelled the numbers of the enemy, and gave spirit and direction to their measures. India is full of races of men who from time immemorial have lived by service or by plunder, and who are ready to join in any disturbance which may promise them employment. Oude was full of disbanded soldiers, who had not had time to settle down. Our gaois furnished thousands of desperate men who were let loose on society. The cry throughout the country, as cantonment after cantonment became the scene of triumphant mutiny, was 'the English rule is at an end; let us plunder and enjoy ourselves.' The industrious classes throughout India were in our favour, but for a long time feared to act. On the one side they saw the few English in the country shot down, or flying for their lives; or, at the best, standing on the defensive, sorely pressed. On the other side, they saw summary punishment in the shape of the plunder and destruction of their homes, and even of death itself, dealt out to those who aided us. Was it then so wonderful that they refused to sacrifice all that was dear to them for our sakes? But when we evinced signs of vigour—when we began to assume the offensive, and vindicate our authority, many of these people came forward and identified themselves with our cause. Surely it is mere folly to suppose that we could ever have weathered the storm which beset us, had the mass of the people of the country risen heartily against us. One of the great evils of those sad times was the large numbers who were gradually drawn or forced into the struggle against us, who, when once committed, saw no hope of safety except in continuing the struggle. Then it was that sound policy dictated the advantage of giving such men a way to escape, and of dealing tenderly with them."

With what follows, however, we do not so fully agree, being convinced that the introduction of the Bible into the Government schools can as yet be only partially effected. There are, perhaps, certain districts, especially in the Madras Presidency, where no ill feeling would be produced by such a measure, but it would assuredly be a dangerous step to take in most parts of Hindostan. However, Sir John has a right to be heard on this, as on every other point connected with the administration of Indian affairs, which no man living more thoroughly understands. He is reported to have concluded his speech, certainly a striking contrast to the rapid orations so frequently delivered on such occasions, in the following words:—

"There is one other subject on which I will say a few words, and that is on the introduction of the Bible into our schools in India. The Sepoys revolted, not because Christianity was taught to the people of India, but because they believed that the cartridge they were required to use would convey destruction to their bodies and their souls. This was, in their view, a tremendous attack on caste and religion. Their ideas on such matters in no wise accord with ours. A Hindoo soldier lying wounded on the field of battle has died rather than drink water offered to him by a man who, in his eyes, was an outcast. A Sikh soldier in our hospitals at Agra preferred continuing to suffer for some hours all the anguish arising from feverish thirst, induced by severe wounds, rather than receive water from the hands of an English lady. His words were—'Though no man see me drink, God will see it.' The religion of the great majority of the people of India consists in ceremonial observances, and in a fancied personal freedom from certain contaminating influences. They are extremely ignorant and proportionately superstitious. They have certainly a general impression that we desire their conversion, and that this will be accomplished by physical means. Thus stories of bone dust mixed with the flour sold in the market, and the like, are constantly floating about the country. We are never secure from panics arising from such causes. Does not this, then, inculcate the policy of instructing the people, where they are willing to receive it, as to the real character of our religion? Sound policy surely dictates that we should give them the means of comprehending its principles. We cannot teach them the very elements of our sciences without showing them the folly of their own faith. Shall we then sap the foundations of their belief, without giving them facilities for acquiring true knowledge? Can this be wisdom? It is said that the work should be restricted to the missionaries. But what can a few

missionaries do among hundreds of millions of people? I do not desire to see the Government undertake the duty of the missionary; but that when the parents of children belonging to our schools do not object, and masters are able and willing to instruct, the Bible should not be prohibited. Government, as regards the extension of our faith, cannot really remain neutral. Its influence will either be for or against its progress. Under the most favourable auspices, that faith will not spread very fast; the probability rather is that its progress will be lamentably slow. I myself believe that sound policy, as well as our duty to God and to man, demand that we should give facilities and encouragement to the spread of Christianity in India, and that the introduction of the Bible into the Government schools may be effected in many places with the full consent of the children and their parents by teachers who have their heart in the work."

SCINDE RAILWAY.

The directors state in their report that all the permanent way material, rolling-stock, and machinery required for the construction and working of the line have been shipped from this country for Kurrachee, with the exception of iron girders required for the harbour works in connection with the railway, which are now being prepared. The works generally along the line are proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. The cuttings and embankments are all in a very forward state, and the masonry is being rapidly proceeded with. The permanent way is laid up to a point twenty-seven miles from Keamaree, and the engines are daily carrying material over this length. From Kotree the road is laid to a point about fifteen miles from that place. By means of a temporary branch railway to Gharra large quantities of permanent way have been delivered near Kharaseer, from which point the road is being laid both towards Kotree and Kurrachee. Permanent way material has also been carted forward beyond the Joong-shai river, and from Loyach the road is being laid in both directions. This portion of the work is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Vessels drawing 19ft. 6in. have, in the past year, safely entered the harbour of Kurrachee, and as many as thirty-one vessels, ranging from 500 to 1,200 tons, have been at one and the same time accommodated in the port, all of them swinging to their anchors. Not a single accident has happened to any vessel during the year. Telegraphic communication with Bombay has now been established, and as Kurrachee will shortly become the seat of telegraphic communication with Europe, its commercial importance will be materially enhanced. The trade of the past year amounted to £3,000,000, being an increase over the previous year's trade of £500,000 sterling, or 17 per cent. A gratifying feature in the trade of the current year is the increased export to Europe direct. The value of direct exports was largely in excess of the previous year, especially to the ports of London and Marseilles. The value of English manufactured goods imported during the current year, of which chiefly the Affghans are the carriers, amounts to considerably more than half a million sterling. These have hitherto passed through Bombay to Scinde. From the settlement at Kurrachee of several influential mercantile houses, imported goods are now arriving direct from England. With regard to the Indus steam flotilla, the experimental steamer *Stanley* made her preliminary trial trip on the Indus, and encountered a cyclone (which entirely disabled a Government vessel) and a subsequent storm of unusual severity without sustaining any injury, proving that, notwithstanding her lightness of construction and draught, she was fully equal to contend with the storms which occasionally visit the Indus. Three of the passenger steamers have arrived at Kurrachee, and are in course of erection; and the remaining passenger steamers have recently left this country. The seven accommodation flats have arrived at Kurrachee, and two of them are nearly completed. In reference to the Punjab Railway, the report states that the ballasting and laying of the permanent way on the section between Lahore and Umritsir, 32 miles in length, are proceeding as rapidly as local

circumstances admit, and the arrival of the iron girders, after encountering considerable difficulty from the rapid rise of the river Sutlej, will enable the only two bridges on this section of the railway to be speedily completed. The locomotives for working this section of the railway have been safely landed at Kurrachee, and arrangements are in progress for conveying them up the Indus. On the section from Lahore to Mooltan, 218 miles in length, the earthworks throughout are in a forward state, with the exception on one district between 80 and 89 miles from Lahore, where the scarcity of labour and the great distance from water have caused delay in the execution of this portion of the work. Large quantities of permanent way material and ballast have been deposited along the line. Wells are being sunk at convenient distances, and bricks burnt for the construction of the necessary tanks at the watering stations. During the current year the sum of £111,000 has been paid in anticipation of calls, and similar payments will continue to be received.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19. Albertine, Kruger; Cambridge, Hewett; and Seaforth, Marshall, Akyab; Indus, Phillips, Mauritius and Algoa Bay; Wanderer, Blackburn, Algoa Bay; Mayola, Hordman, Penang; Bon Accord, Colville, Galle; Prompt, Nicholson, Bombay.—20. John Henry, Scott, Calcutta; Hermione, Greenhorn, Mauritius; Confidence, Johnson, Maulmain; John Banks, Young, Bimlipatam; Glenroy, Laing, Bombay.—21. Shand, Moscrop, Calcutta; Johanna, Juhur, Algoa Bay; Thebes, Daniell, and Osborne House, Adamson, Cochin.—22. Tasman, McNeill, Bombay.—24. Constantia, Sinclair, Shanghai; Windsor, Easthope, Maulmain; Comorin, Tully, Calcutta.—25. Str. Phoebe, Ladds, Cape of Good Hope; Falcon, Maxton, Foochow-Foo; Thor, Westman, Akyab.—27. Canadian, Guthrie, Calcutta.—28. Neptune, McDonald, Algoa Bay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27, to proceed per str. China, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Fulton and son, Lieut. Col. Tyler, Capt. Murphy, Lieut. Cotter, Mrs. Herdman and child, Mr. J. Townend, Mr. Lees, Mr. Mellor. For ADE.—Mrs. Fuller and three children. For SUZ.—Mr. H. Cowan. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. King, Mr. Doveton, Lieut. J. Watson, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Mr. M. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Beamish, Mrs. Barron and daughter, Lieut. A. T. Reid, Maj. Soppitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Milander, Mrs. Etheridge and child, Mrs. Macfarlane, General, Mrs., and two Misses Beaton, Mrs. A. Sangster, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, Mr. J. Hutton, Col. Smith, Cornet Stopford, Mr. Crofton, Cornet Coates, Mr. J. Galway, Ensign Phillips, Mr. J. E. Macaulay, Mr. J. R. Gibson, Mr. Little. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Maclean. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Callaghan, Capt. R. Gilley, Dr. C. Chapman. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brine. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. De Salis and infant, Mr. Izon.

Per str. Euxine, from MARSEILLES, Oct. 5, to proceed per str. China, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Nicolett, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Tyler, Miss C. Roberts, Brig. Gen. G. St. Lawrence and wife, Mr. Foyett, Mr. R. Pinkey, Mr. H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mignon, Jaffir Sulliman, Col. and Mrs. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. Broderick, Mr. J. F. Aldridge, Lieut. J. D. Hall, Mr. Warren, Col. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. D. Watson, Mr. R. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vernon, Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. Stead, Mr. J. F. Wallace, Mdm. Didier, Lieut. Col. A. Butler. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Graham. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Borradaile, Mr. L. Josephs, Mr. Boye, Mr. J. Jackson. For PENANG.—Mr. H. Renie. For Ceylon.—Mr. D. B. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Schult.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DAWSON, the wife of Capt. A. H., Madras Art., of a daughter, at Cheltenham, Sept. 25.
EVERTON, the wife of Robert E., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Gresford Lodge, Denbighshire, Sept. 25.
LARKINS, the wife of Lieut. Col. W. H., late of the Bengal army, of a daughter, at Byfleet, Surrey, Sept. 22.
WILLIAMS, the wife of Monier, of a son, at 3, Montpelier-terrace, Cheltenham, Sept. 19.

MARRIAGES.

COVENTRY, St. John, of Henburgh-house, Dorset, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut. Col. F. W. Todd, late of the 14th regt. Madras N.I., by the Rev. Thos. Grey Clarke, vicar of Odiham, Hants, rural dean, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Clark, vicar of Taunton, at St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, Sept. 27.
GODFREY, Lieut. W. H. R., H.M.'s 35th regt., Madras army, to Marianne, daughter of F. R. Mantell, Esq., at St. Mary's Church, Bilton, Gloucestershire, Sept. 20.
HERSEE, Alfred, to Ellen, daughter of the late Col. John Gibbs, H.E.I.C.S., at Camberwell, Sept. 20.
HOCKLEY, Capt. Julius J., H.M.'s 66th or Goorkha Lt. Inf., to Emma A. M., daughter of the Rev. John J. T. Darby, at South Stoke Church, near Wallingford, Sept. 20.

LORD, Charles O., 13th Bombay N.I., to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Eyre C. Lord, formerly of the Bombay army, at Brislington, near Bristol, Sept. 20.

MACNABB, James W., H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, to Amy, fifth daughter of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, Sept. 13.

PLOMER, Lieut. Alfred G., H.M.'s 25th Bombay N.I., to Ellen L., daughter of the late Francis J. Bush, Esq., at Christ Church, Frome, Somersetshire, Sept. 18.

SALTER, George S., to Anne Maria, widow of the late G. S. Wilkinson, Esq., at Loughton Church, Essex, Sept. 25.

STEWART, Capt. William F., H.M.'s Bengal Irregular Cavalry, to Cornelia J., daughter of Lee P. Townshend, Esq., of Wincham Hall, Cheshire, Sept. 25.

STEWART, Capt. Charles T., H.M.'s Bengal Engrs., to Eliza M., relict of the late E. S. Whitehouse, Esq., at Inston, N. Devon, Sept. 25.

WORTHINGTON, Capt. J. Yorke, Bengal Artillery, to Henrietta C., widow of the late Rowland E. Cooper, Esq., at the Old Church, Scarborough, Sept. 18.

DEATHS.

ELLIS, John Utlay, formerly of Madras, at The Birches, Hagley, Worcestershire, aged 56, Sept. 21.
GOLDSMITH, Edward, many years in the H.E.I.C.S., at Blenheim-lodge, Northfleet, aged 79, Sept. 24.

LEIGHTON, Frances M., widow of Major-general Thomas, Bombay Army, at Clifton, Sept. 23.

MYLNE, Major Charles D., H.M.'s Bombay army, at Cheltenham, aged 50, Sept. 25.

ROHDE, Richard, son of John, of the Madras Civil Service, at Ramsgate, aged 10, Sept. 16.

India Office,

September 28, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. Temple.

Madras Estab.—Mr. S. Thompson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. Horsford, Art.; Maj. F. W. Baugh, 26th N.I.; Maj. G. G. Dennis, 1st Eur.; Capt. W. R. E. Alexander, 53rd N.I.; Capt. W. Agnew, 29th N.I.; Surg. G. G. W. Tucker; Asst. surg. A. G. Crewe; Lieut. C. G. S. Moncrieff, Engrs.; Lieut. R. W. Elton, 74th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Maj. Wreford, Ret.; Maj. G. J. Condy, 27th N.I.; Capt. Maclean, 32nd N.I.; Capt. J. Cameron, 1st Cav.; Lieut. W. G. Sharp, 41st N.I.; Lieut. P. MacCarthy, Art.; Lieut. R. J. Gray, 16th N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Dobree, 43rd N.I.

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EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Rapon*, Sept. 2, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£30,000*	—
Madras	7,201	—
Calcutta	—	6,200
Penang	—	1,820
Singapore	4,650	—
Hong Kong	—	60,105
Shanghai	—	10,402
	£37,201	£83,267

Per str. *Indus*, Sept. 27, 1860.

Alexandria	£1,000	—
Bombay	179,422	£48,915
	£180,422	£48,915

* Shipped by the Government of India.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
India Stock			218
India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859			103½
India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper			96
India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.			102½
India Loan Debentures, 1858			96½
India Debentures, 1859			96½
India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent.			83½
India 5 per cent. for account... ..			103½
India Bonds (£1,000)			6s. to 2s. dis.
Ditto (under £1,000)			5s. dis.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	94 to 95
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A ..	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B	16	1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.8	1½ dis. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto F Ext.	15	½ dis. par.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1861 ..	100	101 to 102
20	Jubbulpore	15	½ dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96 to 97
	Ditto (New ditto)	6	1 to ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip ..	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	100	83 to 85
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	93½ to 94½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	86 to 88
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	.....
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	98 to 100
20	Ditto (New)	15	.....
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 94½
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	7	1½ to 1½ dis.
BANKS.			
100	Agna and United Service lim.	50	78 to 80
40	Australasia	all	19½ to 20½
25	Bank of Egypt	all	20½ to 21
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	32 to 34
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	16 to 17
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank	all	—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	2 to 1½ dis.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.) ..	all	2 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto New	15s.	1 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	73 to 75
50	Ditto New	25	12 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	17½	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 to 1
10	Do. do.	all	5 to 7

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VOL. XVIII.—No. 457.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 2	Burmah (Rangoon)	Aug. 18
Madras	" 3	Bombay	Sept. 11
Agra	" 4	Ceylon	" 1
China (Hong-Kong)	August 10.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency. Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 11th September, just come to hand, is, fortunately for India, devoid of any very startling intelligence. Tranquillity, scarcely disturbed by robber raids, prevails throughout the peninsula, and not a whisper reaches us of the evil doings of Bheels, Arabs, or Kohillas. At Aden, indeed, some slight disturbance appears to have taken place, but of too insignificant a character to demand more than a passing allusion.

In the absence of violent commotions and wholesale murders the Indian papers accept with gratitude the subject for philippics furnished by Sir Charles Wood's "European Forces Bill." The arguments, however—as well as the invectives which they employ, are already familiar to the British public, though now carefully furbished up and made to look "as good as new."

The outcry against the Income-tax appears to have died away: the Anglo-Indian community, however clamorous for a time, being accustomed to subside speedily into quietude, and exhibit an Oriental resignation. Their patience on one point—the double payment of the tax by fund-holders—may possibly be accounted for by a conviction on their part that such a gross act of spoliation will not be permitted by the British Legislature. It is certainly opposed to both justice and common sense that any one should pay twice over on the income he may derive from Indian funds or railways. The Calcutta law-makers seem to regard an Income-tax as identical with a Capitation-tax, and accordingly assess the individual, rather than his net receipts from purely Indian property. We may hereafter have something to say upon this subject, but for the present we shall content ourselves with the expression of a hope—would that we could say, of a belief!—that the authorities will of themselves see the fallacy of their reasonings and the injustice of their acts. Otherwise, although they may not be competent to lose India altogether, it will seem as if their object in this and other recent measures was to ascertain how near they could bring the vessel of the State to the verge of a maelstrom without its being dragged into the gulf, and its shattered fragments whirled round and round, in mad confusion, in the raging waters.

The report of the Indigo Commission was sent in to the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal on the 27th of August, as his Honour was on the point of setting out for Serajunge. It is stated that the commissioners were not unanimous. The president, Mr. Seton Karr, the

Rev. Mr. Sale, and Baboo Chunder Mohun, are averse to any innovations, and think that the civil courts, as already constituted, suffice for the administration of justice between planters and ryots. On the other hand, Mr. Temple and Mr. Fergusson recommend the institution of prompt and vigorous measures "to dissipate the delusions of the ryots as to indigo and rent, and that a summary procedure should be available to both planter and ryot in the case of *bona fide* contracts." The object of Mr. Grant's tour is to inquire into matters connected with this troublesome indigo question, and also to inspect the line of railway—the professional knowledge of Captain J. P. Beadle, consulting engineer to Government, having been secured for the latter purpose.

The operation of the Stamp Act, as regards Bills of Exchange, has been postponed until the 1st of January. Cheques, or bills payable on demand, however, do not benefit by this delay, but must bear a stamp, adhesive or otherwise, of the value of one anna. The Licence Bill has changed its name for that of Certificate Bill, and will not affect any parties who are subject to Income-tax—a paternal Government being content with the fleece, and generously dispensing with the scrapings of the hoofs.

The accounts from the North-West Provinces are still very distressing as regards the sufferings of the natives from famine and cholera. The latter scourge has fallen heavily upon H.M.'s 71st Highlanders, stationed at Morar, of whom seventy-six were buried in a single month. Altogether, ninety Europeans were cut off at that station within the above period.

Sir Hugh Rose is apparently resolved to carry out to the fullest extent his programme for the improvement of military discipline in India. Elsewhere we give his Excellency's general order on the subject of leave, which requires that every officer applying for leave to Europe shall send in, at the same time, a statement of his services in the field, and of his employment since the commencement of his professional career.

Sir William Mansfield is entering upon the same path, but with less judgment, if, at least, it be true that he has issued instructions to all commanding officers in the Bombay army "to remove summarily, and discharge with a gratuity of three months' pay, every man whom they considered unfit for the service, either on physical, mental, or moral grounds." As such a proceeding would be both unjust and impolitic, we hope that the order in question

has been misquoted by our Bombay contemporaries, and shall expect to see a contradiction of the report in the next batch of papers we may receive from that presidency.

We have good reason to believe that the Governorship of Madras has been offered to Colonel Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., at present Governor-general of the Australian Colonies. It is also stated, in generally well-informed circles, that Mr. Wilson's successor will be Mr. Laing, M.P. for the Wick Burghs, and Secretary to the Treasury, a gentleman distinguished for a large practical knowledge of financial matters. The Calcutta Council have at last awakened to the fact that the death of the Right Hon. James Wilson was a serious loss, and that it would be at least decent to say something about it. Sir Bartle Frere accordingly speaks of the lamented gentleman as "him whom they all had such cause to mourn, and who would be and was mourned for by every right-minded Englishman throughout the country, and who, when the news reaches home, will be mourned for as in England they had already mourned our other great men, our Havelocks, Nicholsons, and Peels." He further alluded to "the mighty dead" as "a man who had had peculiar privileges with regard to finance." Sir Bartle Frere may be an excellent pro-Consul, but he is evidently no orator.

THE BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The *Delta*, with the heavy portion of the mails, was to leave Malta at midnight, the 1st, and may be expected at Southampton on the 10th inst.

The *Singapore* brought the mails to Suez, and arrived there on the 27th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Ottawa*, with the London mails of the 27th August and 3rd September, reached Aden on the 19th ult., with her main shaft broken. The *Norna* went on with her mails and passengers to Bombay.

The *Benares*, with the Indian mails, &c., of 12th and 18th August, reached Bombay on the 7th September.

The Company's steamship *Orissa*, which left Southampton on the 7th July, arrived at Bombay on the 7th September.

The *Colombo*, with the Indian mails of the 4th and 10th August, arrived at Calcutta on the 10th September (three days early). The *Ripon*, from Southampton 20th September, arrived at Malta on the 30th, at 4 P.M.

The *Vectis*, from Marseilles 28th September, reached Malta on the 30th, at 11 P.M., and left for Alexandria at 2 A.M. next morning.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Col. Samuel L. Thornton, Bengal Invalid Establishment, at Meerut, aged 67, Aug. 14.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. J. F. Baxter, H.M.'s 56th Regt., rather suddenly, at Ahmednagar, Aug. 20.

BOMBAY.—Capt. H. F. Davies, 29th Bombay N.I., at Kaira, Sept. 3; Lieut. Edmund L. Bennett, 9th Bombay N.I., at Mhow, Aug. 29.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Robert W. Brice, 1st Madras Eur. Regt., at Bangalore, Aug. 28; Capt. Grant, 9th M.N.I., at Jaulnah, Sept. 4; Capt. John Dimshide, 2nd Madras Inf., at sea, June 18; Brig. Anisack, Com. of Artillery, Aug. 31, at the Mount, Madras; Capt. Robert Menzies, 1st Madras Eur. Regt., of cholera, at Bangalore, Aug. 4.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From MALTA.—Mr. and Miss Spottiswood. From ALEXANDRIA.—Gen. Werderevsky. From BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bone, Mrs. Forde, Maj. Drury, Capt. Battye, Bapt. Laurie, Lieut. Loughton.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, Oct. 10.—From ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Newson. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. Mackenzie. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Remington, Mr. Ware, Mr. Gray, Mr. Teed, Rev. D. Moore, Dr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hore, Mrs. Faunce, Maj. Drury's two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Heisch and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Leake and two children, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Margesson, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. G. C. Burne.

BENGAL.

CHAOS AND OLD NIGHT.

It was no trifling matter that Lord Dalhousie shrunk from as a difficulty not to be overcome. Yet when our merchants applied for the production of annual estimates for each future year, the thing was pronounced impossible. And so it was under the circumstances, and with the machinery then at command. Of English financiers—both of whom proposed this as one of the earliest tasks to be undertaken, and which no doubt under them would have been accomplished successfully—Sir Charles Trevelyan has been lost to us by his own insufferable indiscretion, and Mr. Wilson has been removed by the hand of Providence. Within competency, vacillation and uncertainty on every side of us, chaos seems come again, and we know not where to look for a deliverer. On the verge, as we flattered ourselves, of having order brought from confusion, we had begun to look back on the financial mysteries and bewilderingments spread over the past twenty years, as things all but incredible, a return of which there would be no longer any reason to apprehend. Yet, here we are, near the close of 1860, in the midst of greater difficulties, than ever yet beset our path, enhanced by the very outward step that has been made for their removal, with no more financial talent at command, than that for which the simple accounting of 16 years ago proved too much.

In June, 1842, Lord Ellenborough was horrified at the enormous increase in the civil expenditure of a million sterling. He appointed a committee, assuming that the waste was owing to the extravagance of his pet aversion—the Civil Service, when it turned out that the excess was due exclusively to charges on account of the Afghan and Chinese wars. In November, 1841, the Supreme Government assured the world, and to all appearance for the purpose of misleading the public, that the expenditure of the years 1839-40, when we were in the thick of our troubles with Afghanistan, exceeded our income by only 43 lakhs. In 1843 Sir Robert Peel on introducing the Income-tax showed that in the year ending 1840 they amounted to two and a-half crores, and he estimated the deficit of 1840-41 at about the same amount; that is, about six times the deficiency set down by the Supreme Government. In 1843 the Bengal financiers gave out that within six months of our troops crossing the Sutlej from the north funds had accumulated in the treasury to the extent of above three crores, and that the old Five per Cent. Loan was about to be closed. The Parliamentary accounts show us that the alleged surplus was considerably under the actual deficiency, and the Five per Cent. Loan was accordingly kept open till 1853, when it was closed by mistake, Government, instead of being able to pay off their old debts, being unable to make the two ends anything like meet. In March, 1855, what was called the Public Works Loan was opened for 2½ millions sterling, and it now turned out that, in place of the Treasury being gorged with bullion, there had, in June 1853, been seventeen millions cash balances in hand, and that these by May 1855 had been reduced to eight millions—a sum not sufficient to carry on the Government of the empire. Yet nobody had the least idea that such a state of matters as this was hurrying on until the crisis arrived, and the inference naturally would have been, that as we had saved three millions sterling betwixt September 1852 and July 1853, as asserted, we had been going on saving a couple of millions annually at least. In 1857, when the first burst of the mutinies reached home, the Chairman of the India House, Mr. Ross Mangles, stated that whatever might befall India, there was at all events no fear of want of money—Lord Dalhousie having left an accumulated surplus of fourteen millions behind him. The old Bengal civilian obviously did not comprehend the difference betwixt an accumulated balance in the Imperial treasury, and the cash balances in the local treasuries preserved for the current charges of the districts around, and

which, when at their maximum of eighteen millions in 1843, still left it imperative on us to borrow three millions. When the reports of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian affairs were published in 1852-53 no man could make head or tail of the accounts. The statements from Bombay and Madras were so thoroughly conflicting, that it was nothing unusual to find whole lakhs left out in entries of one presidency which occupied the most prominent place in the returns of the other, when the two in point of fact ought to have corresponded with each other. The personal establishment of the Governor of Bombay was set down at some lakh of rupees, in addition to his salary and perquisites of a lakh and a half more, his honour of Madras having been made to appear in the accounts to settle this little bill out of his own pocket. In May 1855 the Supreme Government were taken by surprise by learning one fine morning that there was not as much money in the treasury at Lahore as would meet two months of the military charges of the Punjab. They telegraphed to Bombay to send off by Kurrahee instantly every penny the treasury could spare, and accordingly the castle vaults were cleared on the instant—a crore and a half requiring to be transmitted through Sind at the height of the inundation, when its transport was more than usually tardy and uncertain. It was something more even than chance that Bombay had the money to spare, and a piece of singular good fortune that a secretary was on the spot who had courage enough to take the responsibility on himself of giving all orders.

The incapacity of our financiers to see into the middle of next week made the Government of India run the narrowest possible risk of appearing insolvent in the eyes of the Sikhs. Sir Charles Trevelyan, in his evidence in 1852, stated that no merchant could have ever passed through the Insolvent Court who laid books before the commissioners kept as were those of the East India Company. In the speech of Mr. Wilson, in introducing the Income-tax Bill, such fearful discrepancies were pointed out that it appeared we had really no means of determining our actual liabilities. Of one thing we were quite sure, that if they differed from the sum set down, the difference was to our disadvantage. In the balance-sheet for 1850, corrected up to 1860, it appeared that the railway dividends of £833,300 had been omitted from the expenditure, and that in the military department the commissariat charges at Bombay and Madras, amounting to £900,000, had been overlooked, while the home charges were £640,490 in excess of the separate account. An error was detected of no less than £775,000 in the sum the new tax was estimated to realise. In looking at the past, it need be no marvel that our whole financial system continued in a state of perennial confusion. The Court of Directors, stripped of all substantial power in the administration of India, regarded it only as a source of patronage and of emoluments for their friends. The accountancies and auditorships, being appointments of much responsibility, were of course highly paid. But then the Act of Parliament confined them to members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and they accordingly were nominated, when of sufficiently high standing, without the most remote regard to qualification. Had the gentlemen holding the appointments of sub-treasurer, civil auditor and accountant-general, been all clubbed together they could not have summed up or checked a butler's bill, or told the debtor from the creditor side of the ledger. Matters have of late become greatly improved, by confining those to the Revenue department who have selected this as a sphere for their future exertions. But accounting is a thing requiring a long and tedious training, and a large amount of experience in subordinate departments before an accountant can be placed at the head of affairs. For this training no provision whatever was made at Haileybury, nor does it form a test of qualification under the competitive system, and the result is, in the majority of cases, the accomplishments of the head of the department must be very inferior indeed to those of his subordinate.

Now, in the foulest financial weather in which the vessel of the State ever sailed—with mists and squalls, and tempests, and thunder in the air—with rocks and shoals, and breakers and quicksands on every side, we have no pilot amongst us who gives the slightest indication of capacity for weathering the storm.—*Friend of India.*

AGRICULTURE IN THE PUNJAB.

The state of agriculture, the prospects of tea planting, of flax cultivation, and the development of the resources of the Punjab generally, is a subject of paramount importance.

Some years ago the Punjab Agricultural Society instituted a series of inquiries regarding the state and practice of agriculture in that country. The result of the inquiries proved that with the exception of Rawulpindee, the countries Trans Indus, and the hill districts of Kote Kangra and Simla, the face of the country was one uniformly level plain, varied only by depressions several miles in length forming the five rivers, which flow through the plains and unite in Siude. These low lands are full of fine alluvial deposit, and are enriched by partial inundations every year. They are tracts of great natural fertility, and abundance of the best water for irrigation is obtained a very few feet from the surface. The ground between one basin and the other of adjoining rivers is higher by several feet, and comparatively dry and unproductive. Portions toward the south are either not cultivated at all, or are barren and covered with jungle and sandy waste, yet the soil is friable, and has for the most part a fair admixture of loam and sand, requiring the command of water only to fit it for the highest cultivation. Nearing the hills, and eastward of a line drawn from the point of junction of the Sutlej and Beas rivers through Umritsur, Wuzerabad and Jhelum, the whole surface is a scene of uninterrupted fertility and richness, to the base of the lowest range of hills which bound the plains to the north and east.

The cultivated products of the countries, though such differences exist in the levels of the surface, are much the same in all. Wheat, barley, sugarcane, maize and millet are the staples of the whole country, with some cotton, hemp, tobacco, pulses, and vegetables of several sorts.

We will not now allude to the modes of cultivation adopted by the natives; our object is to refer to the late report of the Punjab Government on the improvement which has lately taken place in the cultivation and preparation of land. The mutiny seriously affected some portions of the country; several villages were entirely destroyed, others partially or wholly deserted, and for a time the fields were left untillied. But matters soon returned to the state they were in before the troubles. The villagers flocked back to their residences, the plough was at its wonted work again, and cultivation began to extend beyond its former boundaries and to encroach on the jungles. The report states that in one district, Goozerat alone, close upon eleven thousand acres of jungle have been brought under the plough during the past year; in pergunnah Taran of the Umritsur district, there has been an increase of cultivation of upwards of five thousand acres.

Oil seeds have lately formed an object of cultivation, particularly in the Ferozepore and Mooltan district; it is grown, not for home trade, but for export to Kurrahee, where the demand is apparently increasing. The growth of tea at Holta, in the Kangra district, need only be mentioned. Cotton seems to flourish in the submontane districts, such as Umballa, Hosharpore, Goozerat and Peshawur. Flax has also been introduced and grown abundantly. Arboriculture has been carried on with some vigour in the districts of Lahore, Goojranwalla and Goordaspore, where an aggregate of near 150,000 trees has been planted by the district officers.

It is gratifying to hear that the natives are beginning to take an interest in the cultivation of trees, several new groves of mangoes and other useful trees having been planted by the zemindars

in the Trans and Cis Sutlej States. The Punjab has always been noted for the absence of trees of large growth; this is owing to two causes, the appropriation of saplings for purposes of building during the Sikh rule, and also to the devastation caused to groves and trees wherever found, by contending armies, before the annexation of the country by the British. Efforts have for many years been made to replace the forests that once existed, and encouragement in rewards and titles have been held out by the administration to all who will plant a grove or assist in improving the irrigation of the country. The happiest results have followed these efforts, and the most encouraging is now recorded in the report, that the zemindars are lending their aid to the good causes.

The destruction of forests is said to cause a cessation, or very considerable diminution in the fall of rain in a locality. We may suppose, on the same argument, that an increase of tree cultivation will increase the fall of rain in a locality where before the rain fell but seldom. The fall of rain in the Punjab is exceedingly small. We learn from the report that during the past six years the greatest annual fall was twenty-six inches in 1856, and the smallest, eighteen inches in 1857. It is to be hoped that the anticipated result from the planting of trees will be realised, by which means the labours of the husbandman will be greatly assisted, and his dependance on well irrigation diminished. The introduction of canal irrigation, more generally than was the case during the Sikh domination, has been a great assistance to the cultivator, and has brought a vast amount of land under the plough which had hitherto been lying fallow.—*North West Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILIBHET, August 30.—The price of grain has again risen here, to-day it is selling at 9 seers the rupee, and as the rains apparently have left off, the khurreef crops, which were looking well until this drought took place, will suffer much; I am afraid there is every sign of a famine. A letter from Seetapoor, dated 24th, mentions a rise in the price of articles in that station; ottah sells at 13 seers, rice 13 seers, dal 11 seers, and ghee 1½ seers per rupee. The dead body of a man was brought in here a few days ago; it was found in a nullah not far from this; the man had been strangled and thrown there. Two men of a village not far from the spot have been confined on circumstantial evidence. The property of a Mussulman, by name Khan Mahomed, has been confiscated, as he is suspected of being one of those who plundered Mr. Carmichael's property when the disturbances broke out here. You may have heard that Captain A. Orr, late of the King of Oude's service, and Deputy-Commissioner of Fyzabad, has left the service, a grant of land to the value of Rs. 2,800, of which he gets Rs. 1,400 clear, having been given to him; his estate is in the Roy Bareilly district, and belonged to Ram Buksh, of Doondeah Kherah, whom Captain Orr was the means of capturing, and Sewdursun Singh, Talookdar of Chundalpoor. Captain Bunbury, also of the late Oude Police, has estates to the amount of Rs. 2,200, of which he gets half the revenue given to him; they are also in the same district as Capt. Orr's, and as the lands are the confiscated estates of Bancee Madho, of Shunkurpoor, and Kooree Soodowlee, late the property of Rajah Hindoopaul Singh, these are the only two jagheers given to Europeans out of the Seetapoor district in Oude. I fancy the relief is entirely knocked on the head, occasioned by Mr. Wilson's death, and the greater financial embarrassments which are dreaded therefrom; fresh orders have been issued to the Public Works and other departments, directing all works of any magnitude to be suspended for the present, and that the expenditure connected with those of a smaller nature that are permitted to be continued, as well as the drawing of any fresh estimates, should be accomplished with the strictest economy. This order,

if true, would seem to corroborate the statement relative to there being no relief this year. Snakes continue as plentiful as ever, although since the 1st of the month 189 cobras alone have been killed, and bought here for ready money. I saw one to-day which measured 5-10, the largest I have ever seen.

PESHAWUR, August 29.—A strange case of attempt at bribery has just been related to me. It would appear that an officer in one of H. M.'s regiments at present here, found the beef supplied by the Government contractor for the troops such very poor stuff as to be under the necessity of rejecting it on three or four consecutive occasions that he was officer of the day. The contractor undertook through an under-strapper to conciliate the officer, by offering his wife a present of Rs. 60! The lady, of course, acquainted her husband with the fellow's proceeding, and the unfortunate tool, not the principal, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment by the magistrate before whom he was very properly at once brought. The Invaliding Boards are to begin their labours without delay. The number of time-expired men, and others claiming their discharge, will be very large. I hear of no ten years' soldiers enlisting again, while numerous cases of twenty-one years' men claiming their discharge are reported. In some instances fifteen years and upwards of service are thrown away. This is not to be ascribed to any dissatisfaction with the interior management of their regiments, but to the harassing restrictions recently enjoined by the general authorities, who should take heed before it is too late, or else our troops will soon consist of nothing but new recruits, of yesterday's importation, and old soldiers on the eve of going home to be pensioned off. I am sure that when Sir Hugh Rose receives the returns of all the limited-service men and others claiming their discharge, who will leave India this ensuing cold season, he will see the necessity of relaxing the imprudent, not to say senseless, system of discipline for the introduction of which he must be held responsible. One fact he should notice particularly; it is the very heavy proportion of non-commissioned officers who are seizing the first opportunity that presents itself of leaving the service. While on this topic, I must say I regret that the order for the assembly at Mooltan of the invalids from the Punjab makes it compulsory upon the detachments from the Peshawur division to perform the tedious march by way of Lahore, instead of allowing them to take boat at Jhelum, and float comfortably, rapidly, and cheaply, too, down to their destination. I suppose this will be done by-and-bye, when that dreadful road from Lahore to Mooltan is well bordered with graves. Among the proposed invalids is a soldier affected with a sort of madness, which he seeks to wreak upon everything in the shape of living animals! Dogs and Coolies are his particular aversion, and woe to them if they come within biting distance; of course the man enjoys a most ravenous appetite, which ten loaves of bread, with accompaniments, are said to have on one occasion been insufficient to satisfy. A black snake, nearly six feet long, was killed the other day in an old building near the beer godown. Upon being opened it was found to contain a full-grown duck, of which, epicureanlike, it had just made a feast at one gulp. The weather is improving rapidly. Yesterday afternoon a sand-storm, which lasted about twenty minutes and blew very thick, ushered in a little rain, with some thunder, and left the air so very cool that a blanket became a matter of comfort during the night.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE BISHOP is expected at Bareilly in Nov., and candidates for confirmation are in the mean time to be catechised and examined in preparation for that ordinance. A new church is in prospect at that station, which it is hoped will be ready for the Bishop to consecrate. He will pay Nynee Tal a visit before deciding on a locality for the first of the hill schools.

FYZABAD, August 23.—In the course of the last week some six persons have been bitten by snakes, and for want of proper treatment not one of them has recovered, but all gone to their last account. The people of Oude, it seems to me, are quite ignorant of the treatment of snake bites, and hence I think it is chiefly owing to fear, despair, and hopelessness of any proper treatment that every victim, no matter if he is bitten by a less venomous reptile, is precipitated to otherwise avoidable death. In June last I myself saw an instance of the effect of this predominating fear in the case of a woman here who was bitten by a snake, and would have certainly died, had not a Bengalee baboo seen her at the time. This woman was bitten at 6 p.m. in a finger of her right hand, and before twelve minutes had elapsed she swooned and became senseless, which shows that it was not from the effect of poison but that of fear; for poison could not have circulated so rapidly throughout her whole frame. Just at this moment the said baboo arrived at her house, and was surprised to see her features had become pale, her eyes half shut, jaws locked, and her breathing almost imperceptible. The baboo was an orthodox Brahmin, and had great faith in "munturs," of which he knew by heart a good many, and he began to repeat them. I was in his company, and foreseeing the inevitable consequence that would result were he only to mutter his spells and do nothing else, I advised him to apply some sort of sensation, as is usually done in Bengal in such cases. He accordingly began to give her slaps on the head in addition to his munturs, and ordered five men to fan her continually with five fans. He, moreover, tied a string on her right arm, close to her shoulder, up to which place the poison had then circulated. He ascertained this circulation of poison from the fact of the hairs of her arm being loosened from their roots, and capable of being taken out at the least touch of the fingers. Besides the above, I gave the baboo two bits of roots of a certain plant which I had by me, and which a certain jogee had given me as a medicine for snake bites. The two bits were accordingly placed in her two nostrils so that she could smell them. Half-an-hour after these processes were commenced, her eyelids opened of themselves, and she came to her senses, and after half-an-hour more the heaviness which had seized her whole frame gave way, and she stood on her legs and began to walk, to the unspeakable joy and happiness of her husband and relatives, who had taken her for dead when she had swooned. After she had perfectly recovered, the baboo applied a little chunnam upon the place where the snake had bitten, and told her not to sleep for that night.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SIMLA, August 23.—The petition to the Lieutenant-Governor to be permitted to establish a Volunteer Rifle Corps has now upwards of a hundred signatures. It is in the course of circulation for the names of such as may not have seen it lying on the table of the "Library." The signatures of all the householders, and of almost all the old residents of Simla, are attached; among others those of our Deputy Commissioner, Lord W. M. Hay, who, by the way, has lately become a house proprietor, and of General Innes, the owner of some of the best and finest houses in the station, having perhaps the largest stake, in the shape of property, in the prosperity of Simla. After the petition has been circulated throughout the station it will be forwarded to his Honour for his sanction, of which but little doubt can be entertained, when it is manifest that the desire is so earnest and universal. It is considered advisable to procure the signatures of the ladies also, therefore a paper for that purpose is also in circulation. A meeting of the committee chosen to draw up the petition to her Majesty against the Arms Act took place on the 20th, when it was finally decided in which form the petition should be drawn up. It now remains but to engross it, to adopt a lawyer's phraseology, and then despatch it to its destination, and may it be accompanied by many of a like nature from every important station in India. The usual

"Reunion" took place last evening, and was very successful; more gaiety is on the tapis in the shape of balls and theatricals, but "news" I have none to give, unless it be about the weather, but that, being at all times a dull subject, and at the present time and place a most misty, uncomfortable damp one, you will hardly thank me for troubling you with. Ah, there is another subject, I had well nigh forgotten—tea, a most important and interesting one to several persons here who desire to become tea planters, and are anxiously turning their attention to the views Government may have in inducing, or rather holding out sufficient inducement to would-be settlers to colonize. Land there is no want of, soil rich, water in abundance, climate good; and many would have come forward to purchase or lease lands for plantations, but for the apathy and supineness shown by Government towards any project which would bring an accession of Europeans unconnected with the services to settle in the land; strangely blind to the fact that this policy of colonisation and settling of our own race in India would, more than any other policy, promote the well-being of the State, establish our supremacy, add to the wealth of, and altogether place the government of the empire on a firm and solid basis.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes the following letter from a native deputy-postmaster, to his superior officer:—"Sir,—I beg to inform you as ordered Gout according Manwell No. 205 as a letter stamped from place to place and to another place Paid letter forwarded and same postage according Manwell to taken at Post Office.—Your most obedient."

THE JODHPUR SIKH HORSE ceased to exist as a corps on the 18th August. The men are to be equally divided and attached to two infantry regiments in Rajpootana.

MURREE, Aug. 18.—The lands confiscated from the rebels in 1857 have recently been sold by public auction. They comprised altogether about one hundred and ten acres, and fetched on an average Rs. 16-8 per acre. With the exception of the land in Sinddean village, all was bought by the natives. The Sinddean land of about twenty-seven acres was purchased for the Murree Brewery, and is intended for hop plantations; it lies near the fourth mile-post on the left-hand side of the new road over Mocheepoor Hill to Abbottabad. This road is being fast made, and will be a pleasant summer road, but will be shut up in winter, for the greater part of its length, by the snow.

CASHMERE.—I have never seen the most favoured regions more thoroughly brought under cultivation than those which are ruled over by the Maharajah of Cashmere. From the valley to the mountain top, on every spot which jungle or forest have left vacant, where there is soil for the ploughshare to turn up, or room for a crop to grow, the waving corn is to be found as an evidence at once of the fertility of the land, and of the will with which the people take advantage of it. Englishmen have indeed done much for the people who have been brought under their undoubtedly just rule, but it would be difficult to state in what respect the ruler of Cashmere has been wanting, or at fault, with regard to the condition of his people and subjects. Certainly, no one can detect in the fat rosy features of the labouring women who are constantly passing along the river side, or of the men who loiter lazily on its banks while their wives are at work, the signs of either that mental prostration that bears with it its own fate, or those that would tell of a people who are suffering from a sense of oppression or wrong.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

NON-REGULATION LAW.—The judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta have given their decision that the act of Mr. Bayley, in refusing to allow an attorney to plead in the Civil Court the other day, was an illegal one; and that there is no law which gives a judge the power of excluding either a barrister or an attorney of her Majesty's Supreme Court from pleading before any judicial tribunal, not even in a non-regulation province.

We (*Oudh Gazette*) have since heard that the Calcutta bar have petitioned the Governor-general on the subject, and his Excellency has sent instructions to the local authorities here which, we think, will compel them to respect the ruling of a Court which they apparently previously treated with contempt. However they may try to screen themselves under the shadow of the Vice-regal wings, the precocious little bantling, the commission, will yet learn that the Supreme Court is, in legal matters, of higher power than his Excellency himself.

BAREILLY, August 22.—We cannot now complain of a want of rain, for we have had an abundance for the last week, which promises to continue yet awhile. Provisions continue dear; how to account for this I do not know, unless we attribute it to the taxes, which like most evils are more horrible in anticipation than in realisation. The Commissioner has gone to Moradabad, to preside at the special commission for confiscated estates. The Road and Ferry Fund Committee, of whose existence there was some uncertainty, arising from the disgraceful state of roads, bridges, &c., throughout the province, excepting, perhaps, the Peeleebheet Division, have awakened from their lethargy, caused by unknown circumstances, and have decided on measures which, if carried out, will testify not only to their existence, but to their usefulness and efficiency. Roads to be repaired; Kuch roads to be metalled; and dilapidated bridges to be substantially rebuilt; we may soon expect to have gharry communication with Agra and Meerut, and to receive our papers and letters at least a day earlier than we do. I would draw attention to a slight omission, which, in some measure, is detrimental to the efficiency of the executive part of the duties of the committee. Our civil officials have much to engage their attention; the commissioner, besides the administration of the province, frequently has special and extraneous duties to attend to; the magistrate and his assistants have as much as they can do to afford satisfaction to Government for the discharge of their legitimate work; it then becomes imperative with them to avail themselves of every assistance which circumstances throw in their way for the general improvement of their district. Canal and railway officers of this province should, as in other provinces, be members of the committee, their professional knowledge, and the perambulatory nature of their avocations, specially recommend them as invaluable members for such committees. As anticipated by me (*Allen's Indian Mail*, Sept. 19), the kotwal, who does not appear to be popular with the community, either civil or military, has been reprimanded for his arbitrary assumption of authority, and the policeman who struck the elephant dismissed. Our police require much looking after. It has, since the mutiny, increased to an inordinate bulk, and been invested with an importance formerly unknown; and the consequence is, that more or less at every station there is a cry against it for officious interference, a haughtiness of demeanour, and an uncontrollable inclination to display their brief authority. An occasional rub like that administered by our magistrate will have a most salutary effect.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BUNDLECUND, August 19.—Sickness is rife in Bundelcund, and it is anticipated a very unhealthy season will result from the capricious weather we have had this year. Her Majesty's 89th, who garrison the Chundeyree district, are suffering a good deal from sickness, while the civil residents in Lullutpore are victims to fever and dysentery and rheumatism, the last a complaint peculiar to Bundelcund. At Jhansie, matters are no better. Captain Knatchbull, of the 89th Regiment, broke his collar bone from a fall off his horse a few days ago. The rebels under Davee Sing made an inroad into the Chundeyree district a few days ago, under the belief that the heavy rain would prevent their depredations being punished; the district commandant, accompanied by the assistant-commissioner, has gone out in pursuit.

ALLAHABAD, August 23.—The meeting for the formation of a rifle club at this station took place the evening before last, at Durrant's Hotel.

About forty persons were present, of all sections of the community. It was satisfactory to find that the commissioner, the officiating magistrate Mr. W. Johnstone, and Mr. R. Money, member of the Board, not only attended but took an active part in the proceedings. Mr. H. P. Le Mesurier, chief engineer of the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway, the originator of the project, having temporarily left the station, Mr. W. Johnstone, as officiating secretary, read out the prospectus, and explained in a few words the objects of the club, which were described to be the promotion of sociality among the Christian residents, and the encouragement of manly sport. It was distinctly explained that the club had no political signification whatever, and was not intended to be a comment on the acts of the Government. The following arrangements were then agreed to unanimously, in a series of resolutions:—An entrance fee of Rs. 10 is to be paid by all members, the money so obtained being devoted to the object of providing a prize or prizes, to be contended for at Christmas. A committee has been appointed, on the principle of representation; one member each being nominated on the part of the military, the civil, and uncovenanted services, and the railway officials. The committee are empowered to carry out the objects of the club by levying such monthly subscriptions as may be necessary to defray the cost of erecting butts, and framing rules for observance by members of the club. They are to nominate their own secretary, and to elect new members in the room of those who may, from any cause, be unable to act. The club promises well. It counts already upwards of fifty members. There is nothing else of general interest to report at present; except that the Lieutenant-governor has recently struck a well aimed blow at red-tapism, by issuing a circular on the system of correspondence, which will save the waste of an enormous quantity of foolscap paper. All formal letters, on matters requiring the orders of Government, will hereafter be forwarded, with an endorsement at the back, by the officer through whom the application is submitted; and will be returned with the orders of Government similarly recorded on the document. The only record of these orders that need be retained for reference will be the short entry in the receipt and despatch books of the several offices which it concerns.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MIRZA ELIHEE BUX.—A letter from Delhi mentions that Mirza Elihee Bux—the father-in-law of the late heir apparent Mirza Fikroo Deen, who died suddenly some months before the mutiny, has been granted one lakh of rupees “bonus,” and a handsome allowance per month for the part he took in assisting the late Major Hodson in capturing the ex-King of Delhi. Our correspondent adds:—“This man has played his cards well.” It would be a good plan if the authorities of Delhi were to ask him, as he is deemed worthy of such a handsome reward, what has become of his stepson, Feroze Shah; it is highly probable that he might feel disposed to furnish some proof of his desire to serve the Government, in return for such liberality. “It would be very interesting to the Indian as well as the English public, to know the real story of the manner in which the ex-King and family of Delhi were captured. I do not mean the late Major Hodson’s account, but the proceedings preliminary to the march to Nizam-odeen’s tomb, which led to the promise of the ex-King’s life. If I mistake not, Mirza Elihee Bux could throw considerable light upon this subject; and if he thought it inimical to his interests to do so, I could point out more than one other native who would be found fully acquainted with the particulars of this very mysterious business, about which so much apathy has been displayed both here and in England.”—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE SOLDIERS’ FRIEND.—The late General Sir Charles Napier was considered, notwithstanding his imaginary severity, to be the best friend of the soldier, but Sir Hugh Rose goes a little beyond, as far as regards the comfort and proper

administration of food to the European troops. We are credibly informed that his Excellency paid a visit the other day to the commissariat department, and with great patience waited for the hour when bread was served out. The hour came at last, and Sir Hugh desired that a loaf should be brought to him. The order was instantly obeyed, and one was submitted for his Excellency’s approval. On his breaking the bread, to his utter astonishment he found that it contained an immense quantity of gravel. Enraged at this gross neglect of duty on the part of the Commissary-general, he at once issued an order for the assembly of a committee. This committee is to be composed of six members, namely—the commanding officer, the surgeon, and four officers.

LIFE IN ASSAM.—As an exemplification of the prudence of including Europeans in the Arms Act, we (*Hurkaru*) have before us a letter from one of the Assam tea plantations, from which we find that a European assistant narrowly escaped being murdered by some of his own burkundazes. The particulars are as follows:—“He awoke one night and found his room in darkness. A burkundaz was called, and on his answering the summons, he was told to fetch a light. The man replied in a very insolent tone that it was raining, and that he would not go for a light. On hearing this, the assistant jumped out of his bed, and groped his way into the verandah. At that moment he was seized by some one from behind, who called out to two others to come and *maro* the sahib. Surrounded by three ruffians armed with formidable clubs—one of them having been discovered by the assistant when they decamped—a struggle ensued. With a desperate effort he extricated himself, knocked one burkundaz over, and ran towards the servants’ lines, situated not far from the bungalow. Rousing up two of the men, the assistant returned with them to the scene of action, but discovered that his assailants had disappeared. They proceeded to the houses of the burkundazes, and found them deserted, every article having been removed. The house of a tailor was next searched, and there, lying not far from his bed, was a bundle containing the goods and chattels of the villains, which was evidently placed there for removal after the robbery was perpetrated. From the above facts it is obvious that the burkundazes intended to rob and probably murder the assistant—he being in charge of a large sum of money belonging to his factory—and escape with their booty afterwards. The European assistant had not a pistol, gun, or revolver with him. Living many miles from other bungalows occupied by Europeans, and dependent entirely upon the fidelity of his burkundazes, here was a man left entirely to the mercy of those who were appointed to guard and protect his life and property. Had the assistant been provided with a revolver, or any other kind of weapon, the burkundazes would not have dared to attack him in the way they did. This circumstance shows, if anything, the absolute necessity for every European in the Mofussil having fire-arms about him, as a means of protection from the treacherous attacks of natives, and yet Messrs Harington, Forbes, and Wilson will, on the plea of having no class legislation—a plea, by the way, which their very measures contradict—they will, we repeat, deprive their countrymen of such protection by the Arms Act.

SIMLA, August 28.—Colonel Becher, Quarter-master-General of the Army, left Simla for Calcutta yesterday, to join the Commander-in-chief in Calcutta. None of the head-quarter officers move from hence at present, nor expect to move. A few more may be ordered to join his Excellency’s camp at Allahabad. The remainder can enjoy themselves, about Christmas time, in snowballing each other; a sport which the natives in the bazaar, Hindoostanees and mountaineers, take great delight in. Before this comes to hand, our brewery will be at work; it is a thoroughly English undertaking in all its appliances, and deserves extensive support. This will make the third brewery at work between the Ganges and the Sutlej, the others being one at Mussoorie

and one at Kussowlie; both turn out good beer. We had in the commencement of this month 538 European adults, residents, and visitors from the plains, the number of each sex being equal; of children, I venture to guess, about 120. I have found as many as twelve in a group as rosy, happy fractions of humanity as you would find in any place at home. The 5th Fusiliers, 24th, 27th, and 73rd, are the Regiments spoken of here as being likely to go home; and the camp of exercise at Umballa will have, it is said, the 7th Hussars, the 46th from Jullunder, 71st from Gwalior, 92nd and Rifles from the hills, besides the Artillery and Native Corps stationed at Umballa. In the early part of this month the *Mofussilite* bestowed some wholesome castigation upon an officer belonging to one of her Majesty’s Regiments, who printed and circulated a long slander in bad verse upon the society of Simla generally, especially the ladies. This was done anonymously, but circumstances pointed so clearly to the offender that he found it necessary to come forward and avow the authorship, through the medium of the *Delhi Gazette*. He is likely to suffer for his folly, as a court-martial is talked of. August 30. It is said the trial of Captain Urquhart, Paymaster of her Majesty’s 27th, for slandering the society of this place, will be held at Juttogh, the native cantonment, four miles distant from Simla, and that Mr. Lang, the barrister and editor of the *Mofussilite*, is to be employed in the defence. The reason for assembling the court-martial in this neighbourhood is, to save the many witnesses, who are likely to be summoned, the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Umballa; many of the officers whose evidence may be called for being on sick leave. Paying a visit yesterday to one of our printing offices (we have two here), I had the pleasure of looking over the first number of a new journal, *The Skirmisher, or Rifle Brigade Gazette*. It is got up by the officers of the two battalions serving in this presidency, for brigade circulation only, I believe, as there is no price named. The idea is an excellent one, and might be followed with advantage by the non-commissioned officers and men at all large European stations, between which an interchange of papers might take place. Much latent talent would be developed, and a healthy rivalry established amongst men who are now often at a loss how to while away their time. A very promising magazine is also in hand at the same press; it is entitled *The Bengal Magazine*, and is got up by the officers of the 7th Hussars; but whether it is to be a monthly or quarterly the publishers do not know. I glanced over a few of the articles; they are all well written, and if the others are as good, the magazine will be a success.—*Bombay Times*.

GORUCKPORE, Sept. 3.—A few days ago one of the commissariat elephants went to drink water in the Ramguthal lake, which is close by. As he was drinking an alligator caught hold of his proboscis and attempted to pull him into the water, while the elephant tried to drag him up. The contest lasted a few minutes; at last the elephant prevailed, and bringing his adversary out of the water dashed him on the ground, and finished him by crushing him with his huge fore paws. The payment of the compensation money commences to-day. The total sum awarded for losses in this district amounts to Rs. 2,01,240-14, varying from Rs. 3, allowed to a police trooper, to Rs. 23,000, awarded to Mr. Cook, indigo factor, at Bustee. Altogether 58 persons have been fortunate enough to satisfy the compensation commissioner as to the correctness of their claims. Of these about one-sixth are natives. Mr. Wallace claimed Rs. 159,883, but obtained only Rs. 2,500. Rather strange.—*Hurkaru*.

CAPTAIN CROSSMAN V. CAPTAIN MAXTED.—This abduction case was disposed of on the 28th of August. Captain Maxted was arraigned and charged with the abduction of Miss Florence Crossman, a ward of the Court, from the lawful custody of the Lady Superioress of the Loretto Convent, to whose charge Miss Crossman was entrusted by the Court. Captain Maxted pleaded guilty, and

on the plea being recorded, Mr. Peterson, as counsel for Captain Crossman, informed the Court that as Captain Maxted had pleaded guilty and the child had been given up, the father of the young lady having attained the only object which had forced him to move in the matter, namely, the restoration of his child, he had no desire to press for severe punishment, and left it entirely to the discretion of the Court, and would acquiesce with any disposal of the case the Court thought proper. Mr. Doyme, for Captain Maxted, said that his client felt very sorry for what had occurred. He had, however, been totally unconscious that he was doing anything that was wrong. It was intimated to the bench that the child was in court and in the prothonotary's room, and Mr. Peterson said that a Mrs. Howard had very kindly consented to take charge of the child. There was a willingness to send back the child to the Convent, but the Lady Superioress declined to again receive her after what had taken place. If the Court should so order, Miss Crossman could immediately be placed under the charge of Mrs. Howard. Mr. Doyme asked whether if the court consented to Mrs. Howard taking charge, the mother would be allowed to see the child? Mr. Peterson indignantly replied that Mrs. Howard would have nothing to do with the ward if the mother had the privilege of visiting her. The chief justice thought that through her conduct in the matter before the Court the mother had forfeited her right to intercourse with her child. Mr. Doyme said that in very extreme cases Courts had allowed that right still to adhere to the mother. It was eventually decided that the child should reside with Mrs. Howard, and that she should not be removed, except by an order of the Court. Sir Barnes Peacock then sentenced the prisoner, whom he acquitted of improper motives, but who being nevertheless culpable, he could not allow to escape without a fine of Rs. 500.—*Hurkaru*.

THE RELIEFS.—According to the *Mofussilite*, the following movements of European regiments will take place in the ensuing cold season:—H.M. 13th Guruckpore to Barielly; 24th Ferozepore to England; 27th Umballa to Jhansie; 48th (Wing) Ooraie to Allahabad; 71st Gwalior to Umballa; 81st Rawul Pindee to Delhi; 82nd Shahjehanpore to Agra; 89th Delhi to Peshawur; 89th Jhansi to Ferozepore; 94th Nowshera to Gwalior; 98th Peshawur to Rawul Pindee; 3rd Battalion Rifles (Wing) Agra to Shahjehanpore; Left Wing Agra to Moradabad; 75th (Wing) Allahabad to Ooraie; 51st (Wing) Umritsur to Meeran Meer; 79th (Wing) Meeran Meer to Umritsur; 70th Allahabad to Presidency. The 5th, 37th, and 73rd, will probably return to England in the cold weather.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27. Str. Malta, Down, Suez; Ida Ziegler, Reynolds, London.—28. Grande, Montel, Bourbon; Merric England, Kelly.—29. Meteor, Colser, Melbourne.—30. Ann Holstberg, Macquire, Liverpool; Jacques Searin, Martin, Mauritius; Admiral Preiz Adalbert, Soutag, Melbourne; Abaelino, Hall, Madras.—31. Knight Errant, Hole, London; Auranga, Cassan, Liverpool; La Reine Blanche, Daily, Cardiff; Glen Isla, Parker, London; Bentuck, Wood, Mauritius; Ruthvin, Williams, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Malta, from SUEZ.—Mr. G. C. Mercer, Mrs. Bennett. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. J. Fawcett. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Grosjean, J. Hill, W. Sconce, F. M. Lind, McPherson, Lieut. J. Hills, Mrs. Penny, Lieut. Kinloch, Maj. A. C. Warner, Rev. W. and Mrs. Drawbridge. From ADEN.—Mr. Lundquist, Mrs. Smyth. From SYDNEY.—Capt. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. From MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Lyall, Gladstone, Peetson. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Eiskine, Mr. McNichol. From GALLE.—Mr. Byrue. From MADRAS.—Hon. Sir C. R. M. Jackson, Lieut. J. Robertson, Lieut. A. Brooks, Mr. Fornaro.

Per Ida Ziegler.—Mr. W. F. Good.
Per Ann Holzberg.—Mr. J. Brook.
Per Meteor.—Mr. Colser, Mrs. Nichols.
Per Ruthvin.—Mrs. Williams and children.

Mr. Spooner, Commissioner of Customs, left Bombay by the China Mail on the 31st August for Calcutta, to assist the commission there in the formation of a uniform tariff for all India.

MADRAS.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

Rangoon papers have reached us to the 14th August. Our readers will note the curious report that a French company has applied to the King for leave to establish an electric telegraph line in Burmah. Concurrently with this, we have the announcement that the notorious adventurer D'Orgoni is an utterly insignificant personage at the Court of Ava, and that he never held there any such important or conspicuous position as the jealous fears of the English attributed to him. If this be so, then the French Government must have other agents in Burmah, who are busy negotiating for permission to erect the telegraph. The object of such an application, if it has been really made, clearly is, to connect by the electric wire Rangoon with the distant and newly-acquired Anamese province of the French empire, which can at present only be reached in a week's voyage from Singapore. Our active and energetic allies, should their plan be carried out, will have gained an immense advantage over us in China. Strange to say, though the whole sea-coast on both sides of the Bay of Bengal is ours, and though we have convenient stations dotted on the map from Calcutta to Hong Kong for completing telegraphic communication with our valuable colonies and wealthy trading establishments in China, we have not yet even attempted to accomplish the work which has now been undertaken by our French rivals. Our immense commerce with China rests on the most precarious footing, and in case of a European war a week's advantage to either Power in priority of intelligence might make the difference to us between victory and ruin. Experience, it is true, has shown that submarine telegraphs are unreliable; but there is no reason why, as far at least as Singapore, a line should not be erected along the coast, and remain as secure and free from interruption as the line from Bombay to Kurrachee. The negligence of the Government, where so great interests are at stake, is unpardonable.

Perhaps the project of a French telegraph through Burmah is tolerably certain to be as much a failure as a submarine cable from Singapore to Hong Kong. But too little notice has hitherto been taken of the influence France is likely to exercise in the countries beyond the Ganges, since her recent conquests in the Anamese empire. The expedition which has established French authority on the Eastern continent was, we may be sure, no partial or temporary effort of the arms of France; it was the first step in the execution of a deep-laid and comprehensive design—nothing less, in truth, than the accomplishment of the old and never-abandoned dream of a French empire in the East. Missionaries are very useful pioneers of the bayonet and the rifle in achieving the triumphs of modern civilisation. The truculent savage, who would resist to death an armed enemy, has his fierceness disarmed and all the better feelings of his nature excited when the missionary comes to him with messages of peace and goodwill, soliciting protection instead of offering defiance. Soon the teacher of the gospel, by virtue of his superior knowledge and sacred character, acquires so much authority at the barbarian court that the feelings of the natives towards him change from pity to jealousy, and from jealousy to dislike. Finally, unable longer to bear foreign interference, the people commit some gross outrage on one of these holy men, and this is forthwith accepted by the Sovereign of the State to which the missionary belongs as a sufficient excuse for sending a fleet and army to revenge his insulted faith and vindicate the ways of God to man by appropriating the most convenient province in the uncivilised empire. These are the successive steps in the progress by which the French, following the good old rule—the simple plan—of all great conquerors, have succeeded in obtaining possession of their colony of Saigon. No doubt they will push on now as rapidly as possible westwards, extending the power of their arms

or their secret influence over all the territories between the Bay of Bengal and the Pacific Ocean. It is the more necessary than ever, then, for the English to work quietly but perseveringly to counteract the efforts of a rival from whom we have, it is true, nothing at present to fear in the East, but who may nevertheless one day become formidable. Peculiar importance, therefore, attaches to the suggestions made by Captain Sprye, and enlarged upon in an able article by the *Rangoon Times*, for the construction, if not of a telegraph, at least of an overland route for our commerce between our Burmese provinces and China.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RANGOON GAOL.—In our last issue we (*Rangoon Times*) briefly alluded to the rising among the convicts in the jail of our station, and owing to the lateness of the hour before the facts could be collected, no particulars were then given of the disturbance. It appears that a large gang of convicts, who are employed within the walls of the jail in breaking stones, was released from that work at the usual hour, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and according to custom the prisoners were directed to put their hammers down near a tree. In moving forward some twenty-five or thirty of these men made a rush on the sentry at the guard-house, knocked him over at once, took his musket, and then sprung inside of the guard-house, where the men composing the guard lay sleeping. The refractory convicts seized every musket there, beat the guard, who were now without arms, and compelled them to run for their lives. Shouting and yelling immediately commenced, and showers of stones were sent flying in every direction. The jailor coming to his window to see what was the matter, one of the armed convicts took a deliberate aim at him with a musket and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the cap did not explode. Seizing his five-barrel revolver, Mr. Murphy came outside instantly, and ordered the great body of the prisoners, who were looking on at a few paces distant from his house, to keep off and remain quiet, when they should not be touched. The ringleaders were moving about quickly, attacking the peons, shouting and screaming and calling for fire to burn down the jailor's house. Some the mutineers had got as far as the gate, when the jailor with great presence of mind determined to stop them. He fired, when the mutineer staggered and fell against the gate. He fired successively five shots at the most prominent of the rebel convicts, wounding two of them. By this unexpected resistance on the part of the jailor and the assistance he obtained from a friend who happened to be with him at the moment, and the Christian clerk of the jail, the mutinous prisoners were gradually cowed. Nothing but the personal courage and resolution of the jailor, and the few who acted with him, saved the jail from flames, and the breaking loose of the whole body of convicts. When the disturbance arose, there were some six hundred prisoners within the jail walls. One gang of a hundred men, who were working outside, had not yet returned. The results in casualties are four killed, 13 wounded, and 1 escaped. Three sepoys wounded. On Thursday morning last, by authority of the magistrate, eighty of the abettors and confederates in the disturbance were tied up in the presence of the assembled gangs, and received thirty cuts each on the back with stout ratans.

BRIGADIER AMSINCK, the Commandant of the Artillery, died early on the morning of the 31st August, at the Mount. His illness was of short duration, and it was only within the last day or two that any danger was apprehended. The Brigadier joined the Madras Artillery in 1822; he was at once attached to the Horse Brigade, and served continuously with it until his promotion to a majority in 1845. Very shortly after his arrival he passed as interpreter, and succeeded to the then much coveted prize of quarter-master to one of the horse brigades. In 1831 he was appointed secretary to a board of officers to in-

quire into abuses in the then system of the saddle contract; this brought him to notice, and he became thereafter one of "Conway's pets." In 1832 he got promoted, and was immediately appointed to the command of one of the Native troops of Horse Artillery. Officers who served in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in the years 1832 to 1841 will recollect the "dashing" Captain, and his noble troops (well did they uphold their reputation at Lucknow during the mutiny). In 1843 he was appointed to command the artillery in the Bundelcund field force, and served throughout the campaign at the head of one of the European troops of horse artillery. On his promotion to a majority in 1845 he returned to England: after a short stay he came back to his duty—and was appointed to the command of the Artillery at Aden. Subsequently he was appointed to the command of the artillery at Nagpore, and afterwards at Saugor, where he remained until Lord Dalhousie's fatal policy caused the relief of the Madras troops there, a measure which greatly influenced the course of events in 1857. The brigadier on being relieved at Saugor proceeded with an European battery from Saugor to Burmah *via* Calcutta; when *en route* he was detained at Barrackpore, and witnessed the opening scene of the tragic events of 1857-58. He held the command of the artillery in Burmah for three years, when Sir Patrick Grant conferred on him the command of Trichinopoly, and subsequently the command of the artillery, which he lived to hold for the short period of eight months only.—*Daily Times*.

RAMJEEGOND, the famous dacoit of the Deccan, has not yet been seized, the Nizam's Government having offered two thousand rupees' reward for his apprehension. The Minister has gone with Captain Anderson to settle boundary disputes.

THE CHALDEAN CHURCHES on the Malabar coast recently sent a deputation of priests and laymen to Mosul, with a request that Mar Yoosef, the Chaldean patriarch, would consecrate one of their number Bishop. The French priests there, however, desiring to put the Indian Christians entirely under the yoke of the Pope, had induced him to delay his consent. The deputation accordingly resolved to ask the Nestorian patriarch, Mar Shimoon, to meet their wishes, and received the consent of their brethren in India to their doing so. The threat of leaving the Chaldean communion may induce Mar Yoosef to yield at last. The Chaldean Christians have hitherto been confounded with the "Syrians," or Jacobites, who acknowledge the supremacy of the Jacobite patriarch of Mardean. About Calicut and Aleppee there are still several who adhere to the Chaldean rite, but who have hitherto been kept under by the Romish priests, who have roused them to resistance, by forcing celibacy on their clergy, and altering their festivals.

BREACH OF OFFICIAL TRUST.—We insert the following from the *Calcutta Gazette* without remark. "Certain letters from the Madras Board of Revenue, relative to the Bill for Licensing Trades and Professions, and the Income Tax Bill having appeared in the public newspapers received in England, prior to the receipt of the Madras Government despatch forwarding those letters, the Secretary of State made the following observations:—'The publication of official communications of that nature is obviously most objectionable, and can only result from a breach of official trust. I desire that you will remind all the servants of Government that, except in cases where the publication of official papers may be duly authorised by the Government, any communication of such documents to the newspapers will subject the officer or servant by whom they may be furnished to the severest mark of my displeasure.'

THE POLICONDAR HILLS.—Captain Stewart describes, in the "*Madras Journal of Literature*," a range of hills, hitherto unvisited by Europeans, seventeen miles from Cuddapah. They run for a distance of forty-five miles due east and west between the Cheyair and Paupagnee rivers. To-

wards the east they reach the height of 2,300 feet, nearly the height of Bangalore. In January the temperature was 45 deg., or as low as that of the Neilgherries. Fever is unknown. The natives call the hills, Policondahs. We fear the elevation is too slight to make them fit for a sanitarium in the hot season.

BOMBAY.

A CANTONMENT DISPUTE AT MHOW.

For some weeks letters, written in that tone of reckless exaggeration which distinguishes native correspondence, have been appearing in the Bombay and Poona papers, concerning some alleged misdoings of Captain Warden, of the 4th Rifles, and the Kotwal of Mhow. It so happens that just at present the rule for observing strict economy in all departments of the State is being carried out in the army, by the abolition of the separate office of barrack-master, the duties of which will in future be performed by officers holding other staff appointments which do not yield them sufficient occupation. Captain Warden, who was barrack-master in Mhow, is one of the officers who, in consequence of these changes, have been compelled to resign their appointments and return to their regiments; and this circumstance is eagerly claimed as proof of the Commander-in-chief's displeasure with the captain, and the guilt of the latter as regards the charges brought against him. These charges are of the most serious character. It is alleged that the Kotwal had been brought before a military tribunal at Mhow for "gross misconduct, and corrupt practices," and that Captain Warden "aided and abetted the Kotwal in his illegal acts of oppression, having for their object the deterring of his accusers from coming forward to prosecute him. Many persons were kept in close confinement for several days, and only allowed five pice per diem for their maintenance; they were also prevented from seeing their friends, and threatened with torture and with being placed in irons if they did not withdraw their complaints against the Kotwal."

Here is a sufficiently clear indictment; and, as the assertions contained in it are totally false, and the paper in which they were first published—the *Poona Observer*—is about to be prosecuted for libel by the gentleman who is thus broadly denounced, we wish to place the real facts of the case before the public. In the first place, then, it appears that the brigadier at Mhow ordered a court to assemble for the purpose of investigating charges of oppression and corruption brought in an anonymous letter against the Kotwal. A Mahomedan of bad character, a commissariat contractor who had reason not to like the Kotwal, avowed himself, at the first meeting of the court, to be the author of the letter; but he could bring only one or two "very poor" witnesses on his side, and an address most numerous signed was presented by the respectable inhabitants of the city, declaring that they had no complaints to make. At the last sitting of the court, however, some of the head Banians came rushing in tumultuously, and said they "had changed their minds"—they wished to accuse the Kotwal. These Banians then took an oath at a Hindoo temple to stand by one another, paraded the streets shouting and using threats to the terror of the peaceful inhabitants, and, in fine, became so mutinous that the Brigadier issued a warning notification, and ordered Captain Warden to seize the persons of the ringleaders. These were accordingly taken, to the number of seven or eight. They were imprisoned for two or three days, fed with the usual diet, and neither ironed nor bound. Their release was granted on security, after they had confessed that the riot was nothing but a "conspiracy" against the Kotwal, and had "implored pardon." Their case has been referred to the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and they will doubtless get their deserts each in a sound flogging. They are all Shroffs and contractors to the Commissariat, in which department the Kotwal is thoroughly detested because he dares to do his duty.

The court of inquiry has published its judgment on the original case. One member thinks there must be some grounds for complaint, although he considers the actual charges to be not proved. The other member and the president declare the charges to be "unfounded, false, and malicious." The Kotwal has sent in his resignation, but all the well-conducted citizens of Mhow are anxious it should not be accepted.

This is, we assure our readers, the plain unvarnished tale, from which it may easily be inferred why Captain Warden has become so obnoxious to the commissariat contractors and their friends. It was a good idea, since there are so many people who love to sup full of horrors every day, to get up a parallel to the Lucknow libel case on this side of India, but the attempt has failed here, as it did in Oude.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POONA.—The weather in Poona has, for the last week, (Sept. 10) been hot and disagreeable. The atmosphere is sultry and oppressive, and the climate, generally, dry and close. A fall of rain is greatly required, both to check sickness and improve the condition of the crops, which are becoming prematurely brown for want of moisture. All around the cantonment vegetation is suffering, and a rise in prices is beginning to be anticipated. As we approach Khandalla, there is abundant evidence to show that the fall of rain has been more plentiful; but as the country is poor and arid, it is less required than in the districts around Poona, which may be regarded as the garden of the Dekkan. In the Konkan the crops look remarkably well, and the general appearance of vegetation is extremely healthy. The Ghauts, as usual at this season of the year, are covered with foliage, and intersected with cascades; so that travellers between Bombay and Poona have an opportunity of viewing scenery as beautiful as it is varied.

MISSING VESSELS.—H.M.'s I.N. schooner *Emily* left Calcutta for Bombay in May last, but no intelligence of her has yet been received. The ship *Shah Allum*, also, has not been heard of since she left Calcutta for Mauritius with coolies.

AN ATTORNEY IN DISGRACE.—On the 21st August affidavits were filed and a motion made by Mr. Austey, before Chief Justice Sir M. Sausse, for the removal of Mr. Fernandez's name from the roll of attorneys, for refusing to deliver up to a client certain documents, as well as extorting the payment of costs without the bill having passed through the taxing office.

TROUBLES AT ADEN.—Our letters from Aden report that some of the Arabs in the neighbourhood have been at their old tricks again. Fourteen camels belonging to the residents were plundered near Sheik Othman by a party headed by the brother of the Foodhli chief, and one Somali shot. These camels were engaged in bringing water into the town, and in consequence of this outrage an order has been given prohibiting the townspeople from frequenting Sheikh Othman for that purpose. The Arabs alone are allowed to bring in the water, and should any thing occur to stop the supply from that quarter, the people would be in great straits. It is much to be regretted that notwithstanding the large expenditure made in repairing the old tanks, and in putting up condensers, &c., Aden appears to be as badly off as ever for this indispensable article, notwithstanding that on the opposite side of the harbour abundance of good water exists close to the shore, and it only requires proper organisation to make the same available for the town and shipping. We are glad, however, to hear that the outrage above reported seems to have been perpetrated by a troublesome brother of the Foodhli chief, and that the chief himself has expressed his readiness to restore the plundered property. It does not appear that any indemnity is forthcoming for the murder of the Somali; it is to be hoped, however, that such atrocities under our very walls will not pass unpunished. Unfortunately Brigadier Coghill is absent from Aden,

and we have not much confidence in the young man who is charged with the duties of the Residency. He wants tact and weight, and the Arabs do not respect him. By the same opportunity we have received some deplorable details regarding the doings of the Turks in the Red Sea. The acting governor of Mokha had demanded a large sum of money from the chiefs of two of the principal tribes in the vicinity, and as the money was not forthcoming immediately, he had them imprisoned, and publicly flogged at the gates of the town three times every day. The tribes, being indignant at this usage, collected in numbers, scaled the town by night, released the prisoners, and killed every Turk they could meet with, sparing the native inhabitants of the town. On being pursued the following morning, they again worsted the Turks, of whom they killed twelve, and captured as many horses. The tribes still hold the passes, and allow no supplies to reach the town. The natural consequence is that Mokha is becoming deserted. A somewhat similar affair has occurred at Beit-ool-Fakih. Ahmed Pasha, the Governor of Yemen, had imprisoned the chiefs of the Zenareek tribe, in order to extort a large fine from them. The latter requested to be sent home, under an escort, in order to collect the money. The arrangement was accordingly made; but, on reaching their own borders, the tribes rose upon the escort and killed upwards of two score of their number. Nothing, indeed, can be more wretched than the Turkish Government in the Red Sea, and as far as we can see there is no chance whatever of any improvement in the system. The Porte is too weak to keep a sufficient garrison in the country, and the men sent out as Governors generally obtain their appointments by purchase, and, knowing that they may be ousted any day by a higher bidder, they are only intent on making good their original capital, with as much interest superadded as they can squeeze, by fraud or violence, from the unfortunate Arabs.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE PERSIAN GULF.—It is no easy matter to keep the police of the seas; and on the borders of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, in particular, there would seem to be no end to the troubles and mischiefs with which the marauding Arab tribes of the coast constantly perplex our naval and military authorities. Only yesterday (August 29) we reported some fresh disturbances near Aden, raised by some of the wild people whom we persevere in trying to coax and awe into peace. Now we have particulars of the recent transference of Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf, to the Turkish Government, which are well calculated to excite uneasiness as to the permanence of the amicable relations we have succeeded in establishing among the chiefs. Our position in the Gulf is not such as to warrant forcible interference on our part in the affairs of any of the petty states. We have not even an island we can call our own, though an English squadron is continually in those waters. We have not there gratified our national predilection for planting the British flag on every convenient station at the mouth of a river or the entrance of a narrow sea, but have, on the contrary, scrupulously abstained from exercising the legitimate power which war gave us to occupy one of those islands the possession of which would be most useful to our fleets and commerce. But this singular self-denial has by no means weakened our moral influence in the Gulf. In all disputes the English determine what should be done, and their voice is invariably raised in behalf of peace. In this instance of the change of Government at Bahrain, the origin of the whole affair was the act of a petty chief on the mainland, who, according to Arab custom, seized and plundered a vessel belonging to the Sheikh of Bahrain, which had been forced by stress of weather into a port in his dominions. The Sheikh too wished to resent the outrage after the customary Arab fashion, by making war on the aggressor without further ceremony; but, being dissuaded from such summary action by his British advisers, he in a fit of resentment hoisted Turkish colours instead of those of the

Imaum of Muscat, his true lord paramount, and invoked the protection of the Turkish Government, who, he hoped, would allow him to do whatever he liked. But the Turks seem by no means eager to interfere. Their vessels of war are all housed for the season, and not a sloop has yet been sent to take possession of Bahrain. Should the Turks really attempt to interfere, it will be a matter for consideration whether our Government, which is so deeply interested in keeping all things unchanged in the Gulf, should allow any formal scruple to prevent it from checking the aggressiveness of a power which is too weak to control the various races already subject to its rule.—*Bombay Gazette.*

SURAT, August 28.—A rumour is abroad that the 16th Regiment stationed here will shortly proceed to Rajkote, and the 12th Regiment will come down here. A letter from Bhooj, dated the 22nd, informs me that no rain has fallen there: grass is sold at 56 lbs. per rupee, and eatables very dear. The inhabitants are emigrating to Bombay and other places. Not much rain here; the heat is somewhat oppressive during the day, but the mornings and evenings are pleasant.

DR. CULLUM, Assay Master, has been directed to proceed to Calcutta on special duty.

MAHARAJA JADOONATH OF SURAT, whose presence was looked for in Bombay to reclaim the Sudavdhas (Reformers) from their errors, has all but openly ranged himself on their side, and states his determination to avow in open meeting that the re-marriage of widows, whether sanctioned by the Shastras or not, is demanded by the interests of society. It is rumoured that a great meeting is to be convened upon this subject, and that European and Parsee gentlemen will be invited to attend it.

ANOTHER NATIVE FIRM IN ENGLAND.—Some of the Khoja merchants of Bombay have made arrangements to open a firm in England. A company has been formed for the purpose, the capital of which is to be four lakhs of rupees, to be raised by 200 shares of Rs. 2,000 each. The funds raised by subscription by the Khoja merchants of Bombay, for the establishment of a school for the education of boys of their caste, now amount to Rs. 46,205.

A DEEP SEA PIER FOR BOMBAY.—Public spirit in Bombay appears to have suddenly received an impetus which may perhaps push us farther than we either anticipated or desired. The abundance of capital, and the want of means of employing it, have brought numerous speculators into the market, and scarcely a day passes that a new scheme is not proposed for advancing in some way or other the commercial prosperity of Bombay. It is not long since the admirable project of reclaiming Back Bay was started; and now we find Mr. Kennelly, of the Indian Navy, coming forward with a plan for constructing a pier from the Carnac Bunder, opposite the railway station, to Cross Island, at a cost, in the first instance, of sixty lacs of rupees. Mr. Kennelly's proposition is a very reasonable one; it does not clash with the Back Bay scheme, and it has, we (*Bombay Gazette*) understand, the full and cordial approbation of the Government, which has resolved to patronise Mr. Kennelly's design instead of building docks or piers of its own. Mr. Kennelly suggested at first that the pier should be carried out for a distance between 4,000 and 5,000 yards, and then extended parallel to the seashore, as far as the Middle Ground, on which it was believed the Government intended to erect a battery. But the battery has been abandoned, and therefore the pier also is given up. The present plan comprises a pier 6,000 yards long into the sea, and a cross pier at right angles to the other, and at first only 4,000 yards in length. Double lines of rails will be laid down along the pier, on which there will also be covered sheds for goods; and the large extent of land near the Carnac bunder, which is left dry at low water, it is proposed to reclaim gradually, in order that warehouses may be built on it for the use of the merchants and the Government. The scheme has received the sanction of the most eminent engineers, and will, we believe, be

vigorously proceeded with at once. We wish Mr. Kennelly all success. The more projectors of this sort we have the better it will be for Bombay. When the Back Bay scheme and this new one are both executed, our port will be unrivalled by any other in the world. Of course we do not pretend to speak of the pecuniary advantages or difficulties of either plan. These things the public must find out for themselves; our duty is fulfilled when we have congratulated the people of Bombay on the prospect of such material improvements being effected in the state of our harbour.

MEMON COMPANY.—The Mahomedan merchants of Bombay have formed a joint stock company, styled the "Memon Company," for the purpose of establishing a mercantile house in London to carry on their agency business. A large capital has been raised for the purpose, and we hear nearly all the shares have been subscribed for. Their object is to be independent of the European houses, who generally act as commission agents in importing and exporting goods to and from England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25. King Lear, Croudece, Sydney.—26. Str. China, Henry, Suez.—27. Tigris, Dyer, Muscat.—30. Maria Augusta, Nylin, Cardiff.—Sept. 1. East, Boyd, Aden.—2. Echunga, Cooper, London; Charles Henrie, Rickmers, Antwerp.—3. Havlock, Gandy, Liverpool.—4. Mutlah, Lemon, Liverpool.—5. Kildare, Hetherington, Liverpool; Relief, McPherson, Liverpool; Algeria, McMillar, London; Grefco Berg, Srellman, London; Storm King, Guthrie, Liverpool.—6. Summer Cloud, Fallman, Hong Kong; str. Orissa, Purchase, Southampton.—8. Strathmore, Mann, London; Antoinette, Tudor, Mahi; str. Pottinger, Munro, Hong Kong.—9. Str. Benares, Burne, Suez; Robert Ritson, Brough, London; Wide Awake, Robinson, Calcutta.—10. Mohawk, Pullen, Clyde.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per East.—Lieut. H. Gibson, 11th regt. N.I.
Per Havlock.—Mrs. Gandy and two children.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Pottinger.—From CALCUTTA.—Dr. Hudaaway, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. Vidgal. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Haycock. From GALLA.—Countess Van Holten, Mrs. Docherty, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. J. Black.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Pioneer.—From MALABAR COAST and RUTNAAGHERRY.—Mrs. Wilkins and three children, Mr. Palmer, Maj. Denry and two children, Col. and Mrs. Faunce, Lieut. Forster, Lieut. LeMesurier, L.N., Lieut. Longton, M.N.I., Miss Kurney.
Per Robert Ritson.—Mr. J. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wheatley, Mr. K. Habergand.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Bays and infant, Mrs. Bays, Miss Paine, Messrs. Dalmahy, Nummo, Melhuish, Holgate, Duckworth, Fish, Andrews, Squair, Hettford, Garland, Johnson, Handley, Tickle, H. Pittman, E. Ayers, T. J. Walton, and J. Maxted, Mrs. Jenkins and child. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Purdon. From ADEN.—Mr. R. M. Rogers.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Shute, Capt. Parsons, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Townley, Mr. Finlayson, Mrs. Dalziel, Miss Nicholson, Maj. Keating, Mrs. Thatcher. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. Metcalfe, Mr. Corke, Col. Russell, Lieut. Strachan, Capt. H. Gordon, Lieut. Griffith, Mr. Audebert.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25. Malakoff, Harris, Kurrachee; Benjamin Seuer, Foulard, Hong Kong; Chandernagore, Lynas, Hong Kong.—27. Lansdowne, Richardson, Amoy.—28. Str. Punjaub, Foulerton, Zanzibar; Sea Lion, Alexander, Moultman; Frater, Stone, Hong Kong.—30. Medway, Kennedy, New York; Waverly, Upton, Hong Kong; Douglas, Bathe, Hong Kong.—31. Str. Madras, Brown, China; Haddington, Browne, London; Mercia, Hudson, Hong Kong.—Sept. 1. Telegram, Sergeant, Hull; John Cunningham, Battery, Moultman.—4. Star of the East, Grayston, Calcutta.—5. Bonne Mere, Chable, Kurrachee; South Sea, Long, Rangoon; Berwickshire, Jeffery, London; Futty Salan, Anderson, Mauritius and Calcutta; Egeria, Pollock, Cannanore and Calcutta; Admiral, Clerk, Hong Kong.—6. Hopewell, Barron, London.—7. Sultan, Limstrong, Calcutta.—8. Kossuth, Jones, Calcutta; Sourisquois, Vaux, London.—10. Khimjee Oodowjee, Partridge, Liverpool; Nouveau Luning, Ventre, Marseilles via Kurrachee.—11. P. and O. str. Singapore, Curling, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly, to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. G. Engell, Dr. and Mrs. Holton, Asst. apoth. Law, Mrs. Cavell.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Maivars, for HONG KONG.—Lieut. col. Holcombe, Mrs. Sutton. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. Curtin. For GALLA.—Mr. J. McLenn. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Hunter, Lieut. Loch, 2nd Bengal L.C.
Per P. and O. Co.'s ship Haddington.—Mrs. Browne and child, B. Allen, Esq., Miss Hugh.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Scindian.—To KURRACHEE.—Maj. Hatch, Bombay Art., Lieut. Trafford, Art. Lieut. and Mrs. Donne, Lieut. Newport, 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt., Mr. E. Hundley, Mrs. J. E. McDougall.
Per Star of the East.—Mrs. O'Meally and four children.
Per Sultan.—Mr. C. Manning, Mrs. E. Seymour.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay.—Mrs. E. Hapthen and a child, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, Mrs. Westaway, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. M. Fearnley, Mr. J. Weightman.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore.—For ADEN.—Mrs. H. Riley, Lieut. Mortimer. For MARSEILLES.—Maj. Drury, Mr. B. H. Ellis, Mrs. Forde, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hart, Capt. Bat-

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BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Aug. 22.—Leave of absence:—
Lieut. C. P. Waller, 9th police batt., from 7th inst. to Nov. 6 next, on m.c.
Lieut. H. W. Cornish, 8th police batt., for 1 mo., from Oct. 1 next.

The priv. leave for 2 mos., granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. W. T. Humphrey, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is confirmed.

Aug. 23.—Appointments:—
Capt. J. Smith to be comdt. of Seebundie levy at Sumbulpore.

Mr. J. Johnson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, is transf. to Moorshedabad, in which dist. he will exercise special powers of an asst. to mag.

Mr. H. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, is transf. to Monghyr, in which dist. he will exercise full powers of a mag.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham to be sec. to the local com. of pub. instruction at Furruckpore.

Aug. 24.—Mr. C. Sconce to offic. as med. officer of Cachar, and asst. to the superint. of that dist.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Aug. 6.—During the abs. of Mr. M. H. Court on special duty at the presy., Mr. W. Johnston, jt. mag. and dep. coll., will offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

Aug. 7.—Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, late of 41st N.I., is app. to be an asst. comr. in Jubbulpore div.
Mr. C. G. Sperling, asst. in Rohilund div., is transf. to Agra div.

Mr. A. P. Howell, asst. in Meerut div., is rem. to Agra div.

Mr. Crossthwaite, asst. to mag. and coll. of Banda, is vested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll., with effect from 14th ult.

Mr. C. W. Carpenter, asst. to mag. of Furruckpore, is vested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll., with effect from 14th ult.

Mily. Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Aug. 16.—Leave of absence.—In ext. of the leave granted to Lieut. J. L. Sawers, 2nd in com. of Jhansie div. of mily. police, by notice No. 538a, dated June 5 last, gen. leave is granted to that officer from 15th inst. to 15th prox., to remain at presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Aug. 13.—No. 2,124a.—Lieut. Ricketts, asst. commsr. of Hoshungabad, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

No. 2,134a.—Capt. J. T. Watson, late of the 12th regt. N.I., is appd. to offic. as cantonment joint mag. of Shahjehanpore, dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Gibbs, or until further orders.

Aug. 15.—No. 2,149a.—Lieut. S. Carey, asst. commsr. of Chundeyree, is vested with special powers of an asst. mag., subject to the result of the ensuing exam.

No. 2,156a.—Mr. S. May Moens, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bareilly, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., with effect from the 14th ult.

THE OFFICES OF REGISTRAR OF DEEDS, &c.

Aug. 16.—No. 2,170a.—Under the provisions of Act III. of 1859, the Lieut. Gov. N.W.P. is pleased to invest Major R. Ouseley, cantonment joint mag. of Saugor, with civil jurisdiction, as set forth in sec. 1 of the said Act, within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, and also to appoint the said Major R. Ouseley to be registrar of deeds, within the said limits.

No. 2,178a.—Maj. R. Ouseley, cantonment joint mag. of Saugor, having been invested with civil jurisdiction, and appd. to be registrar of deeds, under Act 3 of 1859, within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction; it is hereby notified, that the said officer will accordingly exercise civil jurisdiction, and act as registrar of deeds, within the said limits, from and after this date.

2nd. Under the provisions of section 9, Act 3, of 1859, the powers of the registrar of deeds of the district of Saugor will be suspended from and after this date, within the limits of the Saugor cantonments.

No. 2,176a.—Under the provisions of Act 3 of 1859, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov., N.W.P., is pleased to invest Capt. G. F. Carnegie, cantonment joint mag. of Furruckabad, with civil jurisdiction; as set forth in section 1 of the said Act, within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, and also to appoint the said Capt. G. F. Carnegie to be registrar of deeds within the said limits.

No. 2,172a.—Capt. G. F. Carnegie, cantonment joint mag. of Furruckabad, having been invested with civil jurisdiction, and appd. to be registrar of deeds, under Act 3 of 1859, within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, it is hereby notified that the said officer will accordingly exercise civil jurisdiction, and act as registrar of deeds within the said limits, from and after this date.

2nd. Under the provisions of section 9, Act 3, of 1859, the powers of the registrar of deeds of the district of Furruckabad will be suspended from and after this date, within the limits of the Furruckabad cantonments.

Aug. 17.—No. 2,187a.—Mr. H. Morris, of the C.S., is app. to be an asst. in the Benares div.

Aug. 18.—No. 2,191a.—The servs. of Civil asst. surg. W. H. Spry, civil asst. surg. of Ajmere, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, in the mil. dept., from 7th prox.

Aug. 24.—No. 1,109.—The undermen. officers are vested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll., with effect from 14th ult. :—
Messrs. C. Grant, H. Ross, and A. Colvin.

Gen. Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Aug. 11.—No. 908a.—Dr. G. R. Playfair, superint. med. school, Agra, is app. to offic. as lecturer of anatomy dur. absence on leave of Dr. Lacy.

Mily. Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Aug. 16.—No. 721a.—In ext. of the leave granted to Lieut. J. L. Sawers, 2nd in com. of Jhansie div. of mily. police, by notification No. 538a, dated June 5, gen. leave is granted to that officer from 15th inst. to 15th prox., to remain at presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Aug. 20.—No. 729a.—Mr. H. C. Leeson, uncov. adjt. of the Muttra police batt., is removed from his appt.

No. 731a.—Leave, for 1 mo., from Oct. 1 to 31 next, is granted to Mr. H. Gibson, adjt. of Baitool batt. of mily. police.

Lieut. E. R. H. Twyford, the comdt., will perform du. of adjt.'s office, dur. the abs. of Mr. Gibson.

No. 733a.—Lieut. L. K. Hewett, adjt. of Rohilund div. of mily. police, is, at his own request, perm. to res. his appt.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 8.—No. 1,498.—Leave:—Mr. Campbell, exec. Delhi div., has 1 mo.'s priv. leave, from 15th inst., or such subsequent date he may avail himself of the same.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 6.—No. 2,031.—Appointment:—Lieut. J. R. G. G. Short, asst. commr., held ch. of the district of Peshawar, from May 9 to June 18.

Lahore, Aug. 8.—No. 329.—The regimental order, dated Murdan, July 15, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, comdg. corps of guides, directing Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, offg. comdt. of cav., to rec. ch. of the adjt.'s office, in add. to his other du., dur. leave of Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, is confirmed.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 13.—No. 2,089.—Leave:—Capt. Bristow, dep. commr. of Jhelum, has priv. leave for 2 mo., from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 13.—No. 1,520.—Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls, exec. engr. of Upper Sirhind div. of public works, has 2 mo.'s leave, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new regs., with effect from date of his availing himself of the same.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 14.—Nos. 2,093-5.—Promotions:—Capt. C. A. McMahon, asst. commr., 2nd class, to be asst. commr., 1st class.

Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. commr., 3rd class, to be asst. commr., 2nd class.

Mr. R. G. Melvill, asst. commr., 3rd class, to be asst. commr., 2nd class.

Aug. 13.—Appointment:—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, late extra asst. commr., Sirsa district, having forfeited his appt. by overstaying his leave, is hereby re app. to that post from July 7, 1859, the date he res. ch. of his duties.

Lahore, Aug. 4.—15th Punjab Inf.—No. 335.—Leave of abs.—Lieut. C. E. Stewart, offg. 2nd in com., has 4 mo.'s leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Calcutta to undergo an examination in native languages.

No. 336.—The Brigade Order dated August 1, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, com. Punjab irreg. force, appg. Lieut. F. J. N. Mackenzie, adjt. 9th irreg. cav., to offic. as staff officer Punjab irreg. force, is conf.

No. 339.—The Kohat Station Order, dated July 14, by Lieut. col. A. T. Wilde, com., directing Lieut. J. W. McQueen, 4th Punjab inf., to assu. ch. of station staff office dur. abs. of Lieut. H. Pitcher, on leave, is confirmed.

No. 340.—The Kohat station order, dated July 14, by Lieut. col. A. T. Wilde, comg., directing Surg. C. K. Webb, 4th Punjab inf., to assu. med. ch. of 2nd Punjab cav., in add. to his other du., during leave of Asst. surg. A. Garden, is conf.

Aug. 15.—No. 311.—The Brigade Order, dated August 14, by Brig. gen. Chamberlain, com. Punjab irreg. force, transf. Lieut. W. A. B. Gillies, art., do. du. with Hazara Mountain train, as an add. doing du. officer to No. 1 Punjab light field batt. is conf.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,041, dated Aug. 9.—Leave:—Capt. Cox, dep. commr. of Peshawar, has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from 10th inst.

Lieut. J. R. G. Short, asst. commr., will conduct duties of dist. during Capt. Cox's abs.

Public Works Dept., No. 1,502, dated Aug. 11.—Lieut. Blair, asst. engr. 8th div. Grand Trunk road, to Kohat div., as offg. exec. engr.

Capt. Keyes, special asst. engr. from Huzara to the Molant div.

These appointments are subject to confirmation by the Supreme Government.

Civil Dep.—Gen. Dep. No. 2,170, dated Aug. 23.—Appointments.—Capt. T. W. Mercer, asst. commr. is app. to the out-station of Pind Dadun Khan, from July 4, 1860, inclusive.

No. 2,171, dated Aug. 23.—Capt. T. W. Mercer, asst. commr., received charge of the Jhelum dist. on Aug. 18, 1860.

HAZARA HORSE.

Leave of absence.—No. 345.—Lieut. W. Musgrave, comdg., is allowed 2 mos. priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Cashmere.

Lahore, Aug. 24, No. 349.—The regimental order, dated Goruckpore, Aug. 6, by Capt. R. Renney, comdg. 3rd Sikh inf., directing Lieut. B. R. Chambers, 2nd in com., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, from Aug. 4, 1860, during leave of Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge, is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Aug. 7.—Capt. and Brev. maj. G. C. Sygne, dep. asst. adjt. gen. Benares div., is per. to remain at Simla, until Sept. 30, on leave.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Com. of the forces in China:—

Fane's Horse.—Lieut. and adjt. H. C. Catley to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. R. G. Hope Johnstone, proceeded to England on m.c.

Lieut. R. B. Anderson, doing duty, to be adjt., v. Lieut. Catley.

Aug. 8.—The following orders are confirmed:—
By Maj. H. O. Mayne, comdg. at Goonah, dated 25th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. Sylvester, Mayne's horse, to assume med. ch. of a detach., 23rd Punjab inf.

Seronge field force order, by Lieut. col. W. Boyle, dated 31st Jan. last, directing Asst. surg. T. Walsh, H.M.'s 89th foot, to assume med. ch. of Bareilly levy, as a temp. measure, on dep. of Asst. surg. H. Stewart.
Lahore div. order, dated 21st June last, placing servs. of Lieut. R. H. Wall, late 16th N.I., acting barrack mr., Sealkote, at disp. of Punjab Govt., for employ. in Punjab police.

Leave of absence:—
3rd Compy. 6th Batt. Art.—Capt. S. C. Woodcock, from 15th July to 15th Oct., to Murree, under new rules.

Late 50th N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Garton, from 10th Aug. to 10th Feb., 1861, to presy., in view to undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

Aug. 1.—Lieut. J. E. Kennedy, late 74th N.I., att. to 4th Bengal Eur. inf., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 48th regt., and directed to join.

Asst. surg. J. Elliott is app. to med. ch. of 65th N.I., v. Asst. surg. A. Vans Best, placed at disposal of govt. of Bengal.

Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, in ch. of medical depot at Saugor, is app. med. storekeeper at that station.

Unatt. Ens. H. Murray, now at the presy., is app. to do du. with Barrackpore depot; to join.

Roorkee station ord., dated 30th June last, directing Capt. A. Paterson and Lieut. and adjt. K. J. W. Coghill, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., ordered on court martial du. to Meerut, to proc. by carriage dawk.

Orde div. order, dated 26th ult., appg. Lieut. W. A. Franks, late 12th N.I., to do du. with Cawnpore levy.

By Maj. J. F. Stafford, comdg. 7th Punjab inf., dated 28th ult., appg. Lieut. A. Copland, offg. 2nd in com., to resume also the duties of adjt., v. Lieut. H. A. Lewes.

Leave of absence:—
Late 29th N.I.—Ens. H. A. McNair, fr. Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, to Mussorie and Hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Late 46th N.I.—Ens. R. M. B. Thomas, act. interp. H.M.'s 38th foot, fr. July 22 to Sept. 22, prep. to res. serv.

Late 51st N.I.—Ens. H. A. Plowden, do. du. Murray's Jat horse, fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 31, in ext., to undergo an exam. in native languages.

Aug. 9.—The underment. officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on the 30th ult., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieuts. C. S. S. Taylor, F. Coddington, E. H. Ryans, C. E. Armstrong, A. S. Heyland, T. J. C. A. Studdy, J. A. O. Hampton, C. Cowie, W. Barron, and L. H. S. James, Bengal art. Lieuts. J. Eckford, P. Lambert, and C. C. S. Moncrieff, Bengal engr. Lieut. A. J. C. Birch, H.M.'s 24th foot, do. du. with Pathan cav. regt. Capt. C. H. S. Scott, H.M.'s 71st Highlanders, act. brig. maj., Gwalior. Cornet Irvine Low, 3rd Bengal Eur. cav. Lieuts. A. L. Douglas and E. J. McNair, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. Lieut. J. P. Cambridge, late 2nd N.I. Ens. W. J. Parker, 4th N.I. Lieut. R. Worsley, late 15th N.I. Lieuts. A. Battye, C. St. J. B. Barnett, and Ens. A. N. Phillips, late 18th N.I. Lieuts. C. H. Ewart, late 25th N.I.; H. C. T. Jarrett, late 26th N.I.; J. R. Pearson, late 27th N.I.; C. A. Copland, late 30th N.I.; G. G. Cunliffe and M. P. Moriarty, late 41st N.I.; G. S. Goad, late 49th N.I.; R. Stainforth, late 56th N.I.; T. Dayrell, 56th N.I.; A. Lindsay, late 68th N.I.; and R. Clifford, late 74th N.I. Ens. A. B. Chalmers, W. R. Hamilton, and J. S. Tait, gen. list. Asst. surg. C. Plank, med. depl. Lieut. M. Tweedie, 13th Bombay N.I.

Aug. 10.—Capt. E. St. George, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., now at presy., is app. to do du. at Barrackpore depot, and directed to join.

Appointment:—1st Mahratta Horse.—Lieut. J. P. Turton, of the late 26th N.I., to do duty, and act as adjutant.

Aug. 11.—Leave of absence:—
2nd Batt. Art.—Lieut. col. W. H. Delamain, from June 29 to Oct. 31, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c., under new rules.

3rd Batt. Art.—Col. R. Horsford, from July 24 to Aug. 10, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur. for 3 years.
Late 53rd N.I.—Capt. W. R. E. Alexander (comdt. Alexander's horse), from July 18 to Aug. 18, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Aug. 13.—The servs. of Brev. capt. S. D. White, 3rd Eur. regt., as interp. to H.M.'s 6th foot, being no longer required, he is directed to proceed and join his regiment.

Surg. maj. J. Bowhill is to be considered as having been posted to 3rd brig. horse art. fr. Dec. 2, 1857, the date of the G. O. appointing him to the med. ch. thereof.

Leave of absence:—

Unatt. List.—Ens. G. Bradley, fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, to presy., prep. to retire fr. the service.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY RETURN.

Aug. 14.—In order to admit of sickness and mortality returns being punctually transmitted to the India-house, officers commanding regiments are required to transmit return to the officer of the army, at the Presidency as soon after the 1st of January of each year as possible.

These returns will be furnished under the counter-signature of officers commanding stations who will be held responsible for their punctual transmission.

The returns due for the year 1858 need not now be furnished.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

Court Martial.

CORNET R. SIMMONS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 9.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, July 28.—At a general court martial assembled at Umballah, on June 23, Cornet R. Simmons, of H.M.'s 7th (Queen's Own) regt. of lt. drags. (hussars), was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. With having, at Umballa, on May 12, failed to appear at the place appointed by his commanding officer for parade for watering order, although duly warned to attend.

2nd. With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Umballa, on May 12, after having been directed to attend at commanding officers quarters to account for his absence, as stated in the first charge, appeared there in a state of intoxication.

3rd. With having, at Umballa, on the night of the 12th of May, before being set at liberty by proper authority, broken the arrest in which he had been placed by his commanding officer, by quitting his quarters and proceeding to those of the acting adjutant of the regt.

4th. With behaving in a manner unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, on the occasion of his proceeding to the quarters of the acting adjutant, as above stated, presented a pistol at that officer, and endeavoured to compel him by intimidation to return him, Cornet Simmons', sword.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Cornet R. Simmons, of H.M.'s 7th (the Queen's Own) Lt. Drags. (Hussars), to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) **HUGH ROSE, gen., C. in C. in India.**

Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, July 18.

Recommendation to Mercy.—The court begs to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of H.E. the C. in C., on the ground that his present position, recently attained, proves former meritorious service.

Remarks by H.E. the C. in C.—The finding and recommendation of the court to mercy are just.

It would not be for the good of the service that the prisoner should remain in his regiment, to which he has given an example of very great insubordination and irregularity: on the other hand, the prisoner's very good and gallant services do not allow Sir Hugh Rose to abandon him to his fate.

The benevolence of H.E. the Viceroy enables him to provide Mr. Simmons with a useful and honourable livelihood, and to afford him an opportunity of regaining the esteem of his superiors, which he won by his devotion and his bravery.

Leave of Absence.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Aug. 21, 1860.—In pursuance of instructions from Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that every officer, on applying for leave to Europe, shall furnish with his application for leave a statement of his services in the field, and also a statement showing how he has been employed during his service.

2. In the former of these statements, the corps with which the officer may have served on each occasion of service must invariably be specified; all general orders publishing despatches in which the applicant may have been mentioned in any way are

to be cited; and the statement is in all respects to be so prepared that reference to official records for substantiation of the entries may be easily effected.

3. In the other statement called for, each appointment which the officer applying for leave may have held during his service is to be noted, and the general order or other authority by which appointed is to be quoted.

4. Officers who have not the means of referring to general orders to trace the orders, particulars, &c., which it is hereby required they shall furnish, must apply to the divisional or brigade staff officers nearest at hand, and by whom the necessary records may be possessed; and officers are warned that this work cannot be entirely thrown upon the adjutant general's office, and that statements which are not as complete as they possibly might be will be returned for completion.

5. In addition to the above statements, all officers applying for leave to Europe will furnish a declaration to the effect that their conduct has never been the subject of a court martial or court of inquiry, or if this cannot be certified, the facts of the case must be fully stated.

6. Officers commanding divisions, stations, and regiments, are requested to see that all those respectively under their command make themselves acquainted with this general order, and all officers concerned are cautioned to take timely steps for the preparation of the statements required, in order that, when desirous of proceeding on leave to Europe, their departure may not be delayed from the absence of the documents; for any such delay, and consequent inconvenience, they will only have themselves to blame.

7. In case of sudden and severe sickness necessitating immediate embarkation, the rule will of course be set aside; but in all other cases a strict observance of the provisions of this order will be enforced.

Lord Canning's Tour.

TO H.E. THE RIGHT. HON. THE GOVERNOR OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,—The several letters noted in the margin* relate to your Excellency's progress through the Punjab, and the durbars held by you in that province.

The loyalty which on these occasions was manifested by the assembled chiefs towards your Excellency in person, and through you towards H.M. the Queen, is a source of much gratification to M.M.'s Government.

At Sealkote your Excellency received the Maharajah of Cashmere, and afterwards visited him in his own encampment, where, after again thanking him for the services that he had rendered to the armies of her Majesty, you informed him in his own durbar that it was the sincere desire of H.M.'s Government that his illustrious house might be perpetuated by lineal descent, but that in the event of any failure of direct heirs, his Highness might rely upon a willing recognition by the British Government of an heir adopted into his house according to its usage and traditions. This announcement, the tenor of which is entirely in accordance with the views of H.M.'s Government, was received by the Maharajah with feelings of grateful satisfaction, and I learn with pleasure, from the letter of the lieut. gov., enclosed in your despatch of the 29th of March, that "he considers great and he trusts lasting benefits have accrued to the Punjab" from the visits of your Excellency.

With your visits to these remote stations, and the several durbars which you held there, you brought to a close your receptions of the princes and chiefs of India. I am commanded by the Queen to express her Majesty's satisfaction that your Excellency's progress has elicited everywhere expressions of loyalty to the British throne, and that you have neglected no opportunity of strengthening, by offices of friendship and assurances of goodwill, the alliances of the principal natives states of India, to whose good services we owe, under Providence, so much of our recent successes, and whose confidence in our justice and moderation must ever be one of the main pillars of our strength.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) **C. Wood.**

Invaliding Committees.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Head Qrs., Calcutta, Aug. 13.—General officers comdg. divs. and brigadiers comdg. separate brigades will, as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable, cause committees of med. officers to be assembled within their command, for the purpose of examining such soldiers of H.M.'s service as may be deemed fit subjects to be invalided.

2. The general officers and brigadiers comdg. respectively at Lucknow, Bareilly, Saugor, Gwalior, and Meerut, will cause the invalids of their divs. and brigds. to march as soon as the season will permit to

* G. G. foreign 23rd February, No. 17a, 1860; 27th February, No. 18a, 1860; 12th March, No. 25a, 1860; 29th March, No. 32a, 1860.

Cawnpore, to be forwarded to Calcutta as opportunities offer, under the orders of the general officer comdg. the Oude div., who will move the invalids of regts. at Cawnpore to the pres., in like manner.

3. The general officer commanding Meerut division will give the necessary order for marching the invalids from Landour in such time as will admit of their joining the Meerut party and proceeding with it to Cawnpore.

4. The brigadier commanding in Rohilcund will issue similar instructions for the invalids from Nynsee Tal proceeding with the Bareilly detachment.

5. The invalids from Allahabad, from corps in the Benares division, and from Darjeeling, will proceed to Calcutta, as opportunities offer, under the orders of the general officers commanding the Oude and Benares divisions.

6. The invalids from the Meerut, Oude, and Benares divisions, and Saugor, Gwalior, and Rohilcund brigades, should be moved in such time that the last detachment may reach Calcutta on or before 1st January, 1861.

7. The gen. officer commanding the Meerut division, and the brigadiers commanding Saugor, Gwalior, and Rohilcund brigades, will, as soon as they are in possession of data of the probable number of invalids from their commands, cause a numerical return of the men, women and children to be forwarded to the general officer commanding the Oude division. The information, together with that which the latter officer will be pleased to obtain from corps in his own division, will enable him to make timely arrangements for carriage, medicines, &c., &c.

8. Dr. Linton will carry out the usual arrangements connected with the annual invaliding in the Sirhind, Lahore, and Peshawur divisions, as also at Mooltan, where the final medical board will assemble for the examination of the invalids on the 25th December, 1860.

9. The invalids of regiments at Peshawur are to march in time to reach Mooltan before Dec. 25, 1860. They will be joined en route by the invalids from stations in the Peshawur and Lahore divisions.

10. The general officer commanding the Sirhind division will move the invalids from stations in his command in time to reach Mooltan before Dec. 25, 1860.

11. The general officers commanding the Peshawur and Sirhind divisions will cause a return of the probable number of men, women, and children who will march from their divisions to be furnished to the general officer commanding the Lahore division. The information contained in these returns, together with that which he will obtain from similar returns, to be called for from corps in his own division, will enable him to make timely arrangements for tonnage, medicines, &c., &c., so as to ensure the embarkation of the entire party at Mooltan on or before Dec. 30, 1860.

12. The general officer commanding the presidency division will give the necessary orders for the movement towards Calcutta of invalids from stations under his command.

13. The annual invaliding committee at the presidency will be formed in the usual manner. The inspector-general or the deputy inspector-general of H.M.'s hospital will preside at this committee.

14. Officers to command and do duty with the several parties of invalids will be appointed hereafter.

15. The officers comdg. the several convalescent and other depots will place themselves in communication with the officers commanding the regiments of such men as may be invalided at the depots, with a view to ensure accuracy in their documents and accounts.

16. The rules laid down in the Queen's regulations, pages 178, 179, 185, 186, 197, 198, 199, G.O. August 14, 1850, pages 551, 552, 553, of the 1st volume Standing Orders; G.O. August 24th, 1852, page 77, of the 2nd volume Standing Orders; and G.O. No. 101, dated Calcutta, July 21, 1860, are to be strictly observed.

17. Officers commanding regiments and depots from which invalids passed by station boards are to appear before the general invaliding committees at Mooltan and Calcutta, will forward, through the prescribed channel, the two copies of No. 1 Return (vide pages 113 to 116 of the 1st volume Standing Orders) required by the adjutant general H.M.'s forces to the inspector general of H.M.'s hospitals direct, as soon after the committees have closed their proceedings as practicable.

18. These returns will eventually be forwarded by the inspector gen. to the adj. gen.'s office. No additional copies are therefore to be sent to the latter dept.

19. Returns of the probable number of invalids must be forwarded as early as possible, and of the number that have been passed by station committees immediately after such committees have closed their proceedings, to the adj. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, in the form laid down in circular, Aug. 2, 1853, pp. 117, 118, 119, of vol. 2 standing orders.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.,

E. HATTHORNE,
Col., Adj. gen. H.M.'s Forces in India.

Powers of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

Financial Department, Fort William, July 21.—
No. 65.—Notifications.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that the following resolutions be published:—

No. 1,527.—Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, Dated 14th Feb., 1860.

Read again the Office Memorandum from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general in the Foreign Department, No. 46, dated the 7th ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of the Punjab, requesting instructions in regard to the competency of the Lieut.-governor to sanction past establishments and expenditure generally.

Read again the communication to the civil auditor at this presidency, No. 230, dated the 17th ultimo, forwarding the above for report.

Read again the reply of the civil order, No. 240, dated 20th ultimo.

Read again the telegraphic message to the civil auditor of the N.W. Provinces, dated the 31st ult.

Read a telegraphic message from the civil auditor of the N.W. Provinces, in reply, dated the 7th inst.

Resolution.—The Hon. the President in Council observes that the Government of the Punjab requests that the powers in regard to the competency of the Lieut.-governor to sanction past establishments and expenditure in general may be defined.

2. Mr. Raynor, the former civil auditor of the Punjab, of whom the Lieut.-governor had inquired to what extent he was empowered to recognise the authority of the Lieut.-governor in respect to establishments prospective and retrospective, replied that, in the civil auditor's office at Agra the practice was to accept the authority of the Lieut.-governor for all past expenditure on establishments that had been discontinued without reference to the length of time for which they had been retained, the expenditure in such case being passed as a contingency; if the establishments were not discontinued the Lieut.-governor was competent to sanction them for six months only. Mr. Raynor added that, pending a reference to the Supreme Government, he was prepared to act on this rule, and several cases had been disposed of accordingly.

3. The present civil auditor, however, demurs to this practice. He considers that his predecessor's audits were not strictly correct; that the Lieut.-governor has authority to sanction establishments for six months only, whether prospective or retrospective, and that establishments could in no wise be treated as contingencies.

4. A direct reference was, therefore, made by the Government of the Punjab to the Agra civil auditor, and that officer confirms Mr. Raynor's account of the practice of that office.

5. The civil auditor at this Presidency having been called upon for a report on the subject, states that since the rules of the 8th December, 1843, were passed by the Government of India in this department, local governments are not competent to sanction the entertainment of establishments, whether permanent or temporary, without reporting the same for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

6. He is, therefore, he states, not aware of the precise circumstances under which the civil auditor of the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. Raynor, late civil auditor of the Punjab, state that the Lieut.-governor of the Punjab has authority to sanction establishments for six months. Should this statement, however, he adds, be based on the article 334 of the civil auditor's Manual for the N.W. Provinces, he would observe that their interpretation is not quite correct, inasmuch as the date of the order* cited in the article in question is anterior to the rule of December, 1843, which must have superseded the orders of 1840.

7. The civil auditor of the N.W.P. also having been requested to report under what orders of government he accepted the authority of the Lieut.-governor of those provinces for past expenditure discontinued without reference to the length of time for which they had been retained, and under what authority, likewise, it was held that the Lieut.-governor was competent to sanction establishments for six months, states that there is no rule in the offices restricting the authority of the Lieut.-governor in the sanction of temporary establishment; such charges are passed under express orders, without reference to period embraced therein, under article 334 of the civil auditor's manual (the same as quoted by the civil auditor at this presidency), temporary establishments sanctioned by Government, without specification of period are allowed, he adds, for six months and then retrenched, for renewed authority.

8. His Honour in Council is of opinion that the rule in Bengal is the correct rule; and he desires that it be enforced; viz., that the local governments shall not be permitted to sanction any establishments, temporary or permanent, without immediately re-

* Hon. Court, dated March 12, 1840. General Department, N.W. Provinces, dated June 13, 1840.

porting such sanction for the confirmation of the Government of India; and that the auditors shall not pass the charges for any such establishments unless they have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the secretary to the Government of India with the Gov.-general for information and for communication to the Government of the Punjab; and that the original paper received with the office memorandum above adverted to be returned.

Ordered also, that a copy of the resolution be communicated, respectively to the local governments and the auditors noted in the margin* for their information.

(A True Extract.)

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2,804.—From C. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to the Govt. of India, Financial Department, to the Civil Auditor, N. W. P.

Fort William Council Chamber,
March 30th, 1860.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 49-456, dated the 19th instant, inquiring with reference to the ruling of the 14th ultimo, viz., that the local governments shall, for the future, not have the power to sanction any establishments, temporary or permanent, without reporting the same to the Supreme Government for confirmation; first, whether the authorities subordinate to those Governments are to be permitted, as heretofore, to sanction establishments; and secondly, whether every charge connected with an establishment is to be held to require the sanction of the Supreme Government prior to its being passed.

2. You observe in regard to your first inquiry that the authorities noted in the margin† have been hitherto understood to have the power of sanctioning establishments for the periods specified against their names; and that as the local governments are held to be without the power of conveying this sanction, you are of opinion that it is impossible that those who are under them shall continue to possess this power, even if the other two officers, viz., the Director-general of the Post-office in India and the Postmaster-general, are held to have that authority as being directly under the Supreme Government.

3. With respect to the above, the Hon. the President in Council desires me to state that the ruling of the 14th ultimo, mentioned above, is to be held applicable to all establishments, whether sanctioned in the first instance by the Board of Revenue, Commissioners, the Director-general of the Post-office, or the Postmaster-general; and with respect to the second question, I am to state that every charge connected with an establishment is held to require the sanction of the Supreme Government, and should not be passed without such sanction having been obtained.

4. With reference to the opinion expressed by you in the 7th para. of your letter under acknowledgment, viz., that some date should be specified from which the powers hitherto held with respect to the sanction of establishments by the Lieut.-gov. and the different authorities quoted by you shall be held to terminate, I am directed to inform you that the President in Council determines that the recent orders will be applicable to all establishments entertained subsequent to the date of those orders, viz., February 14.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, Aug. 23.)

*Political Dept., Bombay Castle, Aug. 17.—*H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. B. F. Farnham as consular agent at Kurrachee for the Govt. of the United States of America.

*Judicial Dept., Aug. 18.—*Mr. J. G. Moore, acting 2nd asst. mag. of Broach, is vested with the power of inflicting corporal punishment.

Mr. C. A. Middleton acted as judicial dep. mag. of Kurrachee from Jan. 10 to March 5, 1860, and has been app. to act as judicial dep. mag. of Hyderabad from March 8 last.

Aug. 20.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. apps:—

* Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, North-Western Province, and the Eastern Settlements. Civil Auditors, Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, North Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

† Authority given under orders of Government, N.W.P.

Authority given under orders of Government of India.

Sudder Board of Revenue Commissioners of Divisions.
The Director-general of the Post-office in India.
Postmaster-general.

Prospective, 6 months.
Prospective, 3 months.

Mr. C. Forbes to be judge and sess. judge of Konkan, in succ. to Mr. C. J. Erskine.

Mr. F. Lloyd to be judicial asst. to mag. of Satara.

Mr. C. H. Cameron to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Konkan, for the detached station of Butnagherry.

The Hon. G. A. Hobart to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, for the detached station of Kaira.

Aug. 22.—Mr. R. H. Thomas, 3rd mag. of police, resumed ch. of his duties on 18th inst.

*Revenue Dept., Bombay Castle, Aug. 20.—*The servs. of the following gentlemen are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India:—

Messrs. H. Burra and H. E. Jacomb for employment in Punjab.

Mr. W. Ramsay for employment in Nagpore.

Aug. 21.—In supersession of the leave granted on June 11 and July 23 last respectively, Capt. W. R. Lambert, coll. and mag. of Hyderabad, has 3 mos. leave from May 29 last, to Kurrachee.

Mr. G. Waddington, supernu. 3rd asst. coll., Satara, has leave for 1 mo.

*Gen. Dept., Aug. 22.—*Asst. surg. Asher, 1st Belooch batt., performed duties of civ. surg. at Hyderabad from May 27 to June 8, 1860, and from July 15 to July 28 last, and assumed charge of his app. as actg. civ. surg. at that station on July 29, 1860.

*Public Works Dept., Aug. 22.—*Lieut. Mathew, asst. engr., has been granted an extra. of leave on m.c., from July 6 to Aug. 31.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 80.)

*Revenue Dept., Aug. 27.—*Mr. H. Burra, C.S., has passed an examination in Scinde language.

Mr. L. Reid, actg. coll. of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed into the dists. of his collectorate on gen. duty, on the opening of the season.

*Financial Dept., Aug. 28.—*Under instructions from the Govt. of India, Dr. Collum has been directed to proceed to Calcutta on special duty.

*Gen. Dept., Aug. 29.—*Mr. J. B. Richey, actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, and attached to the educational dept., on special duty, is app. educational inspector, N. div., from 1st inst., from which date he has been in charge of the duties.

*Public Works Dept., Aug. 24.—*The leave granted to Lieut. col. Margary, by Govt. notification dated June 6, is extended to Oct. 1.

(From the Government Gazette, Sept. 6.)

*Political Dept., Sept. 3.—*Capt. G. B. Tyrwhitt assu. charge of the office of polit. superint. of Thurr and Parkur on Aug. 7 last.

*Judicial Dept., Sept. 1.—*Mr. H. E. Lecke, asst. superint. of police at Tanna, resu. ch. of his office on 20th ult.

Sept. 3.—Mr. J. F. Hore, 1st judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, has leave for 12 mos. fr. date of depart. of the next mail steamer, to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

*Revenue Dept., Aug. 30.—*Mr. M. J. S. Stewart, asst. comr. in Scinde, has leave for 8 mos.

Mr. R. C. Beynon, asst. superint. rev. survey S. Mahratta country, has leave for 1 mo.

Aug. 31.—Mr. R. B. Pitt, supernu. asst. superint. rev. survey and assessment, Khandeish, has been perm. to proc. to Bombay fr. 24th inst., for the purpose of appearing before the general examination committee.

Sept. 1.—Mr. J. MacFarlan to be a 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

Lieut. C. D. J. Dodd, 8th N.I., to be a supernu. dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

Sept. 3.—Mr. H. G. Rowell, sub asst. superintend. Khandeish rev. survy. and assessment, has leave for 1 mo., to Poona.

Mr. D. C. R. Leighton to act as coll. and mag. of Tanna dur. abs. of Mr. Morgan, on leave.

Sept. 5.—The foll. apps. are made, to take effect from the date of Mr. Spooner's dep. for Calcutta on special duty:—

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, to be offic. commr. of customs, salt, and opium.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, to be offic. dep. commr. of customs, salt, and opium.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, to be offic. coll. and mag. of Surat, continuing to perform, in add., his du. in the alienation dept.

Mr. H. Burra has been app. act. 3rd class dep. coll., Scinde, from April 3. This app. is to have effect up to date of Mr. Burra's dep. to Punjab.

*Gen. Dept., Aug. 31.—*Asst. surg. Broughton, superint. at Mahabeshwur, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from Sept. 1.

Sept. 1.—Mr. F. P. Baker, dep. educational inspector, Dharwar sub div., is granted priv. leave for 1 mo., from Oct. 2.

Sept. 5.—Dr. E. Impey received ch. of the office of postmr. gen. of Bombay, from Mr. Leighton, on Aug. 22.

Mr. C. R. Rowlands, act. chief resident engr., Bombay water works, is granted priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. Sept. 1.

*Public Works Dept., Sept. 5.—*Mr. M. Barton, 1st

class asst. engr., at present employed in survey of Tinai Ghaut, is prom. to the grade of special asst. engr., Dharwar districts.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Poona, Aug. 20.—No. 495.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated July 20, No. 770, is published:—

DONATION BATTAL.

"Under the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, it is hereby notified that officers of the med. serv., whether of the British or Indian armies, who may be entitled to donation batta, will draw that of the grade corresponding to the relative army rank conferred upon them by the royal warrants of Oct. 1, 1858, and Jan. 13, 1860."

Aug. 21.—No. 496.—The undermnt. officers are allowed furl. to Eur., on m.c., under the new furl. regs.:

Maj. W. Loch, 1st regt. L.C., actg. mily. paymr. at presy., for 18 mo.

Lieut. and adj. H. L. Robinson, 20th N.I., for 15 mo.

No. 497.—On the dep. of Maj. Loch, of H.M.'s 1st L.C. for England, Capt. J. T. Annesley, H.M.'s 26th N.I., will act as paymr. at presy., in add. to his dus. as paymr. and superint. of family payments.

Aug. 22.—No. 499.—The following station order by Col. C. Lucas, commdg. at Ahmedabad, is conf. as a tempy. measure:—

Lieut. Nignon, actg. asst. comy. gen. at Ahmedabad, having been directed to proc. on du. to Bombay, Capt. Hill, 14th N.I., is (subject to confirmation) app. an actg. first class commt. agent, to carry on the commt. dus. at this station, and will receive ch. of the office from Lieut. Mignon in the course of to-morrow.

Aug. 24.—No. 501.—Capt. A. Raitt, invalid estab., has furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., under old regs.

Bombay, Aug. 23.—Leave of abs.—30th N.I.—Capt. J. J. Laurie, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 16, in ext. to remain at Asseerghur, on m.c.

Poona, Aug. 23.—The Govt. of Bombay, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, has been pleased to place the servs. of Ens. Anderson, H.M.'s 95th regt., at the disposal of the C. in C.

Ens. Anderson will join the hd. qrs. of his regt. at Neemuch as soon as possible.

Orders confirmed:—

The foll. postings of field officers are ordered:—

Col. R. St. John, fr. unatt. to 7th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. S. Watkin, fr. 6th N.I. to 11th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. G. Munro (new prom.), to 16th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. R. Hogg (new prom.), to 24th N.I.

Col. G. Macan (new prom.) will remain unatt.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, H.M.'s 15th N.I., is confirmed in the app. of qmr. and interp. to that corps.

Ens. G. H. Reinecker, H.M.'s 28th N.I., is confirmed in the app. of adjt. to that corps.

The foll. transfer and postings in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Capt. W. S. Hatch, fr. 1st to 3rd batt., to com. 4th co. with No. 7 lt. fd. batty. att.

Lieut. M. A. Chaldecott, to join hd. qrs. 1st batt.

Lieuts. S. S. Jacob and F. W. Major, to 4th batt., to join and proc. with the co. ordered to Aden.

Lieut. T. H. Trafford, to 3rd batt., to join 4th co. with No. 7 lt. fd. batty. att.

Asst. surg. G. Y. Hunter is placed on gen. du., Pres. div., and directed to join.

Lieut. J. Barras, H.M.'s 15th N.I., is confirmed in the app. of adjt. to that corps.

REMOVAL OF KHANDALLA.

Aug. 27.—No. 503.—Khandalla is transf. from the Poona circle of the barrack dept. to the pres. circle.

Aug. 29.—No. 504.—Capt. R. Richards, of H.M.'s 3rd N.I., has been granted by the authorities at Hong Kong a furl. to Eur., for 13 mos., on m.c.

Aug. 31.—No. 507.—Lieut. Warden, 2nd class commissariat agent in Cutch, is relieved of his duties, and his servs. are placed at disposal of C. in C.

No. 508.—Admitted to the serv. as cadet of inf. on this estab., date of arr. at Bombay, Aug. 27:—

Infantry.—No. 556.—Mr. Simon S. Dalmahoy.

Sept. 1.—No. 509.—Lieut. H. I. E. Teed, 23rd Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 510.—Lieut. H. J. Heisch, of H.M.'s 28th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

Sept. 3.—No. 511.—The underment. officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.:—

Lieuts. R. L. Campbell, E. M. Smith, F. C. Donne, W. H. Newport, T. Knight, and J. W. Watson.

No. 512.—The underment. officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Lieut. col. T. Maughan, 4 mos.; Lieut. col. H. Daly, 6 mos.; Capt. J. Jones, 3 mos.; 2nd Capt. F. Lloyd, 6 mos.; Lieut. A. H. Woodhouse, 3 mos.; Lieut. G. H. Banner, 4 mos.; Lieut. W. Williams, 6 mos.; Vet. surg. H. J. Poett, 4 mos.

No. 513.—The underment. officers have been permitted to retire from the service, viz.:—

Capt. the Hon. C. E. Hobart, 26th N.I., from June 8; and Asst. surg. T. Boycot.

Sept. 6.—No. 513.—Lieut. C. D. J. Dodd, of H.M.'s 8th N.I., has been appd. a sup. dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 7.—No. 514.—Capt. M. J. Battye, of H.M.'s 31st N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

Poona, Sept. 10.—No. 515.—The servs. of Capt. C. T. T. Beddom, engrs., are placed at disposal of the govt. of India.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Aug. 24.—The following transfers in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. col. H. W. Trevelyan, from 2nd batt. to horse art.

Lieut. col. E. S. Blake, from 4th to 1st batt.

Leave of absence:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. col. R. C. Wormald, for 60 days, privilege leave, from Aug. 15, to remain at Belgaum.

H.M.'s 30th N.I.—Lieut. M. M. Carpendale, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, to Bombay, on priv. leave.

Aug. 25.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the regiments they are at present with, and attached to the corps opposite their respective names, and directed to join as soon as possible:—

Ensigns Girardot and Hudson to 3rd N.I.

Ens. Ogilvie, 3rd Eur. regt.

Bombay, Aug. 25.—Returned to duty on Aug. 18:—

Capt. (Bt. maj.) W. S. Hatch, regt. of art.

Lieut. A. W. Macnaughton, 2nd L.C.

Lieut. M. A. Chaldecott, artillery.

Asst. surg. G. Y. Hunter, med. estab.

Aug. 27.—Inf. cadet S. S. Dalmahoy, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du. for a period of 6 mos. with 83rd foot.

Poona, Aug. 27.—Surg. maj. A. Burn is posted to 17th N.I.

Asst. surg. C. Joynt, on being relieved by Surg. maj. Burn, is placed on gen. du., northern div.

Aug. 28.—With reference to G.O. No. 725 of 9th ult., Lieut. col. Kirby, H.M.'s 94th regt., is app. mil. sec. to C. in C. fr. date on which he assu. the act. app., with consent of C. in C. in India.

Aug. 29.—Leave of abs. has been granted by H.R.H. the gen. Cg. in C. to the underment. officer:—

95th Regt.—Col. Rames, c.b., fr. July 9 to Oct. 9, m.c.

Aug. 31.—The underment. officer has passed the required exam. in the colloq. Hindoostance lang.:—

Lieut. F. Angelo, H.M.'s 28th regt.

Under instructions conveyed in the foll. extract of G.O. by the C. in C. in India, Asst. surg. Hopkins, H.M.'s 71st regt., will proc., immediately on being relieved by Staff surg. Holton, fr. med. ch. of Kurrachee depot to join his corps at Morar:—

(Extract G.O.)—"Calcutta, Aug. 20.—At the recommendation of the dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, Asst. surg. E. Hopkins, H.M.'s 71st Highlanders L.I., do. du. at Kurrachee depot, will proc. immediately, at the public expense, to join his corps at Morar, where his serv. are urgently required."

Bombay, Sept. 1.—The underment. officers passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostance on 27th Aug.:—

Lieut. F. C. H. Clarke, art.

Ens. F. S. Leacock, att. to 1st batt. art.

Leave of abs.:—31st N.I.—Lieut. C. D. McLeod, fr. 1st to 30th Sept., in ext., to remain in the Deccan, m.c.

Poona, Aug. 31.—Lieut. F. J. Mortimer, art., is directed to join the native co. of Golundauze at Aden by the next mail steamer.

Sept. 1.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By the maj. gen. cong. at Ahmedabad, dated Aug. 23, granting leave to Asst. surg. Kearney, H.M.'s 4th (king's own) regt., for 1 mo., fr. Aug. 25, to Bombay, m.c.

By the officer comg. H.M.'s 28th regt., dated Aug. 15, appg. No. 2742 Sergt. G. Morris to act as 3rd cl. sergt. instruc. of musk. fr. Aug. 15.

By the officer comg. H.M.'s 56th regt., dated Aug. 27, appg. Lieut. Bolton to act as instruc. of musk. fr. Aug. 20, v. Lieut. Thompson.

Bombay, Sept. 3.—The leave granted to the underment. officers in G. O. Nos. 639, 351, and 512, dated respectively June 16, April 7, and May 12 last, came under the furl. regs. below specified, viz.:—

Capt. F. J. Groube, inv. estab., new rules.

Capt. F. R. Jardine, inv. estab., old rules.

Lieut. T. H. Blair, 19th N.I., new rules.

Poona, Sept. 7.—Lieut. R. St. John, H.M.'s 72nd highlanders, is att. to cav. branch of Scinde frontier field force, and directed to join.

Leave of abs.:—2nd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. C. A. Moore, from Sept. 15 to Jan. 15, 1861, to Bombay.

The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to permit the underment. officers to count as service for the retiring pension the periods entered against their names of leave of abs. on m.c., on account of wounds received in action, or sickness contracted in field service:—

Maj. J. D. Woolcombe, c.b., art., 18 mo.

Maj. E. A. Hardy, 1st regt. L.C. (Lancers), 15 mo.

Maj. A. B. Little, 25th N.I., 18 mo.

Capt. R. E. Glasspoole, 6th N.I., 18 mo.

2nd Capt. T. M. Harris, art., 18 mo.

Lieut. W. J. Stevenson, art., 18 mo.

Lieut. J. C. Farquharson, 2nd L.C., 18 mo.

Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 24th N.I., 15 mo.

Lieut. A. G. Plomer, 25th N.I., 9 mo.

Sept. 10.—Inf. cadet E. A. Douglas, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with 2nd Eur. L.I.

NAVAL.

Poona, Aug. 17.—No. 141.—Actg. lieut. F. Warden has been allowed priv. leave by the Govt. of India for 60 days, commencing from 1st ult.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Aug. 23.—Actg. lieut. Morland is app. registrar of seamen from the date of Lieut. Forster's departure.

Poona, Aug. 23.—No. 143.—Mr. F. G. Bone, purser, and sec. to C. in C., I.N., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Aug. 30.—Mr. J. J. Newberry, 1st class engr., having ret. from leave, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as superny., for duty in the factory.

Aug. 31.—Mr. J. V. Harrison, capt.'s clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed 7 days' priv. leave to Nassick from this day.

Mr. W. Robinson, actg. 2nd class 2nd mr. of the *Dalhousie*, having passed the required exam., is prom. to actg. 1st class 2nd mr. from 18th inst.

Poona, Sept. 1.—No. 146.—Mr. R. L. Lawson, actg. mr., I.N., has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Sept. 3.—Mr. J. C. Ibbs, purser and account. to the dockyard, is allowed 14 days' priv. leave to proc. to the Deccan, commencing from this date.

Sept. 4.—Mr. R. L. Lawson, act. mr. of the *Indus* flotilla, having arr. by the *Scindian*, on m.c., on 23rd ult., was perm. to reside on shore at the sanatorium from that date, on m.c.

Sept. 8.—Lieut. P. W. Fendall, of the *Falkland*, who arr. by the *Tigris* from the Persian Gulf, was perm. to reside on shore at the sanatorium, on m.c., from 27th ult.

Lieut. Forster, having ret. from special du., is directed to rejoin the *Ajdaha* as superny.

Mr. Le Messurier, mate, having arr. at the pres., is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as superny., under arrest.

Income-tax.

CIRCULAR.—No. 1,811 of 1860.
TO THE MILITARY PAYMASTER, D.A.

Sir,—A copy of the Income-tax Act, No. XXXII., of 1860, having been received, I beg to forward you the following instructions in supercession of those conveyed in my circular letter No. 1,710, dated 1st inst.

2. (Section 100, part 10.) Income-tax is to be levied and deducted on the face of all abstracts in respect of every public office or employment, and upon every annuity, salary or pension payable by you, on and after the 1st inst., at the rate of four (4) per cent. on all whose annual income shall aggregate and exceed Rs. (500) five hundred, and at the rate of two (2) per cent. on all whose annual income shall be less than Rs. 500, and equal to Rs. (200) two hundred, with the following exceptions, viz.—all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of H.M.'s British or local forces, or of any police force, whose pay and allowances shall be less than the pay and allowances of a captain of infantry.

3. (Sections 127 and 129, part 13.) Public officers, civil, military, or naval, are to be wholly exempted in respect of any allowance received by them "for travelling expenses,* contract allowances, tent or horse allowance, or any allowance in lieu of house rent, or to meet any disbursement for the public service."

4. (Section 100, Rule 1, part 10.) The assessment in respect of every salary or payment made to any public officer, in cases requiring audit, will be made by this department at the time of audit, and in all other cases by you on payment.

5. (Section 134, part 13.) The Act provides "that any person who shall be liable to the payment of any periodical sum, or to have any sum periodically deducted from his salary, in order to secure a deferred annuity to himself, or to his widow, or a provision to his children after his death, shall be entitled to deduct the amount so paid by him for such insurance or contract, or deducted from his salary as aforesaid from any profits or income in respect of which he shall be liable to be assessed." Donations and subscriptions to the military fund are therefore exempt, and to be deducted from all officers, married or single, prior to computing the amount of tax—for example, Income-tax will be paid by,

* Government Resolution 2,852 of 13th Aug., 1860; Government Resolution No. 2,912 of 17th Aug., 1860.

Majors, Rs. 410-10-6 minus 27-12-0=383-2-6 at 4 per cent.

Captains, Rs. 249-1-0 minus 17-0-0=232-1-0 at 4 per cent.

with this exception, that no duty shall be charged of a less denomination than one anna.

6. (Section 4, part 1.) Heads of departments are to be assessed for their establishments, the members thereof allowing their principals such deductions.

7. Subalterns or any others on staff employ, and in receipt of staff salaries, which, with their Indian pay and allowances, aggregate or exceed the pay and allowances of a captain of infantry, Rs. 249-1-0, are liable to be taxed, the same being computed on the total amount (less military fund deductions) and not on the residue after deduction of their pay and allowances.

8. As regards those officers whose salaries are drawn partly in civil and partly in the military department, the military auditor general will recommend that they be assessed wholly in the former department, whence ordinarily the larger amount of their income is derived.

9. (Section 185, part 17.) The claim of govt. for Income-tax is to have a priority over all private claims.

10. (Section 142, part 15.) In conclusion, I have to observe that, as from the reading of the Act it would appear doubtful that salaries for July are liable for this impost, I have represented the same to govt.; but as it was ordered by the Supreme Government, as per copy of telegram already sent you, no refund thereof (with the exception of that assessed on any one drawing less than captains of infantry, and on the allowances not liable thereto) can be authorised by this dept. until the decision of govt. be received.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. H. ROBERTSON, Col.,
Actg. Mil. Aud. Gen.

Bombay, Mil. Aud. Gen.'s Office, Aug. 10.

Allowance for repairs of arms, and stationery, lights and petty stores.

Head and heel rope allowance; forage do.; caveson do.; saddle do.; gun contingent do.; office rent do.; stationery do.; mess and band do.

(Circular.)

No. 1,909 of 1860.

TO THE MILITARY PAYMASTER, D. A.

Sir,—Adverting to my printed circular, No. 1,811, of the 10th inst., regarding Income-tax, I have the honour, under the orders of govt., for your information and guidance.*

2. All military pensioners are exempted from Income-tax; likewise, pending further instruction, naval pensioners. Regarding civil pensioners in the military department, a reference will be made to the govt. of India.†

3. (Section 7, part 13.)—It has been ruled that the pay and allowances of a captain, as specified in Act XXXII. of 1860, are the field pay and allowances of a captain of infantry, Rs. 415-6-0, or, exclusive of tentage, specially exempted, Rs. 340-6-0; all, therefore, whose pay and allowances are less than those of a captain of infantry at the field rate are exempt.‡

4. The example shown in the fifth paragraph of Circular No. 1,811 will stand thus:—

At the field rate—
Majors, Rs. 639-3-0 minus 27-12-0 = 611-7-0 at 4 per cent.

Captains, Rs. 340-6-0 minus 17-0-0 = 323-6-0 at 4 per cent.

At garrison rate—Captains, Rs. 249-1-0 exempt.

5. Claims for Persian donation batta and for all salaries due, though not paid, prior to the 1st July, 1860, are exempted; and tax, therefore, that may have been assessed upon such claims you are authorised to refund. All salaries for the month of July are assessable under the Act.¶

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. H. ROBERTSON, Col.,

Actg. Mil. Auditor Gen.

Bombay, Mil. Aud. Gen.'s Office, Aug. 22, 1860.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Poona, Sept. 3.—The attention of officers commanding divisions and stations is requested to para. 1 of the Public Works Department Order, dated Oct. 12, 1859, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 13th idem.

Also to circular memorandum No. 2,979 of Nov. 16, 1858, from the qmr. gen. of the army, giving cover to Government resolution No. 3,141 of 1858, dated Nov. 9, 1858, prohibiting in the strongest manner all expenditure by commanding officers without the previous sanction of Government upon any works, except those of an imminently emergent and pressing character.

* Secretary to Government of India's Letter, No. 82 of 3rd August, 1860.

† Secretary to Government of India's Letter, No. 83, dated 3rd August, 1860. Section 129, part 13.

‡ Military Fund Subscription.

¶ *Bombay Government Gazette*, 16th Aug., 1860, page

In the event of commanding officers being requested by executive engineers to issue emergent orders, authorising them to carry out any work, previous to the sanction of Government being obtained, they are to certify that the cause of that order is an emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen.

When possible commanding officers should in such cases guard themselves by a telegraphic report to the qmr. gen. of the army, for the C. in C.'s order on the subject.

BIRTHS.

BEER, wife of F., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 22.

BENNETT, wife of W., son, at Burhee, Aug. 22.

BROWN, wife of Capt. J. F. H., daughter, at Ganjam, Aug. 7.

BYRCE, wife of J., son, at Manora, Aug. 26.

CHESTER, wife of Lieut. C. W. R., son, at Kussowlie, Aug. 17.

COLVIN, wife of Rev. R. F., daughter, at Malabar-hill, Aug. 23.

COOPER, wife of F. F. F., daughter, at Mazagon, Sept. 10.

COOPER, wife of Capt. E. M. G., son, at Neemuch, Aug. 27.

CORNWALL, wife of Maj., daughter, at Rawul Pindee, Aug. 13.

DALGAVINS, wife of R. P., son, at Madras, Aug. 25.

DANDRIDGE, wife of Capt. C. C., daughter, at Landour, Aug. 27.

DAVISON, wife of Capt. G., son, at Poona, Sept. 6.

DILLON, wife of J., son, at Mhow, Aug. 24.

DUCAT, wife of W. W., son, at Parell, Sept. 5.

ELPHINSTONE, wife of Lieut. P. A., son, at Malligaum, Aug. 25.

FIDO, wife of J., son, at Upper Colaba, Sept. 6.

FULTON, wife of Capt. J. J., son, at Kaipore, Aug. 13.

GAMBLE, wife of H., son, at Mazagon, Sept. 3.

HARRISON, wife of Capt. G. A., son, at Jubbulpore, Aug. 28.

HAYTER, wife of D., son, at Belgaum, Aug. 21.

HUNTER, wife of G. Y., son, at Bombay, Aug. 28.

HUNTER, Mrs. A. J., son, at Middle Colaba, Sept. 4.

KNEEBONE, Mrs. G. A., daughter, at Mazagon, Aug. 22.

LEHMANN, wife of Rev. F., son, at Assam, July 28.

LIGHT, wife of R. E. H., son, at Dharwar, Aug. 30.

MACDONALD, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Mus-sourie, Aug. 19.

MARSH, wife of W., son, at Kurrachee, Aug. 15.

MERCUR, wife of W. C., daughter, at Coolie Bazar, Aug. 26.

NORMAN, wife of A., daughter, at Poona, Sept. 2.

OLIVER, wife of Capt., daughter, at Dapoolie, Aug. 28.

OUSELEY, wife of J. D., son, at Burdwan, Aug. 26.

PATERSON, wife of W. R., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.

PELLEY, wife of Col. H. J., son, at Sattara, Sept. 4.

RICHARDS, wife of Rev. J., son, at Chowringhee, Aug. 28.

SAUNDERS, wife of R. F., son, at Dhurmsala, Aug. 15.

SHUTE, wife of Maj. D., daughter, still-born, at Simla, Aug. 13.

SIMPSON, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Bangalore, Aug. 23.

SKINNER, wife of J., son, at Malabar Hill, Aug. 27.

STRANACK, wife of K. B., son, at Malabar Hill, Sept. 2.

TURNER, wife of H., son, at Byculla, Aug. 29.

WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. A. F., son, at Jaulnah, Aug. 21.

WILLOCK, wife of H. D., son, at Shahjehanpore, Aug. 14.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR, B., to Miss M. E. Linton, at Calcutta, Aug. 23.

CREAR, W., to Isabella G., daughter of T. King, at Chindwarra, Aug. 20.

DANGERFIELD, E., to Mary A. E., daughter of the late W. Paine, at Byculla, Aug. 28.

FOWLER, J. T., to Adelaide, daughter of F. Lewis, at Bombay, Aug. 25.

MAXTED, G., to Florence L., daughter of Capt. C. Crossman, at Chandernagore, Aug. 10.

McMANNUS, J., to Miss Elizabeth Burton, at Jaulnah, Sept. 3.

MORIARTY, Lieut. P., to Emily C., daughter of the late Maj. gen. F. S. Hawkins, C.B., at Sectapore, Aug. 15.

ORR, F., to Mrs. Sarah Nelson, at Poona, Aug. 27.

STEVENSON, J., to Maria L., daughter of H. G. French, at Rannuggur, Aug. 21.

TOMKYN, A. P., to Amelia, daughter of S. Cardozo, at Landour, Aug. 14.

DEATHS.

ALLAN, George N., infant son of Mr., at Umballah, Aug. 29.

AMSINCK, Brigadier, com. of art., at the Mount, Madras, Aug. 31.

BAXTER, Capt. J. F., 56th foot, at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 20.

BEAHAM, Dora, infant daughter of M. H., at Ellich-pore, Aug. 20.

BECK, Caroline E., at Madras, aged 4, Aug. 31.

BENNETT, Edith, infant daughter of E. L., at Tardeo, Aug. 27.

BENNETT, Lieut. Edmund L., 9th Bombay N.I., at Mhow, Aug. 29.

BRUCE, Lieut. Robert W., 1st Madras Eur. regt., at Bangalore, Aug. 28.

CARSTAIRS, Adeliza, wife of M., at St. Thorne, aged 26, Sept. 2.

CHESNAYE, Adelaide F., infant daughter of G. C., at Meer Meer, Aug. 19.

CHESTER, Charles F., infant son of Lieut. C. W. R., at Kussowlie, Aug. 18.

CHESTER, Ellen S., wife of Lieut. C. W. R., at Kussowlie, Aug. 18.

CHRISTON, Mrs. Euphemia, at Gwalior, Aug. 18.

CRUMP, Isabella, widow of the late P., at Calcutta, Aug. 28.

DAVIES, Capt. H. F., 29th Bombay N.I., at Kaira, Sept. 3.

DINSDALE, Capt. John, 22nd Madras infantry, at sea, on his passage to England, June 18.

DUN, Percy W., infant son of Capt. E. W., at Ellich-pore, Aug. 20.

GIBSON, Agnes, infant daughter of Ensign P., at Agra, Aug. 25.

GRANT, Capt., 9th M.N.I., at Jaulnah, Sept. 4.

GREEN, S., at Madras, aged 35, Aug. 16.

HURST, James, at Sind, Aug. 15.

KING, Edward, infant son of Dr. H. J., at Baitool, Aug. 3.

LEDLIE, John P., of cholera, at Agra, Aug. 22.

MACAULAY, Surg. Robert W., Bengal Medical Service, at Odin Bay, China, aged 37, July 15.

McMULLEN, J., accidentally shot, at Belgaum, aged 60, Aug. 20.

MADDOX, William G., at Egmore, Aug. 17.

MENZIES, Capt. Robert, 1st Madras Eur. regt., of cholera, at Bangalore, Aug. 14.

MILLS, Edgar J. L., infant son of J., at Madras, Aug. 27.

MULLINS, Emmeline R., of cholera, daughter of R. T., at Muttra, aged 3, Aug. 24.

MULLINS, Eva E., of cholera, daughter of R. T., at Muttra, aged 5, Aug. 24.

MURPHY, Arthur, of cholera, at Agra, aged 19, Aug. 17.

NIELD, James, of cholera, at Neemuch, Aug. 26.

OWEN, Emma A., wife of H. P., at Calcutta, Aug. 28.

POSSONBY, Henrietta, wife of G., at Ceylon, aged 23, Aug. 31.

ROBERTS, Cecil C., infant son of Capt. G. B., at Madras, Aug. 30.

ROGERS, infant son of A., at Ahmedabad, Aug. 31.

ROSS, George C. L., infant son of Lieut. F. J. T., at Surat, Aug. 22.

STEPHENS, P., at Nizapoor, Aug. 22.

TAYLOR, Caroline F., infant daughter of Capt. C. W., at Octacumund, Aug. 25.

THORNTON, Col. Samuel L., Bengal Invalid establishment, at Meerut, aged 67, Aug. 14.

UNDERWOOD, Henrietta M. L., infant daughter of J. H., at Nusseerabad, Aug. 21.

WOODHOUSE, Mary Y., infant daughter of Mr., at Mazagon, Aug. 27.

YATES, Thomas T., infant son of J., at Agra, Aug. 26.

YOUNG, Caroline, wife of Lieut. col. A. G., at Param-bore, aged 31, Sept. 3.

THE MONSOON.—The total fall of rain at Bombay up to the 9th Sept., inclusive, is as follows:—At Byculla, 72 in. 69 cts.; in the Fort, 67 in. 49 cts.; and at Colaba, 58 in. 35 cts.

THE KHELAT AGENCY.—At the last meeting of the Bombay Medical Society, Dr. Cook submitted the annual report of the Kheilat agency for the past year. The mission was marching nearly the whole of the year, and the effects of the climate on the escort were carefully recorded in the event of sanatoria being established, or of any future military occupation of the country. The people of the table land of Beloochistan are in the habit of migrating to the plains at the beginning of the cold season. Dr. Cook treated 728 patients, of whom 400 were cured. As a proof that malaria is not arrested by mere elevation, he cites Kheilat. "It stands 7,000 feet above the sea, is the highest inhabited spot of the whole of the Beloochistan table land, is well drained, and not too thickly populated; its soil is light and dry, and there is no waste water in the valley, yet the malaria of intermittent fever is certainly not extinguished, and the causes which produce it are still operating." Free drainage is the best means of counteracting malaria.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, October 6, 1860.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

By order of the House of Commons a somewhat curious correspondence has been printed, which goes far to explain the reason of such an enormous sum of money being annually required to cover the army estimates. In the autumn of 1857, the D troop of Royal Horse Artillery, together with a large quantity of stores, harness, &c., &c., was despatched from the Woolwich Arsenal to Bombay, to assist in putting down the Sepoy revolt. Within two years after the arrival of the D troop in India, its carriage equipment was utterly worn out, and the battery in consequence rendered unfit for service. The wheels were found to be "much shaken," "the heads and butts of the spokes in many instances quite gone, and the felloes much injured; the trails of some of the guns" were "split, the perches of the waggons damaged, and all the spare-wheel axletree arms broken off; the whole of the ammunition-boxes" were "shaken, and the sides warped, and the forage cart and hospital cart unserviceable." Major Worgan, the agent for gun-carriages, having examined the battery, reported to the Inspector-general of Ordnance that "the woodwork of the whole of the carriages had deteriorated to an extent rendering it inadvisable to incur any expense in repairing the battery," and advised that the carriages should be broken up and the iron work employed for repairing similar equipment. By way of explanation, the officer in command of the battery stated that during its eight months of field service it had performed "some extraordinary and unparalleled marches in pursuit of the rebels in Central India." But how, then, did it happen that of the Indian batteries which performed equally severe marches not one was worn out, or reduced to a similar state of inefficiency? The Bombay Inspector-general of Ordnance and Magazines stoutly asserts that it was because the Indian batteries are far superior to those sent out from Woolwich, and he quotes as an example "the fact that the battery with the 1st troop Bombay Horse Artillery, on their return from field service in 1843, having performed the whole tour of Scinde, Afghanistan, Punjab, and Scinde again, traversing about 3,500 miles, over every variety of ground, being engaged in repeated actions with the enemy, with nearly three years' constant exposure to every degree of climate, suffered far less than the battery now under consideration." One of two inferences, therefore, suggests itself—either the Woolwich gun-carriages are far inferior in workmanship to those made in India, or the officers and men of the Royal Artillery know

less of the practical details of their profession than those of the sister service in the East.

But not only were the carriages inefficient, the harness also despatched to Bombay seems to have been of very second-rate quality. The saddles and pannels required new stuffing and lining, the reins and straps were eaten through by the rust of the buckles, and other articles stood in need of new buckles and straps. The Under Secretary of State for War replies to this charge as follows:—"With reference to the statement that the pannels were moth-eaten, and that the harness had a soiled appearance, I am to add that the whole supply was issued new from store, and that the pannels were only stuffed just before being packed: it must, therefore, be assumed that whatever damage the articles complained of had sustained, occurred after shipment." In the opinion of Lord de Grey and Ripon, this answer is evidently quite satisfactory. He thinks it quite sufficient that the supply was newly issued from store, and that the pannels were stuffed before packing, as if it were a matter of no earthly consequence what might be their condition when unpacked. Things may be new and yet utterly worthless; pannels may be stuffed so badly that the work may have to be all done a second time; the very packing may have been so faulty that the buckles may have become rusted and the leather mildewed on the outward voyage. Whatever the cause, there can be no doubt of the fact that the harness reached India in an unserviceable condition. It is also a little significant that the supply which the Bombay authorities, judging from the wear and tear of similar articles manufactured in their own presidency, estimated as sufficient for fifteen years' use, was calculated by the Horse Guards authorities to last only for one-half of that period. There is yet another point worthy of notice, and which reflects discreditably on the condition of the Bombay arsenal. How came it to be necessary to indent upon the War Department in this country for supplies, an abundant quantity of which should at that time, above all others, have been in store? For the Persian war had just then been brought to a sudden and unexpected termination, and had it continued, it was from the Bombay arsenal that the British army would have drawn its *matériel*. Would the answer have been—"No effects?" Must operations have been delayed from want of mechanical means? This question should be satisfactorily answered, for at present no confidence can be placed in any Government department. Our gun-boats turn out to be wholesale repositories of tinder; new clothing is sold as old, while old clothing is issued as new, gun-carriages fall to pieces after eight months' jolting, and harness reaches its destination with the buckles rusted, and the leather moth-eaten. What is the cause of all this? Who are the real culprits? And why do they not come forward and claim the Grand Cross of the Bath, which, now-a-days, is bestowed upon those whom our ancestors would have hanged or shot? Somebody has done amiss; why, then, is he not rewarded? In the mean time could not the public money be laid out more satisfactorily than on mildewed pannels, rusty buckles, and wheels without spokes, felloes, or tire? If this is the way the money goes, it is not surprising that the annual

charges of the War Department should be so onerous as to be well nigh intolerable.

SURTOUT, POINT DE ZELE!

THE epithet "zealous," as applied to a Government subordinate, is liable to a considerable difference of interpretation according to the point of view from which it is regarded. In the eyes of "the powers that be" a zealous official is one who is ever ready to execute and justify the orders of his superiors and to sacrifice his private feelings and judgment to the will of the constituted authorities. The general public, however, are apt to estimate zeal by a different standard. With them it is more meritorious to uphold, at any risk, the great principles of truth, justice, and equity, than to render an exact and implicit obedience to arbitrary commands. This divergence of interpretation has very recently been strikingly exemplified in Oude. An income-tax, as our readers are already aware, was some months ago illegally imposed both in that province and in the Punjab, and a considerable revenue was thus raised after the most approved fashion of non-regulation autocracy. Not only did the natives submit to this impost without rising in rebellion against a Government that so ruthlessly attacked their most deeply-rooted prejudice—a fixed repugnance to part with their money for any save an ostentatious purpose—but, according to official accounts, they paid it "without a murmur." This (official) fact enabled the Viceroy triumphantly to refute the gloomy predictions put forth by the refractory Governor of Madras; for what avails argument in the presence of contradictory conclusions; or theory, when opposed to experience and practice? The simple statement that in two important provinces, each inhabited by a turbulent and warlike people, the tax was actually collected without opposition, or even remonstrance, was naturally entitled to greater respect and consideration than the most earnest warnings and vaticinations of evil. Sir Charles Trevelyan's *a priori* reasonings, however clear and plausible, could not, of course, maintain their ground for a moment against the overwhelming weight of an answer founded on positive knowledge. The natives, he said, would not pay unless coerced by force, and the consequence of imposing such an odious and inquisitorial tax would be to excite universal disaffection throughout the empire. To this Lord Canning replied, with a smile, "But they do pay it, and without a murmur." Now, it is clear that in his lordship's eyes the officers who succeeded in bringing about such a fortunate result, at the same time furnishing him with such a happy rejoinder, must have been exceedingly "zealous" men and worthy of high commendation. We now proceed to give an instance of another kind of zeal.

In the city of Lucknow there happens to be published a newspaper known as the *Oudh Gazette*, which is entirely unconnected with the Government and wholly dependent for its success on the favour of the public—a favour only to be obtained by a frank, manly, and fearless bearing. This journal, then, having no fear of official snubbings before its eyes, ventured to call in question the truth of the authorised version of the state of native feeling in Lucknow, and even accused one of the Government subordinates of corrupt and ty-

rannous conduct in levying a tax as unpopular as, it is now known to have been, illegal. This report reached the ears of Captain Chamberlain, the commandant of the police force in that district, and, considering himself responsible for the preservation of the public peace, that officer instantly took steps to ascertain how far it was based upon truth. With this view he ordered the regular informers in the service of the Government to institute the necessary inquiries, and—to use his own words—he “found that the assertions made by the *Oudh Gazette* were notoriously true.” A report to that effect was accordingly sent in by him to the Commissioner, and his subordinate officer, Lieutenant Scott, was instructed by him to investigate the matter more thoroughly. About this time the Commissioner received an anonymous letter warning him that the lives of all the Europeans in the place were in danger, and seditious proclamations were placarded in the streets couched in violent and offensive language. Captain Chamberlain was thereupon desired to find out what was the real state of public feeling, and in consequence of certain information that came to his knowledge he apprised the Deputy-commissioner that Ramdial was suspected of having accepted a bribe from an opulent money-lender. The only notice that Mr. Carnegie condescended to take of this instigation was to give Ramdial a hint that he had better be cautious as to what he was doing, as Captain Chamberlain was watching his movements. The latter officer in the discharge of his duty laid before the Commissioner two distinct instances of oppression on the part of Ramdial, touching the first of which the Commissioner wrote to him demi-officially, “I’ve sent the fellow away you sent me, with a flea in his ear.” This refined and polite phrase appears to be a “non-regulation” formula, equivalent to a denial of justice, for on the second occasion, in which four men were the complainants, the Chief Commissioner again wrote to the Commandant of Police: “I sent the four men you sent me away with a flea in their ear.” Captain Chamberlain himself was shortly afterwards “sent away with a flea in his ear.” His private and demi-official instructions authorised him to receive petitions from the natives against the income-tax, at the same time that he received public orders not to do so, and as he complied with the former instead of strictly obeying the latter, he was dismissed from his post and remanded to his regiment. His subordinate, Lieut. Scott, was likewise suspended for acting on the orders given to him by his commanding officer, and for caring more to elicit the truth than to make a report agreeable to the higher authorities. Had these officers been content to blind themselves as to the doings of the native officials and gloze over whatever was unpleasant, they would no doubt have been recommended to the favour of the Viceroy as “zealous” public servants, who regarded General Orders as the highest code of honour and morality. But, unfortunately for their immediate interests, they happened to entertain vulgar and common-place ideas about “zeal,” and thought more of their conscience than of their promotion. So, verily, they have their reward. By their indiscreet zeal they have given occasion to a great scandal in convicting their superiors of send-

ing in garbled reports, and in reducing to nullity the apparently unanswerable assertion of the Governor-general as to the readiness of the natives to submit to increased taxation. Their dismissal should act as a warning to others not to know too much, and as an encouragement to those who prefer the emoluments of office to its responsibilities. But is this the sort of idea the world is to accept as to the peculiar advantages of the non-regulation system of administration? Is this the mode, *plus the flower of the European army in India*, which has succeeded so admirably in the Punjab, and which is recommended for general adoption throughout the Indian peninsula? If it be so, the inhabitants of the older provinces are not so much to be pitied as we have been asked to believe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 1. *Invincible*, Rollason, Shanghai.—2. *Velo*, Jones, Nagasaki; City of Dublin, Adair, Calcutta.—3. *Orient*, Cockburn; *Witch*, Campbell; and *Zodiac*, Jarvis, Alga Bay; *Susanne*, Muller, Cape of Good Hope.—4. *Renvoir*, Stewart, Shanghai; *Cossipore*, Vellacot, Bombay, and Mauritius; *Ellen*, Rodger, Keng, Foo-chow-Foo; *Acustus*, Hegarth, Nagasaki; *Westward Ho*, Wilkinson, Calcutta; *Shelburne*, Watson; and *India*, Flint, Akyah.—5. *Edendale*, Spence, Bombay; *Ocean Sprite*, Martza, Alga Bay; *Clifton Belle*, Corbett; and *Merchant Prince*, McLay, Bombay; *Veritas*, Carrey, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Pera*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 4, to proceed per str. *Candia*, from SEZ.—For MALTA.—Lieut. Carey, Comdr. J. M. Reeve, Asst. surg. Duly. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Layard. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. T. Turton, Mrs. Watson and inf., Mrs. Anderson and inf., Maj. and Mrs. Finch, Surg., and Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Brown, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Horne, Mrs. Samms, Mrs. Thwaites and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. C. W. Thomas, Mr. J. H. Broome, Capt. A. Taylor, Capt. W. B. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Wright, Mr. W. H. Pierson, Mr. G. Strahan, Mrs. Caruthers, Miss M. M. Mester, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Griffith, Capt. C. Batchelor, Lady Barker, Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Batty, Capt. F. C. Innes, Mrs. Vigors and infant, Mr. F. R. Brooking, Mrs. J. Perry and two children, Capt. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. J. D. Tremlett, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Goldie, Mr. F. Growse, Lieut. W. Button-Shaw, Lieut. Hicks, Mr. W. Ludovici, Mrs. Hillier, Mr. J. G. Ross, Capt. E. Fellowes, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Griffin. For MADRAS.—Viscount Powesscott, Capt. Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dopping, Mr. Pennycook, Mr. J. J. Eager, Mrs. and Miss Campbell and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Philpotts, Mr. L. W. Iredell, Capt. Crewe, Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson, Capt. H. M. Ferguson, Lieut. J. Hovos, Capt. W. Graves. For Ceylon.—Mr. F. Sabonadiere and child, Miss Gibson, Mr. H. Moogart, Mr. Carey, Mrs. Stephens and infant, Maj. gen. and Mrs. O'Brien and Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Mairs, Col. Reynr, Mr. Hallbert. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Smith, Miss Harmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. C. H. Platt, Vet. sur. Appleton, Mr. Inglis. Per str. *Massilia*, from MARSEILLES, Oct. 12, to proceed per str. *Candia*, from SEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Asst. surg. and Mrs. Lowdell, Mr. Thomas, Mr. C. N. Cooke, Mue. Gervain, Mmle. Gervain and friend, Mr. W. MacNair, Mr. Moore, Lieut. C. C. Taylor, Mr. F. Lamouroux, Lieut. J. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. Mathias, Capt. C. A. Clarke, Mr. Mrs. J. and Miss Siddall, Mr. Harrison, Maj. St. John, Mr. P. M. Tat. For MADRAS.—Miss Butler, Lieut. F. W. Vanderzee, Mr. Lawson, Mr. J. E. Armstrong. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate, Mr. Birt. For HONG KONG.—Mr. R. Westall, Mr. J. D. Gibb, Mr. E. F. Parker. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Matzen, Mons. and Mue. Deschaux, Mr. Temple. For MALTA.—Lady Pirie and friend, Mr. Tat. For CEYLON.—Judge Temple's Nephew. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cavafy, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Aslaur.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON, the wife of Edmund D., of a son, at Great Amwell, Herts, Sept. 29.
POPE, the wife of C. A., late of the India-house, of a daughter, at Islington, Sept. 30.
REID, the wife of Leacock R., late of the Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at 122, Westbourne-terrace, Sept. 29.
SPILSBURY, the wife of Capt. E. J., H.M. Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Bath, Sept. 24.

MARRIAGES.

PAULI, William B., R.N., to Christiana, daughter of the late Christopher Fagan, Esq., of Calcutta, at Ropley, Sept. 26.

DEATHS.

BOULDERSON, Shadwell M., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Ord House, Ross-shire, aged 67, Oct. 1.
GRAY, William, son of Capt., H.M.'s 1st Bombay Eur. Regt. Fusiliers, at Great Malvern, aged 6 years and 7 months, Sept. 21.

JACKSON, Mrs., wife of the late Capt. F. C., 12th Bengal N.I., at Torquay, aged 30, Sept. 26.
LAURENCE, Capt. John, retired Commander Hon. E.I.C.'s Service, at Brighton, aged 71, Sept. 26.
MACAULAY, Zachary, of the Railway Clearing House, formerly a member of the firm of Bainbridge and Co., Madras, aged 46, Sept. 27.

India Office,

October 4, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. F. Hogg.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. R. Lowe, 56th N.I.; Col. H. Troup, 6th Eur. Regt.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. L. Robinson, 20th N.I.; Cond. W. E. Tarleton, Barrack-master, Aden.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Hankey, 2 mo.; Mr. W. S. Paterson, 3 mo.; Mr. E. Macdonnell, Uncov., 2 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. C. G. Plumer, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Lamb, 29th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. A. Willes, 2nd Bengal Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. C. McNeill, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. M. Waddilove, 24th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. F. Mackenzie, 26th N.I., 6 mo.; 2nd Capt. F. S. Taylor, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 weeks.
Madras Estab.—Surg. R. Sutcliffe, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Brev. col. C. H. Graeme, 2nd L.C., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th N.I., 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. A. Woodhouse, 7th N.I., 5 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, 30th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. Vaughan, 21st N.I.; Lieut. C. C. Taylor, 56th N.I.; Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Lockwood, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. E. H. C. Simpson, 39th N.I.; Brev. Col. T. F. Fleming, 36th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 24th N.I.; Lieut. A. T. Searle, 32nd N.I.; Lieut. C. F. Moore, 7th N.I.; Capt. G. C. Finlay, 12th N.I.; Lieut. R. C. Burn, 5th N.I.; Lieut. J. Stewart, Art.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. S. Trevor, Engrs.; Lieut. C. H. Strutt, Art.; Capt. J. Black, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. H. L. Sibthorpe, 9th N.I.; Brev. Col. A. Shephard, 13th N.I.; Surgeon J. Deas, Med. Est.; Lieut. J. C. Hobson, 3rd N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. H. R. Bond.
Bombay Estab.—Major H. W. Freedy, 25th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. Combe, 3rd L.C.

THE COTTON MILL MANIA.—The *Bombay Times* gives statistics of the extent to which the increase of duty on yarn from 5 to 10 per cent. has developed a mania for establishing cotton mills in Bombay. At present the four companies in operation are:—Broach Spinning Mill, 17,000 spindles; Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, 24,000 ditto, 240 looms; Bombay Spinning Mills, 31,500 ditto; the Throstle Mill Company, 10,000 ditto. Total, 23,500 spindles, 240 looms; and three of those are about to extend their mills one-third. Other eight mill companies have been projected. If carried out there will be 300,000 spindles and 4,000 looms in Bombay on a capital of a million sterling. Unless these mills turn their attention to weaving coarse grey goods as well as spinning low yarn, the market, it is feared, will be flooded with more yarn in one year than can be used in seven. With weaving and spinning combined, with careful superintendence and cheap labour, there is no reason why Bombay should not rise as rapidly as Manchester.

A WEEKLY ENGLISH NEWSPAPER, called the *Orientalist*, is to be started in the course of the present month by educated natives. Besides a staff of competent editors, who have been appointed to conduct the journal, valuable contributions will be made to it by intelligent natives in England, China, and the Presidencies of India.

H.M.'s BRITISH REGIMENTS

STATIONED IN INDIA,

CORRECTED TO THE 4TH OCTOBER, 1860.

(This List, which is compiled exclusively for "Allen's Indian Mail," will appear, with alterations, periodically.)

	Where Stationed.	Station of Depots.
BENGAL.		
2nd Dragoon Gds.....	Lucknow	Canterbury
6th " " " " " "	Meerut	Maidstone
7th " " " " " "	Sealkote	Canterbury
7th Light Dragoons ...	Umballah	Maidstone
1st Batt. 5th Foot ...	Fort William	Colchester
1st " 6th " " " " "	Barrackpore	Do.
1st " 7th " " " " "	Peshawur	Chatham
1st " 13th " " " " "	Goruckpore	Fernoy
1st " 19th " " " " "	Benares	Chatham
1st " 20th " " " " "	Gondah	Do.
1st " 23rd " " " " "	Lucknow	Do.
1st " 24th " " " " "	Ferozepore	Do.
27th Regt. " " " " "	Umballah	Cork
34th " " " " " "	Fyzabad	Colchester
35th " " " " " "	Meerut	Chatham
37th " " " " " "	Fort William	Colchester
38th " " " " " "	Roy Bareilly	Do.
42nd " " " " " "	Bareilly	Stirling
46th " " " " " "	Jullundur	Buttevant
48th " " " " " "	Allahabad	Cork
51st " " " " " "	Meean Meer	Chatham
52nd " " " " " "	Sealkote	Do.
54th " " " " " "	Cawnpore	Colchester
70th " " " " " "	Allahabad	Canterbury
71st " " " " " "	Morar	Perth
73rd " " " " " "	Dinapore	Chatham
75th " " " " " "	Allahabad	Do.
77th " " " " " "	Benares	Do.
79th " " " " " "	Meean Meer	Stirling
80th " " " " " "	Saugor	Buttevant
81st " " " " " "	Rawul Pindee	Chatham
82nd " " " " " "	Shahjehanpore	Canterbury
88th " " " " " "	Delhi	Colchester
89th " " " " " "	Jhansi	Fernoy
90th " " " " " "	Seetapore	Canterbury
92nd " " " " " "	Dugshai	Perth
93rd " " " " " "	Rawul Pindee	Aberdeen
94th " " " " " "	Nowshera	Chatham
97th " " " " " "	Jubbulpore	Colchester
98th " " " " " "	Peshawur	Canterbury
2nd Batt. Rifle Brig...	Subathoo	Winchester
3rd " " " " " "	Agra	Do.
Royal Artillery.		
E Batty.—Horse Brig.	Meean Meer	Woolwich
F " " " " " "	Meerut	
No. 1 Batty.—11th Brig.	Fyzabad	
No. 2 " " " " " "	Lucknow	
No. 3 " " " " " "	Seetapore	
No. 4 " " " " " "	Mooltan	
No. 5 " " " " " "	Morar	
No. 6 " " " " " "	Futtehgunh	
No. 7 " " " " " "	Peshawur	
No. 8 " " " " " "	Agra	
No. 1 Batty.—14th Brig.	Barrackpore	
No. 2 " " " " " "	Benares	
No. 3 " " " " " "	Dacca	
No. 4 " " " " " "	Allahabad	
No. 5 " " " " " "	Dum-Dum	
No. 6 " " " " " "	Roy Bareilly	
MADRAS.		
1st Dragoon Guards...	Bangalore	Canterbury
17th Lancers	Secunderabad	Maidstone
1st Batt. 1st Foot	Secunderabad	Colchester
1st Batt. 18th " " " "	Secunderabad	Buttevant
43rd Regiment	Fort St. George	Chatham
3rd Batt. 60th Rifles...	Jackatalla	Winchester
66th Regiment Foot ...	Cannanore	Colchester
68th " " " " " "	Rangoon	Fernoy
69th " " " " " "	Tonghoo	Do.
74th " " " " " "	Bellary	Aberdeen
91st " " " " " "	Kumptee	Chatham
Royal Artillery.		
H Batty.—Horse Brig.	Secunderabad	Woolwich
No. 2 " 13th " " "	Secunderabad	Do.
No. 8 " 13th " " "	Secunderabad	Do.
BOMBAY.		
3rd Dragoon Guards...	Mhow	Canterbury
6th Light Dragoons ...	Kirkee	Maidstone
8th Hussars	Nussecrabad	Canterbury
1st Batt. 4th Foot	Ahmedabad	Chatham
28th Regiment Foot....	Nussecrabad	Fernoy
33rd " " " " " "	Deesa	Do.
56th " " " " " "	Poona	Colchester
57th " " " " " "	Poona	Cork
64th " " " " " "	Kurrachee	Canterbury
72nd " " " " " "	Mhow	Aberdeen
83rd " " " " " "	Belgaum	Chatham
95th " " " " " "	Neemuch	Fernoy
Royal Artillery.		
D Batty.—Horse Brig.	Mhow	Woolwich
No. 1 " 13th " " "	Poona	
No. 5 " " " " " "	Aden	
No. 6 " " " " " "	Neemuch	
No. 7 " " " " " "	Poona	

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859 60	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.....	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	1 7½
4 per Cent., 1842-43.....	—	—	1 7½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest
Bills on Calcutta, 1s. 11½ d.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
India Stock		218	
India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859		103½	
India 5 p. ct. Enfaced Paper		96	
India Bonds, Enf. Paper, 5; per cent.		102½	
India Loan Debentures, 1858		96½	
India Debentures, 1859		96½	
India Enfaced Paper, 4 per ct.		85½	
India 5 per cent. for account... ..		103½	
India Bonds (£1,000)		4s. dis.	
Ditto (under £1,000)		8s. dis.	
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	94 to 95
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A ..	all	
18	Ditto B ..	16	1½ 1 dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.3	1½ dis. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	7½	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East India ..	100	100½ to 100½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto F Ext.	15	½ dis. par
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb.	100	101 to 102
20	Jubbulpore ..	15	½ dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	96 to 97
20	Ditto (New ditto) ..	8	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	100	8½ to 86
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	94 to 95
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) ..	100	87 to 89
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	.....
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	99 to 100
20	Ditto (New) ..	15	.....
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	93 to 94½
20	Punjaub (5 per ct.) ..	7	1½ to 1½ dis.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	78 to 80
40	Australasia ..	all	
25	Bank of Egypt ..	all	19½ to 20½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	20 to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China ..	all	
20	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	
20	Ottoman Bank ..	all	16 to 17
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal ..	1	2 to 2½ pm.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	5	2 to 1½ dis.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	2 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	1 to 1½
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	Ditto New ..	15s.	1 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	72 to 74
20	Ditto New ..	25	11½ to 12½ pm.
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	17½	17½ to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	1 to 1½
10	Ditto Registered ..	all	1 to 1½
	Do. do.	all	5 to 7

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	1858-59.	1859-60.
Exports and imports—Sea	3,27,85,034	2,03,30,739
" " Land	70,84,666	84,67,919
	3,98,69,700	2,87,98,658

a decrease of more than a million sterling. Last year the imports exceeded the exports by more than half a million. Deducting Government treasure and private bullion imported, the balance of trade against Pegu was 22 lakhs of rupees. The value of the rice sent out of Pegu was forty lakhs of rupees.

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108. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
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CRITICAL REMARKS.

"In order to make a good book two things are essential—an author competent to treat the subject he takes in hand, and a publisher spirited enough to give the writer a loose rein in the production of his work—that is, liberality in allowing him all means and appliances for rendering it a master-piece. The publishers of 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' deserve the highest credit and the greatest success for giving the world this admirable volume in its present costly shape. Its intrinsic merit deserves every penny which has been spent upon it, and, inasmuch as we have never seen a book brought out with better taste or finish, the cost of its production must have been very serious. No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mayhew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished. His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practised writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional technicalities, whilst, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humour as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an especial charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathises with the noble animal which he describes. Without pretending to go into any analysis of this valuable work, we at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse-doctor, yet the work of all others for the bookshelves in every gentleman's sanctum; admirable in every way as a practical treatise on a very important subject, which it elevates altogether out of the region of quackery; and the tone is so learned, yet easy; so close to business, yet gentleman-like, that the dedication to Sir Benjamin seems as much in its proper place as if it faced a surgical work on the diseases or wounds of man. We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation."—*Era*, July 15, 1860.

"Although the book will be mainly valued as an instructor to those who have to do with sick and suffering horses, all the causes of which are treated in detail of symptoms and treatment, yet it may with great advantage be studied by the owners of horses, who never think of treating them for disease—who, when their studs are ill, always call in the veterinary surgeon, and leave the patients in his hands; for in its pages they will find hints and advice, compliance with which is as much more important than the remedying disease as prevention is better than cure. Take the following as a sample of this:—'Above all, attend to the stabling, and let the box be large and well ventilated. Food is eaten but occasionally during the day; air is as essential as more substantial nutriment of life, and is consumed night and day. Food has to undergo a complicated change, and to travel before it joins the blood. Air is no sooner inhaled than it is immediately absorbed by the blood.' Are not these brief sentences full of importance to the keepers of horses?"—*Western Morning News*.

"We have no doubt that this valuable dictionary of the veterinary art will meet with signal success. We have before us a compendious history of all the diseases which horseflesh is heir to, and which man's abuse has bequeathed to it, with directions for treatment, and the necessary remedies, likewise the exposure of popular fallacies. . . . That horses suffer greatly from the ignorance of their riders more than from any intentional cruelty is very certain; but whatever the cause the effect is the same. A horse sinks exhausted in the field, after only a short run, and the rider is thunderstruck. Had he read Mr. Mayhew's book, and taken notice of the warning signal, of which, poor man, he was unaware, and put on the break, the catastrophe would not have been. It is in cases such as these, or where accidents happen in out of the way places, much useful information is to be gained by the general reader. . . . The work concludes with a brief summary, arranged in alphabetical order, of the subjects previously treated on, upon which great care has been bestowed, and the known ability of the author guarantees its worth. Hardly less attractive than the letter-press are the four hundred beautifully-executed woodcuts, which accompany it, and which explain clearly the meaning. In conclusion, we wish Mr. Mayhew the success his work deserves, and the public the good taste to appreciate it."—*Sun*, July 2, 1860.

"The great mass of them (the illustrations) are wonderfully faithful, and they are so varied and interesting that we would undertake to get rid of the most confirmed bore that ever pressed heavily on mankind for a good two hours by only handing him the book, and directing his attention to them. It is a well-known fact that grooms only remember the names of four or five diseases, and are sadly indiscriminate in their knowledge of symptoms. This book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms, and treatment of each."—*Illustrated News*, June 23, 1860.

"The diagnosis of every disease, no matter how simple or how complicated, is described in the most lucid manner, so that he who runs may read, and he who reads may understand. The cause and symptoms of suffering being ascertained, the next step naturally is to prescribe the most efficacious mode of treatment; and this difficult task Mr. Mayhew has achieved with admirable success—in no small degree attributable to the excellence of the numerous engravings with which he has illustrated his already perspicuous letter-press. That every member of the Veterinary College will be anxious to possess a copy of this new manual of his profession may be accepted as an undoubted fact; but we shall be strangely surprised if it do not find a conspicuous place on the shelves of every country gentleman, and of every intelligent farmer throughout merry England."—*National Standard*, June 23, 1860.

"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious. The illustrations are clever, and fully serve the purpose for which they are annexed—to give certain indications of the nature of disease, and the readiest means of treatment."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"The above is a volume of cyclopædic proportions, written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to 'man and horse.'"—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Horn News*.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 458.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 10	Burmah(Rangoon)	Aug 18
Madras	" 14	Bombay	Sept. 11
Agra	" 4	Ceylon	" 15
China (Hong-Kong)		August 25.	

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
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Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THOSE who have looked forward to the arrival of the Calcutta Mail of the 8th September for decisive news from China are doomed to disappointment. All that we yet know, however, of the operations of the allies is satisfactory, so far as it goes. Their fleets arrived simultaneously off the mouth of the Peiho, and on the 1st of August the troops were disembarked at Pehatang without opposition. The forts had been abandoned, after being partially undermined, and only three men and a few wooden guns were left behind to welcome the European barbarians. Some skirmishing subsequently took place with the enemy's cavalry, and on the 12th the Tartar camp became an easy prize. The attack on the Taku forts was fixed for the 15th, when a stout resistance was anticipated.

From Shanghai we learn that the insurgents had attacked that city, but were repulsed by the European soldiers and marines, and the suburbs were burnt to the ground that they might afford no cover to the enemy. A panic prevailed among all classes, trade was suspended, and the foreign residents had formed themselves into a volunteer corps.

The intelligence from India is meagre and pointless. Its best feature is the announcement of a decided improvement in the import trade, though exports continue rather flat. "Jute, silk, and oil seeds," says the *Englishman*, "are in better demand, though still at prices too high for the home rates. Money continues abundant, and the demand for Government securities is limited by the continued distrust in the Governmental course and intentions, though they have certainly strengthened their position by their unwavering resolution to carry out Mr. Wilson's plans, the preparations for carrying which into operation have, however, been but slow."

Sir Bartle Frere appears to have lost much of his former popularity by supporting the Government in the different measures which are most objectionable in the eyes of the non-official Anglo-Indian community. It must be admitted that he has displayed more temper and less tact than is becoming in a lawmaker, and his "civilianism" really seems to be of the most rampant order. This new phase of character is much to be regretted, for, in common with many sincere friends of India, we had hoped that, ere many years had passed, Sir Bartle would have been placed in a seat of high honour and responsibility as Governor of one of the minor presidencies. We now, however,

begin to question the advisability of such an appointment.

The report of the Indigo Commission has not yet been published, in consequence of the Government printing-office running short of a particular kind of type. The excuse is even more disgraceful than the delay itself, for there could have been no difficulty in borrowing type for the purpose, if the Government is too poor or too economical to possess a sufficient supply for its own necessities.

The cessation of the rains in the Upper Provinces excites much apprehension as to the fate of the harvest. The prices of grain are already exorbitantly high, and in some districts approaching to famine rates. There is also much sickness abroad, and cholera and fever are described as being unusually prevalent, and unusually severe.

Lieutenant-general Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., the "hero of Aliwal," has been gathered to his fathers. This sad event took place on Friday last, October the 12th.

Mr. Laing, M.P. for the Wick Boroughs, has accepted the seat in the Calcutta Council rendered vacant by the lamented decease of the Right Hon. James Wilson.

CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The *Ripon*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, may be expected at Southampton about the 21st inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Indus*, from Southampton on the 27th of September, reached Malta on the 6th inst., at 6 A.M., and left at noon for Alexandria.

The *Euxine*, from Marseilles on the 5th inst., reached Malta on the 8th, at 2 A.M., and left at 8 A.M. for Alexandria.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Major gen. Sir Henry G. Roberts, K.C.B., H.M.'s Bombay army, at Hazelcote House, Redmarley, aged 60, Oct. 6.

BENGAL.—Capt. William C. L. Ryves, 12th Bengal N.I., at Barrackpore, Aug. 30.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Puget, Mrs. Herbert, Maj. Morant, Mr. Currie, Miss Currie, Mr. Uphill, Mr. J. D. Wilkins, Mr. J. C. Todd. From MADRAS.—Messrs. L. Paulmier, P. Vallony, Esq. A. Vallony, Esq. From CHINA.—Messrs. Vangan, Juan de Vismanos, Jose. R. Rumpierre.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ripon*, Oct. 21.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. H. J. Sparkes, Capt. Close, Capt. and Mrs. Nicolls and family, Mr. Gooch, Lieut. Batley, Capt. Fry, Lieut. White, Mrs. Cunningham and children, Capt. Knapton, Lieut. Oliver. From MADRAS.—Messrs. A. Robinson, Esq., Mrs. A. K. C. Kennedy and two children, Capt. F. W. A. Robinson, From CHINA.—Messrs. R. Inglis, Adamson, W. G. Knapton, J. Smith, Blisse, F. Ponsford.

BENGAL.

INCARNATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS.

It is interesting to observe that the two tendencies of the human mind which are typified in Christendom by the two great parties—namely, Protestants and Romanists, are also found to exist among most other religionists. In general terms the two tendencies may be designated respectively as that of adherence to the original Book in its purity, and a readiness to add to this, or even to overlay it by, other subsequent traditions. Thus, among the Jews there are the Karaites and the Talmudists; among the Tibetan Buddhists the Dohk-pa and the Geluk-pa; amongst the Parsees the Qadeemis and the Shenshaes; even among the Hindus we might fancy these tendencies to be represented by the Vedantists, and by the common herd of idolaters. And so among the Mahomedans, the original difference between Sheeas and Soonees was very much that between Puritans and Traditionists. But the whole of the Mahomedan religion generally, being based on conscious and unconscious falsification of history, a sect within that faith with a tendency towards purity would not have been long-lived; hence Sheeism, to maintain its vitality at all, instead of adhering to plain historical fact, and to veritable doctrine as found in the Koran, had to imitate its rivals and work out a body of traditions peculiar to itself; and as in Christian countries Rationalists and Infidels have become Mormons, Table-rappers, and Spiritualists, so the Sheeas, in the monstrosity of their traditions, the grotesqueness of their fabrications, and the ridiculousness of their pretensions, frequently surpass the Soonees. Originally they merely meant to assert that the first three successors of Mahomed were usurpers, and that Ali, his son-in-law, was the real rightful Khalif. But, as in the heat of argument, a man is often driven to assert more than he originally intended, so the Sheeas permitted themselves to be driven from rightful claims to wrongful pretension. There are thousands of Sheeas who have gone so far as to declare Ali not only the rightful Khalif, but even a prophet, and they do not hesitate to substitute the name of Ali for that of Mahomed in the creed. A step beyond this is taken by the Ali Ilahis, a section of the Sheeas, who are found scattered all over from the mountains of Kurdistan to the Khyber hills; there is reason to believe that the Druses of Mount Lebanon are considerably tinged by this heresy, which consists in nothing less than the assertion that Ali was God himself. The Ali Ilahis believe in a succession of incarnations of the Godhead, amounting to 1,001; Benjamin, Moses, Elias, David, Jesus, Ali, Soliman, his tutor, and the Imam Husain are considered the principal incarnations. There is a dispute, however, among them whether the incarnations have all been completed or not. Most say they have, and that Baba Yadgar, the last of the Huft Tun (or Seven Bodies), was also the last appearance of God upon earth; others, however, deny this. And among the latter, some-body now and then sets up for an incarnation.

Such an incarnation a man claimed to be in Tirah this time last year. Tirah is a country south of the Khyber, about which you will in vain consult the gazetteers, and which, even on the frontier, is known mainly as producing the fiercest fanatics and the finest fruit. According to native accounts, it is a country of perennial emerald verdure, of ice-cold fountains, and breezes that add decades to human existence. It appears to be a very elevated plain, of great fertility. It is, or was, until very lately, inhabited principally by a branch of the Wrukzais who had become Sheeas, nobody can tell how long ago. A Sayud was the acknowledged head of a large portion of them. It was this man that claimed to be the Divine Being, and exacted divine honours from all who approached him. Three men he hanged for not acknowledging him; the beards of some mullahs he had shaved because they denounced him; and it is whispered that even a British officer, who invited him down for an interview,

received a message full of scorn at his audacity, in reply.

This large arrogance, however, alienated his friends and exasperated his enemies; and this year a certain Soonee Sayud, well known on this frontier as perpetually, but unsuccessfully, intriguing against the British Government, managed to get together a number of Afreedies to attack the Sheeas of Tirah. The first serious onset seems to have been successful; the "god" fled into British territory for protection, many of the Sheeas were killed, and nearly 400 women and children (by Soonee accounts) have been made slaves. Three of the largest forts were taken possession of by the Soonees, and one, curious to tell, by an old Wrukzai chief who had no share in the fight, but whose father or grandfather, or somebody connected with him in some way, had held that identical fort in some past age. Where these Affghans keep their Herald's-office and their Records your correspondent cannot tell.

It is not all over yet. The Sheeas are evidently in a fright; a large number have fled, eighteen of their "forts" have been destroyed, and a large amount of plunder has been taken. In a late fight, Sayud Amir (the firebrand mentioned before) has been wounded, but, it is regretted, only slightly. The usual Affghan jealousy already denies that he had the principal share in planning and leading the original attack.

The transition from the fights of Affghans to the ceramic art of the Greeks, is, perhaps, a little violent, but not more so than the contrast this place in reality affords. Whilst a mound or two in the plain beyond the cantonments was yielding up a few Buddhist sculptures, an officer found in his own grounds some pieces of pottery that carry the mind back immediately to the people that lived, or at least ruled, here eighteen hundred years ago. They are veritable Greek remains. The place where they were found must have been a pottery; for the pieces are not fragments, but incomplete, unfinished, or unsuccessful issues from the oven; they are of a fine bluish clay, of course burned red. They are evidently impressions; for the outer impressed side is quite smooth and clean, whilst the margins and the inside exhibit the marks of the potter's fingers and of the thin lines of the skins of those fingers as plainly as if they had been made yesterday. The subjects are various, but all the figures, whether of men, or of animals, are of great grace, beauty, and perfection. Among the most remarkable are two representing Hercules in a sitting posture, full of repose, with club and lion's skin; one piece appears to represent the parting of Hector and Andromache, perhaps a suggestive scene of the exiled son of Hellas; one represents the Battle of the Pigmies and the Cranes; one a Diana; one a very beautiful Bacchant; one a Nymph sitting on a rock in a Phrygian cap, and several quiet domestic scenes; a mother and a child, the former holding up something which the little fat nudity wishes to reach; a woman spinning; children playing; a scene at a fountain, consisting of three figures and a dog—this evidently was to form a drinking vessel—and others which I have forgotten by this time.

The excavations by Lieut. Johnstone have been suspended from a lack of funds, I believe; he could not always go on in the self-sacrificing way he did. One of the last things laid bare was the foot of a wall built of stone, covered with plaster, in which the figures of men and pilasters were moulded. There was not enough of wall to give one an idea of the building to which it belonged.

—Correspondent of the Lahore Chronicle.

INDIA'S INTEREST IN SYRIA.

The Eastern question has once more entered the region of Indian politics. It is twenty years since in one form it inflicted on India the disasters of the Affghan War, emptying our treasury, slaughtering our soldiers, and teaching our subjects for the first time that we are vulnerable. In its train it brought two Sikh wars and one Persian campaign, and ripened to maturity the spirit of mutiny and rebellion. What the Affghan War left unaccomplished, by the Russian War of 1854

England tried to effect. Both were as terrible in their disasters as they were fruitless in their results. Both but postponed a catastrophe which cannot be much longer averted. At this hour we are in a worse position with reference to the Eastern question than we were in 1830. We have not weakened the strength nor balked the designs of Russia; we have forwarded the project and increased the prestige of France, a Power which has throughout her whole history proved incapable of anything but conquest, unable to carry out the work of civilisation, by which conquest ought always to be succeeded. We cannot be the only European Power dominant in Asia. But as a rival we would rather have Russia than France. In practical common sense, in governing energy, in direct honesty of purpose, in the spawning and organising forces which are the essential requisites of successful colonisation, the Russian, of all European races, most nearly resembles the Anglo-Saxon. Though but a Europeanised Tartar, he is better than an artificial Celt. The Greek creed of Russia is more capable of revivification than the Latin faith of France; the character of its catholicity and the style of its ritual are better suited for the fusion of Asiatic races and the necessities of the Asiatic imagination. We have always looked with hope on the progress of Russia in the East, we have never anticipated anything but good in the march of her arms from the Caucasus to Corea. In trade we require but an open market successfully to compete with her, and as we cannot annex the valley of the Amoor or the steppes of Central Asia we are content that she should have both. We have never thought that her intrigues in Persia were to be dreaded till she becomes mistress of Constantinople. Bitter, everlasting hostility to England is not a part of Russia's policy, nor would it be easy for her, even if she were desirous, to wound us through our Eastern Empire.

But the very opposite of all this is true of France. Ambition of the most unprincipled character is the motive force of all her acts. She loves power for the luxury of its arbitrary exercise or the pleasure of its mere possession, not as means to the development of commerce and the promotion of civilisation. She would be the sovereign of the world, and to effect this she has broken treaties, laughed at promises, provoked unrighteous wars, extinguished nationalities, and fettered the freedom of her own subjects. Her colonies she feeds with slaves, her satrapies she fills with intrigue, her allies she alienates by treachery and deception. All this we have helped her to do, that we might preserve the peace of the world unbroken. We madly joined her in the Crimea, we as foolishly associated her with ourselves in the China wars, in which she had no legitimate interest. We have watched her career from the dust which she bit at Waterloo to the glory which she claimed at Sebastopol, and have sympathized with her growing greatness. Without interference we have allowed her to create a standing army of 600,000 men, to menace Europe, to give laws to Austria, Italy and Spain, to wrong our ally Portugal, to annex provinces, and to threaten Switzerland in defiance of treaties. We have seen her stretch her hands from Morocco along the Northern and Eastern coasts of Africa to Madagascar, telling the rude tribes they were to look to her for protection, that they might supply her colonies with slaves. We have forgotten that when she was permitted by the European Powers to organize an expedition against Algiers in 1830 she pledged her word to take not one inch of ground without their permission, and then captured whole provinces. It was better that she should govern Northern Africa than a Dey who made Christians slaves, and the conquest may now financially be the chief source of her weakness. But the promise she laughed at then she will not be careful to adhere to now when a similar temptation offers itself.

The massacre of the Latin Christians in Syria has given her an argument for intervention, and will afford an opportunity for annexation too tempting to be foregone. It is more than believed that she is the author of the present disturbances.

It is known that French agents supplied the Maronites with minié rifles and incited them to rise. She has now accomplished her end. Once in Syria no mere convention of the Great Powers, no mere will of the Sultan will get her out, any more than they got her out of Algeria. She is the professed heir of the Great Napoleon's policy. The defeat at Acre, the first he suffered, will be wiped out by the permanent occupation of the sea coast of the Levant, and the actual suzerainty of all Syria. Louis Napoleon in his letter to Persigny, written to allay English suspicion, has this most significant sentence:—"I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection." Already France is more paramount at the Court of Persia than Russia ever was. Half Sir Henry Rawlinson's time we know to have been occupied in watching French intrigue, as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe checked it at Constantinople. The hold which France is gradually obtaining of Egypt makes it imperative that England resolutely interfere to foil her schemes of self-aggrandizement in Syria. The time has come when we must resolutely look the fact of the dismemberment of Turkey in the face. Yet it would seem we go to Syria as the mere seconds of France. While a first expedition of 12,000 men, to be succeeded probably by twice that number, leaves Toulon for Beyrout, and the Emperor in person inspires the Syrian corps at Chalons with the prospect of a second crusade, our part seems likely to be confined to sending a fleet, and perhaps occupying the coast towns.

Apart from the substitution of France for Russia as our most powerful rival in Asia and her territorial aggrandisement in the East, recent events in Syria must be to India a source of interest and anxiety. It is needless to conceal the fact that these events are watched with eager excitement by the Mussulman population of the North-West, that they have accurate information of the details, and that they gloat over the exaggerated accounts of the massacres. Our own information forbids us to doubt this. The revival of Moslem hate to Christianity during the past five years has been so remarkable, as to lead not a few to seek for its explanation in prophecy. First breaking out in the Indian mutinies of 1857, it spread among the Malays of the Eastern Archipelago, who shook the Dutch power to its foundations, and committed the atrocities at Banjer-massin. It was seen in the outrage at Jeddah, and in the almost successful revolt headed by the Ulemas in Cairo. The most significant evidence of its intensity is to be found in the conviction of all his subjects that the Sultan is too liberal—a conviction which found vent in the conspiracy against him a few months ago. The Mussulman is the only dangerous element of the population in India. We have supplanted him as a conqueror; we stink in the nostrils of his fanaticism; we give no scope to his ambition. With even more concern than our Government is he now watching the course of events in Syria. Our duty in India is clear—to maintain a strong European army as the only safeguard of our power. It may be that we shall be required at no distant period to despatch troops to fight under the shadow of the Pyramids, or on the plains of Syria, for the two keys of our Eastern Empire. It is certain that only force—the ultimate basis of all good government—will deprive Moslem hate of its sting.—*Friend of India.*

THE CRYSTAL THRONE.

As conquerors the English have never been distinguished by the ruthless vandalism which has characterised all their predecessors in the history of the world. The Romans stripped the cities which they sacked of their most splendid works of art, to adorn the temples and edifices of the capital of the earth. What generals like Mummius left untouched, pretors like Verres swept off from the provinces to deck their country

seats or bribe their fellows who stayed at home, and winked at the robbery so long as they shared the spoil. Even the First Napoleon emptied the galleries of Europe into the palaces of Paris, and enriched the Imperial library by means at which a brigand would hesitate. In the East it has ever been recognised as the right, and practised as the custom of the conqueror, to squeeze from his victims the wealth which they possessed, to raze their temples to the ground, to carry off in the rear of the victorious army elephants and camels loaded with the gems of Golconda, the carvings of Onjein, and the riches of Agra and Delhi. What Mahomed of Ghuzni did at Somnath had been done before by Ghenghis and Kubla Khan, was done afterwards by their great descendant Timur, and by Nadir Shah. Timur raised the glories of Samarcand out of the wealth of Delhi; Nadir, three centuries and a-half afterwards, swept away from the same city the riches which his splendid line had accumulated.

But the same awe which fell upon the rough German tribes as, fresh from their forests, they stood in the cities which Greek and Roman civilisation had piled up, has in a far higher form influenced their English descendants. The race which rules over the widest extent of earth still maintains in its original seats its old simplicity, and has added to the spell of instinct the power of a humanising religious belief. No spoils from the countries which it has conquered adorn the streets of its cities. No trophies wrested from injured peoples can be pointed to to rouse the martial ardour of its youth. Its triumphs are rather those of peace than of war, are to be seen in prosperous colonies like Australia, in young nations like America, in new empires like India. Where there are trophies they are to be found only in Leadenhall-street, or in the British Museum, the fruits of fair purchase or free gift. So self-denying are her proconsuls that the offerings of feudatory chiefs are credited to the State, and have to be re-purchased before they can become their private property. England has succeeded to the power of the Moguls, but not to their policy of aggrandisement or their career of wide-spread oppression and destruction. If less splendid she is more honest, if less glorious she is more humane. She came not with the march of the avenger but with the solicitation of the trader, not with the pride of the monarch, but with the humility of the merchant. As she fought she spared, as she extended her empire she respected all property sacred and profane. Up to 1850, the only instance of barbaric folly she was guilty of was in the Carmagnole which Lord Ellenborough published to the princes and chiefs of India, when he set up the gates of Somnath in the Arsenal of Agra, and decked its roof with flaunting banners symbolising English conquests from Cabul to Peking.

At this moment the Queen of England has but one trophy to denote that she is Empress of India, and that was peacefully surrendered by its possessor, Dhuleep Singh, when his throne became ours, in spite of our efforts to maintain its independence. The Koh-i-noor passed through many hands from the time it was discovered in Golconda three centuries ago. Successively the property of Shah Jehan and his successors, of Nadir Shah, of Shah Sujah and Runjeet Singh, it became ours by deed of gift super-added to right of conquest in 1849. It is now one of the Crown jewels of England. Another trophy, not of war against an open foe, but of vengeance upon a cowardly traitor, is now on its way from India to her Majesty. The Crystal Throne which adorned the Audience Hall of the Great Moguls will soon be deposited in an English palace, a sign of the folly of those who would attempt to overthrow British power. In thus acting we have followed in the footsteps of Nadir Shah, though without any of his cruelty or injustice. He carried off to Ispahan that famous Peacock Throne on which Austin de Bordeaux lavished all his skill, and Shah Jehan, at the lowest computation, two crores of his wealth. Now we take possession of what is a greater curiosity, of a less valuable possession.

The crystal throne consists of one mass of rock crystal, four feet in diameter, by two in height, the largest known to exist. In shape it exactly resembles a large sofa cushion, with its tassels at the four corners. When the Maharrattas took Delhi, they tried to burn it with fire, so that, though previously without a flaw, it is now cracked or scamed in several places. It was seen by Bishop Heber on his visit to the palace covered with pigeon's dung, in the midst of the filth and desolation which reigned where Shah Jehan had fancied he had created a paradise on earth. When in 1857 we took the city Sir John Lawrence directed that it should be packed up and be sent to England for presentation to the Queen. Of its history nothing further is known than that it was stored up amid all the magnificence the most splendid of the Moguls accumulated in the city which he built and called by his own name—Shah-Jehanabad.

It is something that the English alone of all the conquerors of earth can say:—"When we might have razed cities to the ground and stripped their inhabitants of the wealth of centuries, we took but a piece of crystal; when, during a century of conquest and after an unprovoked rebellion, we might have drained the East of its fabled wealth, we were content with a diamond. When the madness of our native subjects made our treasury insolvent, we levied no penal cess, nor carried out any general distress, but created a scheme of taxation which included ourselves, that we might raise revenues in justice and fairness to return them with tenfold interest in the blessings of peace, security, and good government."—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOROO SADHO SING, of Kurtarpore, having presented a genuine "grunth" to the library attached to the India-house, has been rewarded with a khillut of Rs. 1,500 and a complimentary letter. Bedee Bekrama Sing, the High Priest of Infanticide in Umritsur, having presented for the same purpose an illustrated copy of the life of Baba Nanuck, has received a khillut of Rs. 500 and a complimentary letter also. What are the duties of the High Priest of Infanticide in Umritsur?

THE DALHOUSIE SANITARIUM.—General Windham has warmly approved of Dalhousie as a military sanitarium. He thinks no barracks should be built except of logs, and that the men should be kept under canvas. He recommends as a camping ground, a plateau 2,000 feet below the station, close to the Ravee.

LUCKNOW IMPROVEMENTS.—The gardens known as the "Annas Bagh" and "Bunarsee Bagh," in Lucknow, have been formed into a public resort, and are to bear the name of the "Wingfield Gardens." Lucknow will soon be the cleanest and prettiest town in India. The officials have shown both taste and energy in the many improvements introduced. They have been fortunate in having the command of three lakhs of rupees a year, as local funds, a sum nearly equal to the half of the Municipal revenue of Calcutta. Had the demolitions now taking place at Delhi been carried out, as in Lucknow, immediately after the siege, no rights of property would have been violated when they had no existence, and it would have become the finest city in northern India. Has Lord Canning yet expressed his wishes as to the fate of Kaiser Bagh? Eight months ago the authorities could get no "orders" on the subject. We shall not be astonished to see it restored to the ex-King as his private property. Though the great Imambarra is now the centre of a strong fortification, the question of its trust and funds is so difficult that we expect to see it sooner or later restored to the Mahomedans.

LUCKNOW LIBEL CASE.—The three principal witnesses for the defence in the libel case, viz., Subadar Unjore Tewaree, Jemada Juggernath, and Moula Buksh, are to be indicted for perjury.

MR. W. S. SETON-KARR is gazetted as Secretary to the Bengal Government from the 1st September.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANK OF AGRA has declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. The profits were Rs. 10,313, or upwards of 19½ per cent. on the capital, Rs. 1,05,000. The compensation awarded to the Bank amounted to only Rs. 505.

MR. J. GIBB has been appointed by the Governor-general Secretary to the Financial Committee entrusted with the preparation of the new scheme of budget, estimates and audit. Mr. Gibb, is, we believe, brother-in-law of the late Mr. Wilson, who sent for him from England to aid him in his duties here. He landed at Calcutta on the day on which Mr. Wilson was buried. Mr. Gibb is well acquainted with the working of the Bank of England, and will, we understand, be entrusted with an important post in connection with the new paper currency.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—We are glad to observe in the *Engineers' Journal* some notice of the progress of the Eastern Bengal Railway, which stretches one hundred and ten miles from Calcutta to Koshitee on the Ganges. Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Co., the contractors, promise that the line will be open by the middle of 1862. They ascribe the frightful delay hitherto to the difficulty of obtaining labour at reasonable rates. There is no heavy brickwork on the line, and only fifteen per cent. of the earthwork was done in March last. The Barrackpore Station, it is said, will be ready "before next rains." Yet we were promised that the line would be in working order from Calcutta to Barrackpore last January.

BAREILLY, August 18.—The new barracks for the infantry are rapidly being finished; they are ten in number, and are built on what was formerly the Native Infantry parade ground; they have a very handsome appearance, being lofty, with upper windows; but I am told there is too much light, which causes a glare in them all day, besides making them hot, and the verandahs, although lofty and well raised, do not admit of tatties in hot winds acting properly. There has been a great mistake in building these barracks on low ground, which at present is under water, when adjacent is high ground, on which the magazine has been built. The hospital is also a very fine building, quite in keeping with the grand barracks; it is well raised, and is, I fancy, the largest and handsomest building of the kind in the Upper Provinces. There is plenty of accommodation inside it, but this has been rather a healthy year, the average in the hospital being fifty. The quarters for the artillery have not yet been commenced on; those for the married soldiers are nearly finished, but the buildings are close to the bazaar, a road only dividing them. The extraordinary shortsightedness and stupidity displayed in this arrangement will some day make itself painfully evident, for during the prevalence of any epidemic disease it is certain to prove a perfect sink of infection, and none are likely to suffer more than the poor women and children. There are few cantonments in India elevated as Bareilly is, 60 or 80 feet above the level of the surrounding country, where there are greater facilities for easy and complete drainage. While much credit is due to Captain Unwin, the cantonment magistrate, who suggested the removal of the Sudder Bazaar, it seems strange no steps have been taken to remove the filthy and extensive mass of ruins which still cover the site, and which at the present moment is really far more offensive than the bazaar itself. These ruins might easily be carted, at a comparatively insignificant cost, to fill up some of the numerous holes, blind wells and tanks that exist all over the station. These, with a few other improvements, would tend much to make this decidedly the healthiest station in the Upper Provinces. There is not much amusement for the men in Bareilly; no skittle alleys or racket courts, and the officers of the 42nd do not assist in any way to encourage theatricals or games for the troops; and another reason, the present building called a theatre is too small and close to admit of performances at this time of the year.—*Englishman*.

SNAKE WORSHIP.—The *Phoenix* cites a legend of the origin of Snake worship in India. It originated in Bhaugulpore at a very early period, and is there called the festival of Beehoola. Chand Saudagar, a rich merchant, had a large family of sons and daughters, nearly every one of whom died by snake bites. When he lost the last son the father died of grief, and the beautiful daughter-in-law, Behoola, burned herself along with the two bodies. Hindoo mythology building upon this tradition makes the goddess Kalee come before Chand and exhort him to worship the cobra; he refused, and next morning his eldest son died of a cobra's bite; the command and the refusal were repeated till all Chand's children had been killed. At last he gave way, and agreed to worship the cobra, and all his children were restored to life. From that time forward snake worship spread over India.

A TREETOTAL ARGUMENT.—A native news-letter from Cabul in the *Delhi Gazette* records the following incident:—"On the 7th August the Ameer was unwell and received visits from various khans in the Hurrum Sarai. He said he was very sorry to see Koolee Khan always drunk; he had advised him several times to relinquish the habit, but in vain. At the Ameer's request Koolee Khan solemnly swore that from that day he would never drink any kind of liquor, and would be a good man. For this act the Ameer promised him his daughter in marriage, and rewarded him with a valuable khilut, and ten thousand rupees, to enable him to bring his friends from Candahar to be present at the marriage next cold weather."

PILIBHEET, August 25.—This little town is just situated half way between Shajehanpore and Nainee Tal, and on the river Dewah, which takes its rise in the hills, and flowing through the Terai past this and Shajehanpore, at Mahonah, joins the Ganges. At this time of the year it often overflows its banks, carrying away the bridge of boats here, and causing a delay in the traffic between this and Bareilly, as well as doing damage to the boats laden with timber. A joint magistrate resides here to conduct the duties of the district, and there is also a European kotwal. The city is one of the cleanest I have seen in India, and the main street, or bazar, is well paved with stone, with drains on each side; the shops all being similarly built, and there are four handsome gateways. All this was built under the superintendence of the Hon. R. A. J. Drummond when he was Joint Magistrate here; he also built the college and hospital, which are now out of repair, having suffered damage during the mutiny. The population here is about 20,000, chiefly Mahomedans, or Pathans, and during the late disturbances they mostly sided with the rebel Nawab of Bareilly, Khan Bahadoor Khan; most of the Government money was taken by them, but Mr. Bremner, of the Canal Department, was saved through the exertions of Abdool Rihman Khan, who has been rewarded for his conduct by the Government. This is a pretty station, and only wants good roads and bridges to vie with any in the north-west, as it is healthy, and one can run up to Nainee Tal in a night. Troops were stationed here last year, but they have been withdrawn lately. A large trade is carried on here in timber and hides; last year there was a great demand for the former; at the Government sales logs sold at an average of Rs. 28 each, but this year, as there is no very great call for timber, logs are selling at Rs. 10; but the railway contractors are busy sawing and transporting sleepers to Agra and Cawnpore. There were very strong fortifications round the city; the walls are still to be seen—they extended fourteen miles in circumference. These were built by Hafiz Rihmut-oolah Khan, grandfather to the late Khan Bahadoor, some 80 years ago. This Hafiz Jee, as he was more generally called, would not pay revenue to the Oude Government, as this district then formed part of that province. For this he was called to account by the then King of Oude, who sent a force to bring him to reason, but Hafiz Jee met the King's Vuzeer, Nawab Soojah-oo-Dowlah, at Futtehgunge, fourteen miles from Bareilly, and after

a hard fight was defeated. The Vuzeer followed the Rohilla force as far as this city, and took as a trophy the large gun which the rebels used with such effect, called Nanuck Mattah, against the Baillie Guard during the siege of Lucknow. I may as well mention that the woods brought here for sale are Sakho, Asanah, Jhaman, Seeshoo, Toon, Deodar, Sahah, and Rhoher; of these Deodar and Toon are scarce. It is intended shortly to begin collecting the taxes in this district (Rohilcund), but I doubt whether it will be carried out as easily as appears to have been the case in Oude. The Pathans are easily excited, and already most absurd rumours have been spread amongst them, and I should advise the authorities to be cautious how they enforce the Act. The comparative lateness of the rains this year, and, in consequence, the short yield, will, no doubt, bring, especially when the taxation has commenced, many a bitter pang, and draw out many a scalding tear from the poor ryot, who will have to find ways and means to satisfy the zemindar's demands for rent. Notwithstanding our having had so much rain here, articles of consumption in the bazaars are selling as dear as they seem to be elsewhere. Attah is selling at twelve seers per rupee, and everything else proportionably dear. It appears most of the Bunneahs send their grain to villages round this, where they get a better price than if sold here. There being no one here to regulate the *nerikkh*, except the Tehseeldar, the Bunneahs charge just what they like. The manager of the Kumaon Iron Works has lately published a report of their proceedings for the last eighteen months; it is without date, so that one is left in uncertainty as to the period meant. By it we learn that the amount expended in the execution of work-shops, passage money, establishment, &c., up to this time has been more than two lacs of rupees. It is estimated that 40 tons of pig iron are turned out every week from each of the works. It is a pity that tramways are not made to the works from the forests, as these, being dense and close in the neighbourhood, would afford fuel for smelting furnaces for years to come. With all these advantages the iron works do not seem to have done anything worth mentioning, unless preparing machinery at Roorkee for smelting purposes; but by this time the works ought to have been able to supply iron-ways for the railway. At present those imported are subject to the risks of the voyage round the Cape, with subsequent delays in transit to Allahabad and Cawnpore; these inconveniences would be spared by the manufacture of the material in Kumaon. There is a rumour that some of the Goorkhas in the Kumaon Battalion are to have grants of land given them in Kumaon, as has been the case in Dehra Dhoon. It seems strange that these natives, who may have done good service, should be treated so much better than Europeans, who have also served the State, and who ought to be similarly rewarded. The members of the Yeomanry Cavalry, Agra Militia, and others, who have been thrown out of employ since their corps have been disbanded, have as much claim to grants or rewards as the Goorkhas. I am afraid indigo prospects are bad this year in the North-West, owing to the continued drought. A letter from a factory not far from this, received to-day, states that the out-turn of indigo will not exceed three maunds; and having to deal with a set of natives who are always opposed to the planter is not calculated to improve a man's temper. I don't know how you are situated in Calcutta with regard to servants, but here, in Rohilcund, they ask double the wages that they did before the mutinies; in fact they make their own terms, and if they are not quite so favourable to the dominant few as formerly, they are at least beneficial to the subject millions.—*Englishman*.

VEGETABLE FARMS.—The *Mofussilite* says inquiries have been made regarding the cost of vegetable farms for the supply of military cantonments. The entire annual cost of supplying 1,000 men in this way will be about Rs. 3,000, or one-third less than the cost at present incurred. The vegetables would, of course, be very much better than those obtained by contract.

THE KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY for Whitlock's column amounts, it is said, to more than three quarters of a million sterling:—37 laks of rupees in silver; 10 laks of rupees in gold bricks; and 40 laks of rupees' worth of jewellery.

TUMLOOK, August 27.—For some time past we have had just the sort of weather for rendering these unwholesome localities absolutely pestiferous. Frequent drizzles, sufficient only to moisten the soil, with intervals of a hot burning sunshine, have been with us the sole characteristics of the wet weather up to the present day. Doctors differ as to the origin of malaria, but sad experience has taught us too explicitly not to view with alarm the state of weather above described. With full and continued showers we should almost be as well off as in winter, and the cessation of the rains alone would be attended with any noticeable amount of illness. Unfortunately the state of things has been otherwise, and there is not a house or cottage in which one or more are not laid up with the fever peculiar to these salt districts. People say that such an amount of illness has not occurred here for years past; some attribute the unhealthiness of the present season to the formation of the new chur. A very absurd deduction on account of Income tax has been made from the last Grant-in-aid Bill of the Tumlook school. Instead of taxing the salaries of the head and second masters of the institution, which are liable to be taxed, being Rs. 50 and 25 per mensem, Baboo Chatterjee has taken it into his head to tax the Government grant of Rs. 70 at four per cent!—*Englishman*.

PREPARATORY LEAVE.—The Secretary of State for India has declined to sanction the grant of full salary to chaplains during preparatory leave.

KISHNAGHUR, Aug. 22.—The indigo concerns throughout Jessore and Kishnaghur have closed their manufacturing. The former had large crops, and would have made bumper seasons had they been able to work off their plant as usual; with all their loss and difficulties they are fortunate, compared to the Kishnaghur concerns, which at best saved only a portion of their cultivation, and that, from cattle trespass, want of weeding and care, has been a total failure. The out-turn is lower than in 1842—the most disastrous season known. The ryots steadily refuse to pay rents; the disorganisation is daily on the increase, and where any attempt is made to check the outbreak, the police are severely wounded and driven back to the Thannals. A few ryots may suffer imprisonment, but this has no effect on the others; rents continue to be withheld, and the ryots having it all their own way, the district is supposed to be quiet.

THE CALCUTTA AUCTION COMPANY at their fifth half-yearly meeting declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. The sales for the half year closed and posted amounted to Rs. 9,01,451-2-0, and the collections to Rs. 11,01,001-2-0. The outstanding amount for goods sold was at the end of the half year Rs. 3,83,526-8-0, or about two months' sales. There were on the 30th of June 234 shareholders holding 5,088 shares, on which Rs. 3,22,850-15, had been paid.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Commodore, Crowell, Liverpool; Sir Edward Paget, Snow, Moulmein.—24. Str. Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; John Scott, Harrison, London.—27. Gironde, Martel, Bourbon; Amelia, Beattie, Melbourne; Eugene and Anele, Raulit, Bourbon; Inkerman, Grant, Liverpool.—28. Earnest and Charles, Petit, Mauritius.—30. Bentinck, Wedgwood, Mauritius.—Sept. 1. Siharia, Harries, Bombay; Seostros, Smout, Rangoon; Charles, Fenclard, Cardiff.—2. Tippoo Saib, Hackett, Aden.—3. Cambrian, Wilson, Sunderland; Belvidera, Atkinson, Sunderland; Pudsey Dawson, Mackenzie, Liverpool; Northumbrian, Smith, Coconada.—4. Giant's Causeway, Robertson, Melbourne; Arracan, Selkirk, Liverpool.—5. Str. Burmah, Grey, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab; Lucknow, Graham, Melbourne; Futlay Rozack, Lafrances, Rangoon; str. Lancashire, Oliver, Hong Kong.—6. Palmyra, Haman, Mauritius; Maupertuis, Leborgue, Pondicherry; Tubal Cain, Wells, Port Blair.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Amelie.—F. Johnson, F. G. Gorse, C. Lindan, H. Schoot, F. Meir, C. Rottenbusch, P. Rottenbusch, C. Mackroft, J. Deal, W. Apple.

Per Inkerman.—Master C. Low, Miss Smith, Mrs. Grant and two children.
Per Pudsey Dawson.—Mrs. K. J. McKenzie.
Per str. Burmah.—G. Van Walstab, Mr. J. M. Uppill, Mr. N. H. Thomson, Mr. R. Currie, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. Allen, Miss Currie, Mr. Todd, Capt. Anderson, Mr. Magrath, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston.
Per str. Lancashire.—J. Arratoon, M. M. Torab, J. W. Wickins, Miss Kenzie, J. Hamguit.
Per Lucknow.—Mrs. Gorham.
Per Sarah Newman.—Mrs. Gibson.
Per Tubal Cain.—Lieut. C. Hill, 6th Regt., Messrs. Bolte, F. Fox, Oliver.
Per str. Baltic.—Maj. Moran, Mr. Jacob, Mr. D'Silva, Mr. Fitzherbert, J. J. O. Hay, Esq., A. W. Roghe, Esq., Capt. Motley.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24. Viscount Canning, Goodwin, London; Martaban, Joulm, Liverpool; Lafayette, Jones, Penang and Singapore; str. Bengal, Farquhar, Suez.—25. Hersilia, Kirby, London.—26. Geo et Juliette, Fabre, Mauritius; Noville Penelope, Flottel, Madras and Bombay; Rising Sun, Smith, Akyab; Wm. Fairbairn, Allan, Liverpool.—28. John O'Gaunt, Smith, Mauritius; Malabar, Mas, Mauritius.—29. Marseilles, Marley, Mauritius; Bengali, Rosse, Bourbon.—30. Henry Revil, Matheson, London; Levant, Teran, New York.—31. Wide Awake, Oakley, London; Samuel Boddington, Whittaker, London; Pearl, Thompson, Mauritius.—Sept. 1. Eunice, Robertson, Colombo; Saladin, Macted, London; Osiris, Roger, Bourbon.—3. Rip Anna Maria, —, Rangoon; Confidence, Equin, Melbourne.—4. Str. Governor Hodgkinson, McMullan, Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein; Tippoo Saib, Hackett, —; Deva, Hail, Port Blair.—5. St. Louis, Fernisun, Bourbon via Mauritius.—6. Str. Baltic, Melville, Bimlipatam and Comandul Coast; Thomas Cole, Lowe, Demerara.—8. P. and O. Co.'s str. Columbian, Stewart, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Columbian, for MADRAS.—Major Chambers, Capt. Horan, Mr. Robinson. For GALLE.—Mr. F. J. Cockburn, Mr. C. H. Denham. For SINGAPORE.—Sir M. Wells, Mr. E. Wells. For SUEZ.—Mr. D. Ferguson and infant, Miss Black, Mr. J. O. Hay. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Cockburn and family. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Puget, Mrs. Herbert, Major Morant, Mr. Currie, Miss Currie, Mr. Uppill, Mr. G. D. Wilkins, Mr. J. C. Todd. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. H. J. Sparks, Capt. Close, Capt. and Mrs. Nicolls and family, Mr. Goock, Lieut. Bailey, Capt. Irby, Lieut. White, Mrs. Cunningham and children, Capt. Edridge, Lieut. Oliver.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	3 0 to 3 4	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	82 0 to 82 4	
Dit 0, 5 do.....	3 4	
3rd Sicea Rupee 4 do.....	20 0	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.....	102 0 to 102 8	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 0½
Do. with documents, do.....	2 0½ to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do.....	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	"
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 78
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 78
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 91
5½ ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 98
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100	" 93

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	5900 to 5950
Agra Bank (Limited).....	500	650 to 660
Delhi Bank.....	500	500
India General Steam.....	1000	1490 to 1500
Ganges Company.....	500	575 to 590
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	1750 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	600	575 to 590
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70	73 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445	560 to 575
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	875 to 900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10	9 to 10
Assam Company.....	200	390 to 400
East-India Railway Company.....	£20	Rs. 3 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	75	70 to 75

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	5 to 10 6
Doubloons.....	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	10 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia).....	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100.....	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.....	"	224 8 to 225 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, £2 to £3.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 8).—The produce market may be reported as without any change of importance. Stocks and supplies are still very moderate, and unusual at this season of the year, and prices generally are maintained, and in most instances above the ruling prices at home. *Raw Silk* of European filatures is still firmly held at former prices; but native produce has rather conceded in value. *Coriands* of good qualities are very light in stock, and held at high prices. *Sugar*.—The business during the fortnight has been principally in Benares for Bombay. Little has been done for Great Britain. *Saltpetre* has been in limited operation, owing to the firmness shown by holders. *Rice*.—Table sorts have been very moderately engaged for Great Britain. Moonghy and Ballum have been freely engaged for Mauritius, Bourbon, and other places. *Linseed*, of Bengal produce, has arrived freely, and large shipments, especially of the ordinary quality, have taken place for Great Britain. *Rapeseed* has been engaged moderately for Great Britain. *Hides* have been in better inquiry at somewhat advanced prices. *Jute* has been taken moderately.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 8).—An active inquiry has sprung up for 6 to 7 lb. *Grey Shirtings*, and, notwithstanding the willingness of the holders to meet the demand, prices of these descriptions only improved 3 to 4 annas per piece on the lowest figures previously obtained, and about 13,000 bales were readily sold at this advance; this, however, did not last beyond three or four days, as accounts received on the 4th and 5th instant from the Upper Provinces of an extraordinary rise in the price of grain, and the probable result of a famine, and the consequent total cessation of business in all up-country marts, caused an immediate check to the excitement, and no desire has since been shown for purchase, excepting a little for immediate local requirement. Prices of 6 to 7 lb. *Clths* have again receded 1 to 1½ anna. *Grey Madapolams* had also risen about 2 annas, but have again fallen 6 pice to 1 anna. Prices of any other description of *Grey Cottons* have not undergone any change; but a great deal depends on further news which may be received from the Upper Provinces. *White Cottons* have been in limited operation. *Mule Twist*.—The market has shown some animation during the last few days. Metals continue very dull.

MADRAS.

HINGOLEE, August 29.—Intelligence having been brought to Captain Davies, the Superintendent of Police of the Ceded Districts, that a body of Bheels, about 150 in number, headed by Itoba Naik, Sukkaram Naik, and others, were committing depredations at Deogaum, and other places in the Talook of Seorce, and that one of his chuprassees and a police naik were killed by them, that officer sent off an order at once to Hyder Beg, zilladar of Nandair, to proceed against them, with instructions that in case he found them too strong for him, to apply to the officer commanding at Hingolee for assistance. He accordingly left Nandair, his head quarters station, that very night with only 125 of his men, of whom forty were sowars, and the remainder footmen, consisting of Scindees and Deckanees, and after a march of four days reached Ramkooree, a distance of 120 miles, from whence, having sent out scouts, and ascertained the exact whereabouts of the Moofsids, he pounced upon them (after another long night march of forty miles) at Deogaum, and succeeded in laying sixty of them *hors de combat*, and captured forty-four, all more or less wounded. Among the former were four naiks, who, when the zilladar got into the midst of the melee with a few of his men and brought them to the scratch, fought with a desperation truly Spartan ere they bit the dust; some using the butt ends of their matchlocks in self defence when they could no longer use their swords. The zilladar felt the weight of a couple of these to his cost on his right shoulder, as they completely disabled his arm for a few days; but further than the above he sustained no injury, and is doing very well. The casualties on his side were twelve men wounded, and one horse killed (rather long odds for a stand-up fight between irregulars), but when the circumstances under which the attack was made is brought into consideration it is not at all surprising, the more especially as the zilladar's party was composed of so many mounted men. Four naiks and six men are reported to be the number who were laid low by the latter's own hand. It is only one year since Hyder Beg, zilladar, has been appointed to the office he now holds, and within that short time he has done more than all the other zilladars put together; for I do not remember that I ever heard of any of the others having done such service as that which has now been recorded. He is a powerfully-built man, of easy, frank manners, very intelligent, of tried courage, and promises in time to be a valuable servant to the State; and I daresay, if properly encouraged and supported, will speedily rid us of those pests, the Rohillas, and the other insurgents nearest

the surrounding country, and who always manage to evade the regular troops of the contingent when these are sent against them. I believe there is a nest of them in the Mahore jungles at present, and the zilladar is busy making arrangements for an expedition against them some time next month, or as soon as the weather clears up sufficiently to admit of this undertaking, and I doubt not that when he does go he will not fail to ferret out and give a good account of the vagabonds.—*Poona Observer*.

THE "CELESTIAL EMERALD PALACE."—The King of Burmah's new steamer, which was sent out in pieces from Glasgow, was lately launched from the Government dockyard at Rangoon. The wife of the Master-attendant performed the ceremony of naming the vessel, the *Celestial Emerald Palace*. The King intends it for a pleasure yacht. It is 180 feet in length, eighteen in breadth, and draws eight feet of water. It is fitted with a pair of oscillating engines of 100-horse power.

DR. BLACKWELL.—Our readers may probably remember the conspicuous part played by Dr. Blackwell in the recent trial of Mr. Reade, a Madras civilian, for having pecuniary dealings with the Rajah of Vizianagum. Mr. Reade was suspended for two years, and Dr. Blackwell was ordered to be sent to some other part of the country. The order of the Secretary of State was complied with, but in such a way as to make it a mockery, for the doctor was sent to an adjoining station, where he was within a few hours' ride of the Rajah. We now learn from the *Athenaeum* that "a despatch from the Secretary of State for India has just reached Madras, intimating Sir Charles Wood's disapproval of the juggle by which Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Patrick Grant evaded the spirit of his former orders, regarding Dr. Blackwell's removal from that part of the country in which he had made himself so discreditably conspicuous, by his conduct in connection with the Vizianagum Rajah and the trial of Mr. Reade.—It will be remembered that Dr. Blackwell was only transferred to Chicacole, a short distance from his former station. The Secretary of State now peremptorily directs that he may be sent elsewhere, to some spot less adjacent to the scene of his former exploits."

INCOME-TAX MACHINERY.—The preliminary steps have been taken to introduce the Income-tax. Official and non-official commissioners have been appointed, the latter representing the European mercantile and trading communities as well as the Hindoo and Mahomedan populations. This is for the presidency town. In the Mofussil all collectors are *ex-officio* commissioners. Assessors for the presidency town have not yet been nominated. The only other point requiring notice is, that while the local Government possessed the power of exempting all property "solely employed for or dedicated to religious or charitable public purposes," it has contained itself with exempting property of this nature belonging to Hindoos and Mahomedans only. On what ground Christian property of this description is excluded from the benefit of the exemption is not mentioned in the proceedings of Government.

THE MADRAS PIER WORKS are now rapidly progressing, and the officers in charge of them expect to carry out the structure another hundred feet during the next two months, in which case ships' boats will be enabled to come to the head of the pier, where Mr. Gilbert proposes to have a ladder hung, so as to allow of the landing and embarkation of passengers beyond the surf. This facility will prove a great advantage both to shore folks and ship captains, and we therefore congratulate them on their satisfactory prospect. A saving of expense, as well as of risk and annoyance, will likewise follow when the arrangement takes effect. Parties passing to and from the mail steamer will have but a very short distance to go, as she has taken up a berth adjacent to the pier, since the buoy was laid down. The only persons who have no cause to rejoice at the rapid progress of operations are the boatmen of this port, whose profits will be, we should think, seriously cur-

tailed when the pier comes fully into play. They have, however, reaped a rich harvest during many years, and not altogether by honest means, as they are noted for robbery and extortion. It is their turn to suffer now; but we do not apprehend that their loss will be great until the bulk of cargo passes either way along the pier, and this it probably will do only after the completion of the structure. The *ad interim* accommodation above spoken of, applies, we fancy, to passengers, ships' officers, and light baggage alone. The materials for the second section of the pier, which is now being fast proceeded with, were brought out in the good ship *Excelsior*, and the piles for the third section are daily expected to arrive on board the *Peremet*. Should they come to hand safely, the works will then be rapidly pushed on towards completion.—*Athenaeum*.

MALABAR COAST, August 14.—The weather continues agreeable, with occasional sunshine and rain; the station is healthy. Cholera is prevailing on the road between Bangalore and Hoonsoor. A detail of Artillery drivers, now on their route from Madras to Cannanore, have had a few cases among them; a medical subordinate with medicines has in consequence been sent from Cannanore to meet them at Hoonsoor. Brigadier J. Fitz Gerald, being promoted to major-general, relinquishes the command of Malabar and Canara; the general has been a highly popular commander, and we regret we are so soon to lose him. He will be succeeded in the command of the provinces by Colonel A. M. McCally, of H.M.'s 18th regiment Madras Native Infantry. This, however, is only a temporary arrangement. The Bombay steamer will commence plying on the coast from the 22nd, and is expected at Cannanore on the 26th.—*Hurkaru*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30. Day Dream, Cochrane, Covelong.—Sept. 1. Jenne Adele, Derron, Swansea; str. Retribution, Edgell, c.m., Trincomallie.—2. Moulou, Nicholson, Gopaulpore; Mary Harrison, Nightingale, Mauritius; Gallant Nell, Ewes, Masulipatam.—6. Str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez; Queen of Ava, Williamson, London.—7. Sarah Anne, Landsay, Port Phillips.—8. General Havlock, Pounder, Negapatam; Mercer, Crowl, Hartlepool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Perry Mary Harrison.—Dr. W. Lyndale.
Per Gallant Nell.—Mrs. Goodhall, W. Knox, Esq., and three children.
Per str. Colombo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Richard and two children, Mr. R. J. Newbolt, J. Dugard, Dr. J. Fitzpatrick, W. Brewley, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. E. Pater, Mr. Cammille. From SINGAPORE.—Staff sergeant Smith. From GALLIE.—Capt. Colton.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Thompson and three children, Mrs. Brooks and child, Mr. King, Maj. Chambers, Capt. Horan, Mr. Robinson.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28. Str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Rangoon via Northern Ports.—28. Lietan Iskander, Kloppenburg, Padang and Poto Noro.—31. Aluwick Castle, Taylor, Calcutta; Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius; McNeill, Buck, Mauritius; Vanguard, Hugon, Calcutta.—Sept. 4. Day Dream, Cochrane, Calcutta; str. Retribution, Edgell, Trincomallie; Moulou, Nicholson, London.—6. Str. Colombo, Dunn, Calcutta; Alice, Little, Liverpool.—8. Storm Cloud, Campbell, Calcutta; Meggie, Naughton, Coonada and Gopaulpore.—9. La Prime, Gowjon, Bordeaux; Merrington, Clarke, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dalhousie.—Mrs. Capleton, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Batten, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Luttrell, Mrs. Leeper, Mrs. Blagrove, Mrs. Cook, Miss Crofton, Miss Louisa Myrtle, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Blagrove, Surg. Pritchard, Rev. Mr. Pratt, Rev. Mr. Leeper, Capt. Batten, Mr. S. Clarke, Maj. Power, Capt. McDonald, Capt. Cock, Major Webb, Mr. C. Ainslie, Mr. Hutchins, Ens. Middlecott, Mr. Cockerill, Ens. Black-fund, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Burgess, Capt. Hill.
Per Aluwick Castle.—Mrs. A. Thomas and three children.
Per str. Colombo.—E. B. Toussaint, Esq., H. F. Blanford, Esq., F. Warner, Esq., Lady Jackson and two children.
Per Alice to Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Copp and family.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Columbian, to SOUTHAMPTON.—W. A. Davison, Esq., Mrs. A. K. C. Kennedy and two children, Capt. F. W. A. Robson, To MARSEILLES.—Messrs. L. Paulmer, P. Vallony, Esq., A. Vallony, Esq. To ALEXANDRIA.—J. Beaumont, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 14, 1860.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 04
Credit, to 6 months'	2 04 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 04
" " " 3 do.	1 11 1/2
" " " 1 do.	1 11 1/2
" " " Sight	1 11 1/2
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	1/2 per cent. pm.
Do. on Bombay	1/2 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859	3 to 3 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	1 1/2 to 2 dis.
4 per cent.	1852-53	"
"	1855-56	15 1/2 to 16 1/2 dis.
"	1842-43	"
"	1854-55	"
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts
Tanjore Bonds		1/2 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		12 1/2 prem.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs. 10 9

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes	98 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do.	90 per ct.
Do. 4 do. do.	93 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	80 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do.	— per ct.
On Tanjore do. do.	98 per ct.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s.

BOMBAY.

BANKS AND BUBBLES.—The first preliminary meeting of the promoters of the Central Bank of Western India was held in the China Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay-green, on the 6th September, when the Provisional Committee was selected and the prospectus adopted. Upwards of fifteen thousand shares were subscribed for on the spot, the majority of applicants being leading local capitalists. There is abundance of room for this new bank; and as its branches extend into the interior, new facilities for trade will arise, and capital lending a helping hand to enterprise and industry, the most latent resources of the country will be easily developed, as well as new fields of wealth and new channels for labour. Of the success of the undertaking there can be no doubt, the names of the provisional committee being a sufficient guarantee against failure. An erroneous impression prevailed at first that the bank was established exclusively for natives; but we are glad to say that this idea has been most effectually dissipated. Several of our leading European mercantile firms have already subscribed liberally for shares.—*Bombay Telegraph*.—The fever of joint-stockeries is still running high in the island. The prospectus of a new bank, to be entitled the BOMBAY ROYAL BANK, with a capital of fifty lakhs, in 20,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, was put upon the share-market on the 4th Sept., between three and four o'clock, and before five 7,000 shares, we are told, were taken up. It is also given out that Mr. G. P. Robinson, formerly of the Mercantile Bank, has telegraphed his willingness to take the management of the bank. We are sorry to explode this affair; but our duty is plain. It seems that Mr. Cawasjee Nanabhooy, a gentleman who possesses a famous reputation for joint-stockeries in Bombay, thought he saw the way pretty clearly to make a lakh of rupees out of a prospectus. So, without a single name of respectability to the scheme, after three or four hours' incubation, the prospectus was out, and men invited to subscribe to the share-list, the privilege of registry upon which was charged for at the very moderate sum of five rupees per share. Are the natives of Bombay mad, that they play into the hands of jobbery so impudent and undisguised? We warn the public against the bubble, as it is our duty to do, and if they choose to make Mr. Cawasjee Nanabhooy a present of a lakh of rupees after that—why let them. The name of Mr. G. P. Robinson is manifestly made use of as a mere draw. We shall be happy to register shares for as good a bank at one rupee a share, and think ourselves well paid for "the job."—*Bombay Times*.

A TRAGEDY IN TWO ACTS.—At the latter end of last week a horseman of the Hyderabad (in Scinde) police was sent to inquire into some cases of cattle stealing. He was accompanied by an informer, and the owner of some animal or animals. Some of the cattle having been recognised the possessors were called upon to state how they got them. Two men came forward and stated they had purchased them, and if the sowar would go with them they would point out the thieves. The sowar consented, and the five men set out, and arrived late in the day at a small village, where they put up for the night, intending to pursue their route in the morning. A syud of the village supplied them with water, mats, &c., and gave them a place to sleep in near his house. In the dead of night the two "merchants," as they had styled themselves, but who were the thieves, rose, and having quietly possessed themselves of the sowar's sword, murdered him and his two companions, without creating the least alarm. They then mounted the sowar's horse and set off, but not before the dogs of the village had roused the syud and others from sleep, who, calling to the horsemen and receiving no reply went to the spot, and found the three dead bodies. Without loss of time information was sent to the nearest tan-nah, and before daylight a police jemadar with some horsemen and puggies arrived, who, when it was light proceeded to track the murderers. ACT II. The tracks were plain, and followed with ease for twelve coss, when the jemadar arrived at a village which was in fact that of the murderers. They had given out on the road that they would not be taken alive, or give up their arms. On the jemadar's approach they came out of the village, and sat down with their guns ready. In vain did the jemadar, the syuds of the village, and the head men of their tribe call on them to submit, and the jemadar seeing further parley useless, called on the villagers to witness what he had done to induce them to give up their arms. He then drew his sword and advanced with some of his party, when the miscreants fired; the shots fortunately did not take effect. They in turn drew their swords, and a fight took place; the jemadar lost the fore finger of his right hand, and received another wound, but he killed his man—the other was disposed of by the policemen. We understand that though the police had firearms they did not use them, being anxious to capture the murderers. No doubt the jemadar's conduct will be duly appreciated and rewarded. It was the intention of the murderers to have killed their wives and children before attacking the police, but the latter came up too soon to allow them the opportunity.—*Sindian*.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS.—We (*Bombay Guardian*) believe there is a very good prospect of the return to Western India during the coming cold season of the following missionaries, now at home:—The Rev. Mr. Sherriff, of the Established Church of Scotland; Rev. Messrs. McKee and Wallace, of the Irish Guzerat Mission; Rev. Mr. Hislop, of the Free Church Mission. Two if not three missionaries are expected here, on their way to Rajpootana Mission of the U. P. Church. The Rev. Mr. Weatherhead is expected shortly to labour in connection with the Church Missionary Society's Mission in Western India. The Rev. Mr. Green is on his way round the Cape; he is to be Mr. Cousen's successor in the pastorate of Trinity Chapel.

THE BOMBAY MORTUARY RETURN for 1859-60 shows a total number of 14,209 deaths, being below the ten years' average, which is 14,730. In every 100 there died 65 Hindoos, 22 Mohammedans, 5 Parsees, 2 Europeans, and 3 native Christians. The deaths from small-pox and cholera for two years were as follows:—

		1859-60.		1858-59.
Cholera	...	1,955	...	115
Small-pox	...	378	...	1,712
		<u>2,333</u>		<u>1,827</u>

A DELUGE WANTED.—The sum of Rs. 703 was paid as rewards for the destruction of 1,212 jackals, 9 hyenas, 61 wolves and 909 snakes in the Kurrachee collectorate in the one month of July last.

TAX ON OPIUM.—David Sassoon, the rich Jew merchant, and other opium firms of Bombay, have petitioned Sir George Clerk against the recent increase of Excise duty on Malwa opium. Originally Rs. 400 a chest, it was raised to Rs. 500 in March, 1859, and to-day the duty will be Rs. 600. They fear that it will be further raised to Rs. 700, if not higher. They state that the price of the Indian drug in the China market is now, accordingly, much higher than that of any other description, whether Turkish or home-grown. They fear the price has exceeded the point which will stimulate the Chinese to the cultivation of the poppy for themselves. The native states in which the drug is produced are raising the assessment on the poppy fields simultaneously with the increase of duty. The growth is accordingly declining, although there has been a falling off also in Bengal. The petitioners complain of very serious losses, owing to the frequent charge of Excise rates, and the uncertainty as to what they will ultimately be. The complaint is no doubt over-stated, but the fact as to Bengal is certain that, in 1855, there were brought to sale 53,003 chests, and in 1859-60 only 91,361. In that same period the area of cultivation was reduced from 6,16,251 to 4,67,641 beegahs. Mr. Wilson's anticipations are thus realised, and the necessity for a sound and permanent system of taxation is more evident than ever. Yet it was of the opium revenue that Sir Charles Trevelyan said there was no need for apprehending a failure, the remark as to its precariousness having been reiterated ever since he entered public life.

THE GUJERAT TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY printed during 1859, 854,800 pages, and issued from the depository to the various stations 17,851 books and tracts. The Society publishes the "Gnyandipak," or lamp of knowledge, a monthly periodical, which has been found successful.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 11, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 83½	100	Sa
4 " Loan	1832-33	Rs. 83½	100
4 " "	1835-36	Rs. 83½	100
4 " "	1842-43	Rs. 83½	100
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854 55	Rs. 84	100
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 97½	100	do.
5 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 3 per cent. prem.		

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	39½	
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....	83	per cent. ex d.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	15½	per cent. pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	35	prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)		
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	58, 60	per ct. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	13½	per ct. pm.x d.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 22,000	dis.
Columbia Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.	"	6,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600	" 5,400
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600	do.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500	do. " 1,325
Colaba L. Com.	10,000	do. " 11,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500	do. " 335 with div.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per sh. Rs. 2,200
East India Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	150	..... Nominal.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.	100	..... Rs. 30 pm.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	125	..... Rs. 23 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co. (New Shares).....	100	..... Rs. 200 pm.
Royal Spinning & Weav. Co.	100	..... Rs. 35 pm.
Throstle Mill Co.	2,000	..... Rs. 500 pm.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 418-3) paid in Bombay, or £2½ prem. in England—Rs. 14 per share discount.		
Dq. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 5 do.		

EXCHANGES.

On London—at		
6 months' sight,	per rupee.	2s. 0 15-16d. for Doc. Bills.
" "	" " "	2s. 0 ¼d. for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight,	per 100	99½
" "	" 30	100½
" "	" at sight	101
On Madras, at 30 days'		99 pm.
" "	" at sight	99½
On China, at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 230 per 100 doles	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 6-6
Bank of England Notes.....	nom.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 230
Republic Dollars.....	" 213
German Crowns	213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 4
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 17-14

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s. per ton.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, *August 25.*—The English mail of July 26th arrived here on the 17th, and that of the 10th July unexpectedly on the 19th instant. Last mail we advised our readers of the departure of the Allied forces from their respective rendezvous; and by this opportunity we have to announce their arrival off the Peiho. The British and French forces arrived simultaneously on the evening of the 27th July, and during the 28th. On the 30th, a general order was issued concerning the debarkation of the troops, which was to have taken place on the 31st. Owing to the state of the weather, however, the forces did not land until the 1st August. The 2nd brigade of the 1st division, together with a portion of the French, were the 1st to land, the latter—the tide ebbing—springing out of their boats into the water, and wading through the mud to the shore. Our men were kept back half an hour longer, until the tide receded a little more, when the 2nd Queen's got out of their boats and formed in the water, and reached the dry mud at the same time as the French. The place chosen for debarkation was within range of the Peitang Southern fort, and the place they picked out for bivouacing on formed the road between Peitang and the Peiho. It was intended that the gunboats should shell the forts at daylight, but a Chinaman informed one of the interpreters, Mr. Gibson, that the forts were empty. Mr. Parkes, Mr. Gibson, Captain Williams, of the Royals, and three men proceeded at once, with the Chinaman as their guide, to the fort, and found only three men inside. They had previously found out from their guide that there were mines in several places. The Northern fort was also found to be abandoned, with only a few wooden guns. Our troops were shortly afterwards safely quartered in Peitang, which is said to be a very filthy city, with a population of 20,000 inhabitants.

As yet no hostilities have taken place. On the morning of the 3rd a reconnaissance took place, when a body of Tartar cavalry were met with, and a slight skirmish took place. Sir Hope Grant then ordered the force to fall back, in hopes of inducing the enemy to follow up their apparent victory, but they preferred to scamper off when they saw our troops retreating. About fourteen men were wounded, one of whom, a Frenchman, has since died. Another reconnoitring party, composed of cavalry, went out on the morning of the 9th, and proceeded as far as the Tartar picket, which retired. A general order had been issued for the advance of the force on the 10th, but it was postponed. An advance, however, took place on the 12th, when the Tartar camp was attacked and broken up. Our troops then proceeded on through some villages to the Taku forts, which were well defended. The assault was expected to come off on the 15th. We are happy to add that the troops were quite healthy and in high spirits when the news left.

From Shanghai our intelligence is of a most disastrous nature. Owing to the proceedings of the rebels trade was quite stopped. During the night of the 13th inst, the rebels had managed to post up proclamations in the foreign settlement. The fact of rebel proclamations having been posted in the settlement caused great excitement and alarm. The foreign residents had previously formed themselves into a Volunteer corps.

It is but justice to the rebels to state, that hitherto they have shown every inclination to be on friendly terms with foreigners, and when the latter paid visits to them at Soochow, they were treated with every courtesy, and the rebels expressed themselves anxious to encourage trade. This was no mere profession, as foreigners had gone on several occasions inland to purchase silk, when the rebels might have prevented it.

Although it was not strange for the rebels to threaten to attack the native city of Shanghai (which is protected by foreign troops), people were not prepared to believe they would actually attempt it. However, on the evening of the day the mail steamer left (18th), they tried to carry

their threat into execution. They first attacked the South Gate, but were repulsed by artillery, and they afterwards tried it from another point, where they were also repulsed by the French. The suburbs were then set fire to, to drive the rebels out, we believe, as it was supposed they were harbouring there. It is difficult to say whether the rebels could have committed greater devastation had they taken the place; and it is also difficult to say how far Messrs. Bruce and Bourbonlon are to blame for placing foreign troops to protect the native city, and thereby bring us into collision with the rebels.

We regret to say that affairs at Chusan are not satisfactory. It is said that the conduct of the French there is very overbearing, and very unpopular. The gunboat *Kestrel* lately made a cruise with some French and English troops on board after pirates. They saw some junks which they were told were pirates, when they attacked and destroyed them. Several of the men on board the *Kestrel*, including the commander, were severely wounded, and the chief engineer was mortally wounded by the blowing up of one of the junks which had been boarded. He died soon afterwards at Ningpo. It was afterwards found out that these junks were trading vessels, and had been merely attacked on the statement of one man, without any regard to the truth of the statement.

From the coast ports we have nothing of importance to chronicle. At Fuhchan the authorities had resolved to build the Model Tower, which had been burnt. At Amoy there was nothing stirring. At Swatow the excitement against foreigners had subsided, but it was thought only to break out again when Mr. Cain, H. B. M.'s Consul, paid his promised visit to the Taoutai.

From Canton we have no intelligence of importance. The Lok cheong pass still remains in the hands of rebels, which prevents produce coming on, and consequently feters trade very much.

In the colony we have not much to notice. The governor in executive council has been sitting for some days, to inquire into the alleged civil service abuses, in accordance with instructions from the Duke of Newcastle. A severe thunderstorm visited the colony on the morning of the 18th, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain, which tore up the roads dreadfully. A Chinese house fell in, killing five individuals.—*Overland China Mail*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

PEHTANG, August 7.—The British fleet of transports and men-of-war left Tah-lien Bay on the morning of the 26th July, and most of the vessels arrived the next evening at the anchorage off the Peiho, about twenty miles from the land. The French fleet arrived at the same time, and it only remained for the gun-boats towing the provision junks to come up. These arrived a day later, and the fleet moved ten miles further in.

A general order was sent round the fleet on the 30th concerning the landing of the force, which was to commence on the 31st. It was, however, postponed, probably because of the rain which fell on that day, until the 1st, when the greater part of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division, namely, the 2nd Queen's, 60th Rifles and 15th Punjabs, and some artillery and Coolie corps, and about an equal number of French, disembarked on a spit of land below, but within range of, the Pehtang Southern fort. The troops, expecting every instant to be fired upon, waded through the mud in search of a suitable place to bivouac for the night. The only firm standing ground was discovered to be the road leading from Pehtang towards the Peiho, and this was chosen for the purpose. A small party of Tartar cavalry, on which the rifles fired, killing one horse, was seen hovering about the beach, but no opposition was offered to the landing.

It was arranged that the gun-boats should enter the river in the night and commence firing upon the forts at daylight, and that after the forts

had been well peppered the troops should escale the southern one. But about nine o'clock of the evening of landing, Mr. Gibson, interpreter to the first division, while in search of water for the men, was informed by a Chinaman of the place that the forts were empty. In consequence of this information, which he reported to General Michell, Mr. Parkes, Capt. Williams, and a guard of three men, returned with him, and having found another Chinaman who made the same statement, they made him guide them up to the gate of the fort. They found the fort tenanted by three men, who after some parley opened the gate. The guide informed the party that mines had been dug, and they found that this was the case at each bastion. Those mines, which contained 13-inch shells in boxes covered with tin, were placed so that troops entering the gate on the west side of the forts, in ascending the bastions would have to pass over strings, the movement of which would, by means of a flint-lock, cause the shells to explode. The Northern fort was also found abandoned. Only two or three wooden guns were found in it.

On the morning of the 3rd a reconnoitring party of about 2,500 English and French had some skirmishing with a strong body of Tartar cavalry, about four miles from Pehtang, in the direction of the Taku forts. A reinforcement, consisting of some of the Royals and a few guns, was sent out about eight o'clock, but before they got up to the front, the Commander-in-chief came up, and ordered the whole party to return. About fourteen men, English and French, were wounded, of whom one or two of the French have died since. It is said that the general withdrew the force in order to embolden the Tartars, and draw them into a decisive battle.

Pehtang is a town of about 20,000 inhabitants. The larger part of it is on the south side of the river, which is protected by two forts, one on the north side consisting of one bastion, and one on the south side of two bastions, constructed entirely of mud, on a framework of wood. The whole country, so far as the eye can see, is a vast mud plain, covered with hillocks about fifteen feet high, some of which are graves and some salt-hills. There is not a drop of fresh water excepting that stored in the houses within at least ten miles. Pehtang appears to have been a well-to-do place, and contains some good houses; but, with the exception of a few of these, which are of brick, nothing else but mud meets the eye—mud houses, mud streets, mud forts, mud everywhere.

The French have made no effort to prevent looting, and had the place offered a desperate resistance the plunder and destruction of the property of the unfortunate inhabitants would not have been greater than they have been. There is not a house in the place which has not been rifled, and according to the statement of the natives women have been violated. We know for certain that six dead bodies of females have been found. The English troops have been kept down by the Provost-Marshal, and they have not looted a tenth part as much as the French, who, after finishing their own part of the town, were not prevented from plundering ours. The town has been completely deserted by the inhabitants, excepting the few who come and go with the little property they can save.

The first division will move upon the Taku forts doubtless before the end of the week. A great deal depends upon the weather, as the few showers we had two days ago rendered the roads almost impassable. The weather is again bright and hot, and the stench from the damp straw, which we laid down on the streets thinking to improve them, and from dead carcasses, is frightful beyond description; but the mud roads are hardening.

P.S.—August 9th.—A reconnoitring party of cavalry went out this morning as far as the Tartar picket, which retired. A general memorial issued yesterday ordered the advance of the troops on the morning of the 10th, but the day has been postponed, because (some say) the French are not ready.

The French war-steamer *Weser* has arrived since the receipt of the above, and brings four days' (to the 13th) later news. The troops had advanced and captured a Chinese camp, and proceeded on through some villages till they reached the Taku forts. The forts were well fortified, and the attack was to take place on the 15th.—*Overland China Mail*.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Sept. 15.—During the past fortnight, wet and sunny days have alternated, and, on the whole, a good deal of rain has fallen at Colombo. Over some portions of the interior too, there have been showers, but not enough, we fear, to affect the coffee crop favourably to any great extent. Only one vessel, the *Talavera*, for London, has sailed during the fortnight. The addition thus made to our exports of coffee, is 3,929 cwt., in the proportion of 2,525 plantation, and 1,204 native.

The result of the past fortnight would seem to shew that our estimate of 637,000 cwt. is not likely to be realised. A very considerable number of vessels, however, are in such a state of readiness, that we are safe in predicting their departure before the close of the commercial year, on the 30th instant. Indeed, the *Iona* and the *Queen of Freedom* are on the point of sailing.

The *Avon*, which will sail early in October, is likely to take a considerable number of passengers, including Mr. Johnston, of the Ordnance Department, and his family; Mr. P. Adams and his family; the Rev. J. Rippon, Wesleyan Missionary, Galle, and his family.

We have no better news to give of native coffee, or the produce of low-lying plantations, but most accounts agree that this will be a lucky season for the very elevated plantations. An estate in the fine district of Maturatta has been sold at a high figure.

The railway question has continued to engage attention during the fortnight, Mr. Waller, backed by the *Times* and *Examiner*, persisting in the assurance that we can have a railway for the council limit of one and a-half million.

We remain of the same opinion still, that the wise course for the Colony is to hold its hand for the present—to be "off with the old love" (the love of a Company) "before we are on with the new;" and we are very much mistaken if such be not the opinion at which the Planters' Association will arrive when they meet three days hence, to consider this question and the Immigration Scheme, and to elect a Member of Council. Unless, indeed the decision arrived at be to defer the whole of the questions at issue until Sir Charles MacCarthy has assumed the government and announced his policy. His Excellency is expected in the Island by the steamer which brings the mail of 18th September, and which will be due at Galle about 3rd October.

Mr. Molesworth, the acting agent of the railway company, has quietly rebuked the sanguine outpourings of Mr. Waller; but the latter is evidently one of those who believe that they are the men, and that wisdom will die with them. Time will show. We have no hesitation in committing our own reputation to the assertion that a good and a safe railway, connecting Colombo with Kandy, cannot be formed for a sum much under two millions sterling. When we can afford that, let us "go-ahead."

The health of the country is, on the whole, good; although we hear that fever and bowel complaints are prevalent at Kandy.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

THE STRAITS.

THE MANGOSTINE.—The mangostine rind (we understand from a Straits contemporary), and the husk of the Durian fruit, are being collected by the merchants of the place. The locality abounds with both. The articles are found to be useful.

The mangostine rind is a powerful astringent, and found to be an effective cure for diarrhoea and dysentery. It is particularly used by the natives. When required for medical purposes the rind must be dried and pulverised, no part of its quality being lost by the process. Otherwise, it has been used for dying and tanning, and from its cheapness and highly astringent qualities is extensively employed. The husk of the Durian fruit is converted into a kind of potash. The Chinese use it as a head wash. The article is used in several other little processes in the Chinese kitchen. The merchants in Singapore are going to try their hand at these two articles. A local contemporary of that place suggests that the husk of the nutmeg, which is plentiful in that quarter, be used to some purpose. The rind of the mangostine, we understand, already commands a ready sale in China and Western India. They are plentiful in Singapore, and the only labour is in collecting the rinds and drying them before they can be considered saleable. It is expected that these two will soon become staple articles of export.—*Calcutta Phoenix*.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—The *Java Bode*, of September 11, gives some particulars of occurrences alleged to have recently taken place in the residency of Cheribon, which seem to resemble, on a small scale, those which gave rise to the Bengal indigo disturbances. Both appear to have been prompted by the rash advice of a hot-headed civil servant of Government to an ignorant and discontented peasantry. According to the *Bode*, 100 bouns of land, planted with sugar cane have been destroyed by men and buffaloes. It is said that the former resident of Cheribon, by virtue of authority from Government, hired extensive tracts of waste land to private persons, who cultivated them by free labour. These manufacturers, to the number of six in all, made contracts with the population for the planting of sugar cane, but forgot or neglected to have the contracts registered, and the resident does not appear to have insisted on the observance of this formality. The registration is a mere formality, having this effect only, that when the population refuse to perform their part of the contract, the manufacturer who has registered his can invoke the assistance of the Government, while the holder of an unregistered one remains without such help. The former resident was honourably removed from his post—for what cause is unknown—and it is said that now the population have been forbidden—1st, to plant any more sugar cane for private enterprises; 2nd, or to pay back the advances they have received, and 3rd, have been ordered to lay waste the fields already planted.—*Singapore Free Press*.

SHIPWRECKS.—The Dutch barque *Juno*, Captain Chevalier, from Japan, with a cargo of coals, camphor, and silk, and consigned to the agent of the Dutch Trading Society at Macassar, was wrecked on the 3rd August near that place. The Dutch schooner *Adriana Jacoba*, Captain Ditmars, was totally lost within about fifteen miles from Macassar. The crew were saved. This vessel was from Macassar, bound to China.

JAVA.—The most important item of news from Java by this mail is the mutiny of the Swiss troops at Samarang, and the discovery that a similar spirit of revolt existed amongst the European soldiers in other parts of Java. As far as had been ascertained, the disaffection is confined to the Swiss soldiers, who have been sent out to Java in large numbers for some time past. These consist for the most part of men who were formerly in the Neapolitan service, and their chief ground of complaint is said to be the insufficiency and badness of the rations supplied to them. On the night of the 17th of August the inhabitants of Samarang were thrown into a state of great alarm by the intelligence that the European troops stationed in the Wurtemberg barrack there had mutinied. From nine o'clock in the evening until three o'clock next morning the conspirators made constant attempts to break through the cordon which had been promptly formed round the barrack by the native troops

and the militia (*schutterij*). Their efforts were, however, unsuccessful, and, after a sharp contest, they were overpowered, nine of their number being killed, fourteen wounded, and forty-two taken into custody. The intelligence was immediately communicated to Batavia by telegraph, and the council of Netherlands, India, without loss of time, passed an ordinance, authorising, in the event of rioting or revolt in any garrison in places where courts-martial could be held, the instant holding of such, with power to carry their sentences at once into execution. This was promptly acted on at Samarang, and on the 20th thirty-five of the mutineers were sentenced to be hanged, but when the mail left Batavia it was still uncertain whether these men had been executed. It was found that at Sourabaya, Ambarrawa and Jooekarta, similar risings had been intended by the Swiss soldiers there.

At Sourabaya the signal for revolt was to have been the blowing up of the powder magazine. Desertions were taking place from the different garrisons. On the 7th fourteen men deserted from Sourabaya, three of whom were arrested in the assistant-residency of Mojokerto, on the 10th, while two others were killed by the natives who were trying to capture them. The news from Banjermassing was less favourable, the rebels had collected in great numbers near Amonthay, and had thrown up a large benting (fortification). A strong column under Major Koch had proceeded against them. Large reinforcements of European troops had sailed from Batavia for Banjermassing. The Governor general still continued his tour.—*Singapore Free Press*.

CENTRAL ASIA.

July 26.—Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan received a letter from his grandson (the son of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan) from Heerat, in which he informed the Ameer of his getting a letter from his father Sooltan Ahmed, containing the following news:—Sooltan Ahmed having been favoured with a furman (a royal mandate) by the King of Persia to the effect that his Majesty has been given to understand that the sons of Dost Mahomed are thinking of taking Maimana, which at one time belonged to Heerat, and has always been assisted by the Huzara and Char Eemagh people in time of need, and being asked by his Majesty whether he, Sooltan Ahmed, would side with his family or obey the King's order, he wrote an urzee and assured his Majesty that he is a faithful servant, he has nothing to do with the Dost, and that he will do as directed by the King. This urzee has pleased the King so much that his Majesty has been kind enough to send 2,000 golden bootkees (gold mohurs) and a grand khillut for his father, Sooltan Ahmed, and the command of the army now on the way to Heerat. The Ameer having perused this letter stated in the durbar that Sooltan Ahmed is a very cunning man, he knows well how to rise in the world.—July 27.—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzal Khan has sent nine valuable Toorkee horses and seven camels with his letter, as presents for the Ameer, and 2,000 Toorkee sheep to be sold on his own account. The Ameer went to the stable to see the horses and the camels, and having examined them well ordered the Meer Akhoor to take charge of them. The sheep were ordered to be made over to Mirza Ahd Khan, with instructions to sell them at a good price and remit the amount to the Sirdar. The Mirza sent the sheep to the fort of Ufzul Khan, to be fed there until they have become fat, and then to sell them in the bazar.—July 28.—Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan, and a few other Sirdars, have this day been desired by the Ameer to get ready and to accompany the troops to Toorkistan. Ubdool Ruzak Khan Moostofee was ordered to write letters to the Kohistanee Khans now at Koondez, to leave that place with their different troops for Toorkistan, and not to delay beyond the 22nd Mohurram (August 11). A number of the citizens waited this day on the Ameer, and being asked the reason, they said

that the flour was now sold in the Mundee at a jaruk and two seers caboolee to the rupee, but as it is only sold to those who are rich and strong, the poor class people were starving. On this the Ameer directed Shere Allee Khan to send his sepoy to the Mundee, with the order that the flour is to be sold without any distinction, and that every man, rich or poor, is to have one rupee worth of flour at a time. Shere Allee Khan lost no time in placing his guard in the Mundee, and obeying the orders of the Ameer. Every one now can get the flour at a jaruk and two seers caboolee (13½ seers English weight) to the rupee without any trouble.—July 29.—This morning the Ameer, with his youngest children, went to Goolam Mahomed's garden, while Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, with Sirdars Mahomed Allee, Mahomed Ruffeek and other Khans went to the garden of Meer Syd Jan Merchant, who presented them with a good 'Mahmanee,' or feast. A sepoy of Shere Allee Khan's battalion went to a Hindoo goldsmith's shop, and asked him to give him his ring, which he had ordered him to make. The goldsmith demanded his wages; the sepoy first kicked him right and left, and then taking out his sword gave him a severe cut on his shoulder. The sepoy disappeared, and the goldsmith was carried to the Hurrum Sarai of the Ameer. As the Ameer was returning from the Aliabad garden he saw this wounded man lying at his door. After inquiring how and by whom this was done, the Ameer ordered Shere Allee Khan's battalion to be drawn out for his inspection. The sepoy was recognised, and ordered to be sent to jail.

July 30.—This day the Ameer being far from good health did not attend the durbar; all the Sirdars and the Khans on their making inquiries how the Ameer was doing, were told to go home as he could not see them. Mirza Ubdool Wasai Khan, the Hakeem, was sent for; and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan and Ubdool Wahab Khan having been consulted, the proper medicine was given to the Ameer. The Ameer remained in the Sheesha Khana till after twelve, and then went to his seraglio. It is ascertained that the Dost was suffering with a kind of pain in his stomach. After the Ameer had got a little better, Hakeem Ubdool Wasai Khan desired Ghoolam Mohamed Khan to beg of the Ameer to keep himself from too much eating, as his stomach being weak it would never agree with him.—July 31.—It was stated in the urzee of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, received this day by the Ameer from Kandahar, that Sirdars Meer Ufzul Khan, Ghoolam Mohamed-deen Khan, and Noor Mohamed Khan, son of Mohamed Suddeek Khan, the Kandaharee chiefs, who had been allowed by the Ameer to go home and see their families instead of coming to Kandahar, went direct to their forts *via* Bukwah desert. "They did not even remain long in the forts," added Mohamed Ameen, "as a man is just come in from that place, who says that the above named Sirdars, with about one hundred sowars, have taken their route to Persia *via* Kainaut, and have left their families at Kandahar." The Ameer was very glad to learn this news, and said that that was just the very thing he wanted, because if the Sirdars had gone to Kandahar, they would have surely committed some mischief which would have been the cause of quarrel between them and Mohamed Ameen.

August 1.—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's letter reached the Ameer from Toorkistan, intimating to him that he had received intelligence from Bokhara to the effect that the King of Bokhara had made every preparation to take Kokan, and had issued orders to all the khans under him to march to Kokan on the Eed after their usual prayers, when that day he was suddenly taken ill with fever, which continued for some two or three days, and after that he got a pain in his ear, under which sickness he was still suffering. The king had consequently postponed his intentions, and told the khans to wait till further orders; on this the Ameer remarked that "God is the great protector of all his creatures, the King of Bokhara was going to put the Kokanees to the

sword, when he is himself punished for his folly."—August 2.—Mirza Ahd Khan this day applied to the Ameer to make over to him the murderer of his brother-in-law, his sister's husband, who (a native of Kadrak Kohistan) had put his brother-in-law to death at Tashkurghan, and thence making his escape had come to Cabool, where he had been recognised and apprehended by the Ameer. The Ameer ordered the criminal to be made over to the Kotwal and Ahd Khan, with instructions to hang him the very same day. The Kotwal obeyed the order, but, as they put the rope round his neck, the rope broke and the prisoner fell down; another rope was brought, by which he was hung and left to swing. After a little while the corpse was taken down by his relations to be buried; when they took it to the mosque to read the prayers over it, they were frightened at seeing that the man was still living. They took him to Shah Tama's tomb, where they left him and went home. A sower of the Ameer's cavalry being there, and seeing all this, made haste and informed the Ameer, who ordered the prisoner to be hung again, and to be left there until he was dead. Many people begged of the Ameer to forgive him, but to no purpose. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan granted a grand khillut, value 8,000 rupees, with a fine horse and sword, &c., to Auleejah Shahmurd Khan, appointing him the ruler of Jellalabad, and conferring upon him the title of Auleejah.—August 3.—Ameer Dost Mohamed Khan being a little unwell, sent for Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, and desired him to pay three months' pay to the four hundred sepoy of Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan's battalion, and to the two hundred of that of Mohamed Hoosain Khan. Accordingly, Shere Ali Khan inspected the six hundred sepoy, and himself distributed the pay. When he had done so he advised Mohamed Uslum Khan to go and stop at Killa Kazee, as the Ameer was anxious to see him and some other Sirdars ready to march to Toorkistan.—August 4.—Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear, Ubdoolwahab Khan, and Taj Mohamed Khan Babooree, attended the durbar. Taj Mohamed Khan stated before the Ameer that it was about two years since his son was with Sirdar Ufzul Khan in Toorkistan, and as he was now unwell he would feel much obliged if the Ameer would grant him two months' leave to come to Cabool, that he might be able to show him to some hakeem here. On this the Ameer replied that he could not give him leave at this time when he was sending the others to Toorkistan. Besides this, if he complied with one request others would come upon him for the same, which was out of his power to grant. Ghoolam Mohamed and Ubdoolwahab Khan spoke for him, but in vain. Since Shere Allee's sepoy have been collecting provisions and having them sold in the Mundee, the flour has become a little cheaper, and is now sold a jaruk and half a seer to the rupee.—August 5.—A confidential person of the Kakree tribe, who had just arrived from Heerat, went to the Ameer to pay his respects, and on being asked about Sooltan Jan, stated that Sirdar Sooltan Jan had really been made a great man of by the King of Persia. He had got twenty-four thousand sowars and twenty-four guns under him, and had been ordered by the King to march on Afghanistan. He had not reached Heerat as yet, but was expected shortly. The rumours at Heerat were different; some said that Sirdar Sooltan Jan would march on Kandahar, while others said that he would first go to Maimana. The Ameer sent for Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and told him all about Sooltan Jan. "There is no doubt," said the Ameer, "that Sooltan Jan will threaten one of the two places; but as some of the ex-chiefs of Kandahar are with him, and others are already gone to join his camp, it is very likely that they will bring him to Kandahar. It is, therefore, advisable that the fort of Kandahar should be made defensible, and some more troops be pushed on as reinforcements." Furrak is also being strengthened.—August 6.—The Ameer held durbar as usual. Sirdar Shere Allee was ordered to inspect his battalion and to pay them their four months' pay. Accordingly, Shere Allee Khan paid his regiment and ordered them to Killa Kazee or Daipooree. It is not known yet

whether the battalion is to go to Kandahar or Toorkistan. The Paishkhidmut of Shere Allee Khan said that the regiment was destined for Kandahar.—August 7.—This day the Ameer being a little unwell remained in the Hurrum Sarai. Sirdar Mohamed Koollee Khan, the son of Sirdar Rahimidil Khan, Kandharee, with three or four other Khans, went to pay his respects to the Ameer, and having been asked the reason of his coming there, begged of the Ameer to grant him a few months' leave to go to Kandahar. On this the Ameer turned towards Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear, and said that he was very sorry to see Mohamed Koollee Khan always drunk; he had advised him several times to give up this habit, but without any use; he would see he would repent for it. Ghoolam Mohamed replied that if he would swear on his faith before the Ameer he might give up drinking. The Ameer told Mohamed Koollee Khan that if he would swear before him just now, to give up all these bad habits, and faithfully promise to be a good man for the future, he would increase his pay and give his daughter, the sister of Sirdar Uslum Khan, to him in marriage. Mohamed Koollee being thus coaxed, solemnly swore before the Ameer that from that day he would never drink any kind of liquor, &c. The Ameer was very much pleased by his so doing, conferred on him a valuable khillut, and promised to marry him to his daughter on his return from Kandahar. The Ameer was also pleased to give him an order for ten thousand rupees on Nazir Mohamed Naeem Khan of Kandahar, and to order him to go to Kandahar and bring his mother and other relations as soon as possible, as in the next cold weather he would have the marriage celebrated. In the evening Mohamed Koollee Khan having made the necessary arrangements left Cabool for Kandahar.—August 8.—Mohamed Shah Khan Ghilzaee (father-in-law of Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan) having been taken ill, had come to Cabool to ask medical aid from the Hakeem at the place. Two days ago a Hindoo Fakcer went to Mohamed Shah and advised him to take his medicine, assuring him that he would see him cured in two days. He was nicely taken in, because no sooner had he taken the Fakcer's medicine than he began to feel worse. The Fakcer disappeared, and Mohamed Shah became so bad that all the Hakeems gave up hopes of his recovery. This morning he was taken from his daughter's house to Saokee, to his fort, where about twelve o'clock he breathed his last. The Ameer was looking at the horses in the stable when he heard this news. He said he was not at all sorry to hear of such a man's death, who was always committing mischief in the State. Had he lived two years more God knows what would have been the result. Ghoolam Mohamed said it was all right what the Ameer said, "really he was a bad man, it is well that we have got rid of him." The Ameer ordered the mother of Mohamed Shah to go to Saokee, and to perform the usual ceremonies.—August 9.—Since last night the Ameer has not been feeling well. This morning he was attacked by ague and fever, which continued till eight o'clock. When he was a little better, the Nazir of the late Mohamed Shah Khan came, and, having paid due respects, stated before the Ameer that Mohamed Shah when dying had requested him to ask the Ameer's permission to bury him near the tomb of Mahtur Alum, at Lughman. The Ameer ordered him to do as he had been told by Mohamed Shah; he had no objection to agree to it. The following rumour is prevalent at Cabool—that the people of Huzara, Char Emagh, Murdshajehan, Surrackshb, Toorkamund, and Tukkas, are said to have taken an oath to attack Surbool and Ukhcha, lately taken by Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan. Troops have been ordered by Ufzul Khan to be assembled at Tukhta Bool, to give them battle firmly if they attempt to come forward. There is no doubt that the Ameer looks very pensive, and Sirdar Shere Allee is busy in paying the troops.—August 10.—Sirdar Shere Allee Khan sent for the son of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, late ruler of Kohistan, and desired him to go to Kandahar, to his father. Shere Allee Khan, accompanied by Ub-

doolrazak Khan Moostafee, went to the Ameer, and proposed that if advisable he would send his son, Yaqoob Khan, and Mahomed Rafeeq Khan, to collect the revenue of Kohistan. The Ameer agreed to it, and said they were to be sent without any delay. When Rafeeq Khan heard of this he said he had no objection to accompany Yaqoob Khan as his Naib, but he knows very well that it is the Moostafee who has been playing all these tricks. Rafeeq Khan, without saying anything more on the subject, left for Kohistan.—August 11.—When Sirdar Ghoolam Heider Khan died, Shere Allee Khan was appointed in his place. Since that time he has been always discharging the Khans and other people who had been employed by the late Sirdar. Some have got their discharge on the plea that they were too old for the service, and others on the ground that they were unfit for the duty. Meer Ukkur Khan, brother of Shah Ghasee Khan Kool Khan, has been this day dismissed, and Attaoola Khan, elder brother of Shere Dil Khan, employed in his room. A grand killut was given to him, and eight khas burdens (the sceptre carriers), now under Bahadoor Khan, nephew of Nazir Naeem Khan, have been ordered to remain with Attaoola Khan. All the Ghilzaee people were so much displeased with Shere Allee for this deed of injustice that they brought it to the Ameer's notice. The Ameer said he had nothing to do with Cabool affairs. Shere Allee Khan is the proper person to be spoken to on the subject.—August 12.—Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and Ubdoolrazak Moostafee attended the durbar, and having paid their respects, stated, that since the time of the late Wuzer Mohamed Ukber Khan and Ghoolam Heider Khan, no account had been submitted by Surwar Khan, Loothane, who, it is said, is using the State treasure in his own private mercantile business, and requested the Ameer, if advisable, to permit them to take measures to settle the accounts with Surwar Khan. The Ameer told them to do what they like, but let it be done in such a manner that they may not be deceived. He advised them not to be very hasty. No sooner had Shere Allee Khan left the durbar than he ordered Surwar Khan to be sent for. On Surwar Khan's presenting himself, Shere Allee Khan desired him to make over the keys of the treasury to Sufdur Allee and told Ubdoolah Khan, son of the Moostafee, to go with Surwar Khan and count the twelve lacs of rupees which are now in the treasury. The money having been weighed and counted was made over to Sufdur Allee, and Surwar Khan was directed to give a proper account for the last twelve years. Sirdar Shere Allee is bent on seeing all the people of note who were kept by the late Ghoolam Heider, dismissed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. <i>Pera</i> , Oct. 4, 1860.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Madras	£3,067	.....
Calcutta	—	£10,130
Singapore	—	5,000
Hong Kong	—	35,875
Shanghai	—	35,567
	£3,067	£56,562
Per str. <i>Ellora</i> , Oct. 11, 1860.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	£6,000	£53,400

PASSAGE MONEY TO INDIA.—In consequence of the continued rise in the freight of coals and the cost of naval stores, the directors of the P. and O. Company have given public notice of their intention to recur to the rates of passage money which prevailed previous to January, 1857. The following rates will, therefore, be charged for all passages booked by the Company's steamers sailing on and after the 1st of January, 1861:—Southampton to Aden, £70; ditto to Bombay, £100; ditto to Ceylon, £100; ditto to Mauritius, £100; ditto to Reunion, £100; ditto to Madras, £105; ditto to Calcutta, £110; ditto to Penang, £110; ditto to Singapore, £115; ditto to Hong Kong, £130; ditto to Shanghai, £150. Exclusive of the charge for transit through Egypt, viz.:—£7 for each 1st class passenger, and £3. 10s. for each 2nd class passenger.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Aug. 31.—The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, LL.B., app. an asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., reported his arr. on Aug. 25 per str. *Malta*.

Mr. Drawbridge's servs. are placed at the disp. of the foreign dept.

Mr. H. Vears to offic. temp. as postmaster of Bombay fr. June 11, the date on which he rec. ch. of the office fr. Mr. Muspratt.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Aug. 31.—Asst. surg. A. M. Garden, att. to 2nd Punjab cav., to be super. of vaccination in the Simla hills.

Asst. surg. A. Kelsey, actg. residency surg., Baroda, is confirmed in that app. fr. July 25 last.

Maj. S. R. Tickell, dep. commr. rec. ch. of Amherst treasury on Aug. 3, from Mr. W. Twemlow, coll. of customs, Moulmein.

Lieut. G. A. Warner, offic. asst. commr., 3rd class, rec. ch. of Chindwarra treasury from Mr. J. H. Master, offic. dep. commr. of that district, Aug. 31.

Mr. P. A. Walker, extra asst. commr. in Oude, has 2 mos. priv. leave, in ext. of leave granted to him June 19 last.

Lieut. R. T. Snow ass. ch. of his appt. as offic. 2nd asst. to political agent at Rewah on Aug. 21.

The servs. of Lieut. E. Temple, adjt. of Bhopal levy, are placed at the disposal of milly. dept., from date on which he may be relieved from his present duties.

Financial Dept., Aug. 30.—Appointment:—Mr. J. Gibb to be sec. to the financial committee now entrusted with the preparation of the new scheme of budget estimates and new system of audit, &c.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 30.—Posting:—Capt. C. J. Mead, offic. as exec. eng. 2nd div. Grand Trunk Road, is posted permanently to that div.

Leave of abs.:—Leave for 4 mo. on m.c. is granted to Capt. J. H. Wright, exec. eng. 3rd cl., with effect fr. Aug. 1.

Aug. 31.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. R. Power is app. an exec. eng. 3rd cl., and posted to Bengal.

Mr. F. Klerian is app. a temp. sub eng. 1st cl., and posted to Bengal.

Capt. W. C. Grant, 2nd drag. gds., is appd. an offic. asst. eng. attached to garrison of Fort William.

Mr. E. W. Clementson is appd. a probationary asst. engr. in public works dept., and posted to Moulmein div.

Capt. H. Dixon, 22nd Madras N.I., 4th class exec. engr., Mahanuddy div. (now on leave), is removed from public works dept., and his servs. are repl. at disposal of Madras gov.

Mr. J. Kelly, C.E., special asst. engr., Barce Doob Canal, is appd. an exec. engr. of 4th class.

No. 889.—Mr. H. P. Kirke, whose appt. as cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.G.O., No. 1,177, Aug. 19, 1859, is admitted to the serv. from May 31, and prom. to ens. from May 4, and will stand immediately below Ens. A. C. Toker, of list of cadets, No. 2 of 1860.

Foreign Dept., Aug. 31.—Lieut. C. James, 43rd Madras N.I., to do du. as a subaltern in Mayne's horse.

Asst. surg. E. Selons is app. to med. ch. of station of Pertabgurb.

The servs. of the Rev. G. D. Symonds, chaplain of Gondah, in Oude, are placed at disposal of govt. of Punjab and its dependencies.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard, asst. superint. Oude police, has leave for 2 mo.

Financial Dept., Aug. 31.—Mr. W. Balmain rec. ch. of the office of civ. aud., Madras, from Mr. W. J. Raynor, Aug. 14.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 1.—The servs. of Lieut. F. Robertson, Madras engrs., probat. asst. engr., who was posted to N.W.P., in notification No. 145 of July 12, are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal for employ. under the orders of the garrison engr. of Fort William, on special duty, with effect fr. Aug. 27.

Sept. 3.—The division of the Agra and Bombay Road, under ch. of Mr. G. N. Dodd, exec. engr. of 3rd class, is att. to 1st circle of the public works dept. of N.W.P.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. W. B. Holmes, engrs., probat. asst. engr., Hazara div., is app. an asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect fr. June 24.

No. 891.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 802, July 31, the following further portion of the order issued by the commr. of the prov. to the Nagpore irreg. force is conf.

Dated Jan. 24.—No. 4.—Directing Lieut. Plowden to delay his dept. for Raepore till march of 1st inf., under orders for that station.

On Lieut. Pereira's assg. the com. of the last regt., in pursuance of force order No. 1, of 9th inst., Lieut. Plowden will join that regt., and offic. as adjt. dur. its march.

On arr. of the corps at its destination Lieut. Plowden will join the 3rd regt., and relieve Lieut. Manning, whose resig. of the actg. adjtoy. of that corps is, from that date, accepted.

No. 894.—The following prom. is made:—

12th N.I.—Lieut. J. C. McNeill, to be capt., from 31st Aug., v. Capt. H. C. L. Ryves, dec.

No. 895.—The undermt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. E. Close, 32nd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—Aug. 28.—Mr. F. Jones to be asst. to superint. of survey, 3rd or Eastern div., and to exercise full powers of a collector, in dists. of Dacca, Bulloah, Sylhet, Tipperah, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensing, Bogra, Pubna, Rungpore, and Rajshaye.

This cancels the appointment of Mr. T. F. W. Smith, of 11th inst.

Leave of absence.—Aug. 30.—Rev. J. C. Herdman, sen. minister St. Andrew's Church, 3 mos. priv. leave.

NEW SUB-DIVISION.

Aug. 28.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the formation of a sub-div. in district of Moorshedabad, to be called the sub-division of city, and composed of the following Thannahs, with its head quarters for the present at Loll Bagh, viz.:—

Ranessur and Assampoor, on the right or west bank of the Bhagirattee.

Manoolabazar, Mohimapore and Shibnuggur, on the left or east bank.

And those portions of Thannahs.

Soojagunge and Janmohumdpoore, on the left or east bank which lie respectively north of the Kattengunga Jheel, and north of the Dowlatabazar road from its junction with the City road to the crossing at Balaeghat.

Aug. 30.—Rev. C. H. Hosselmeyer to be a marriage registrar in Durrung.

Aug. 31.—Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. mag., attached to the dacoity comr.'s office at Moorshedabad, is vested with full powers of a mag. in districts of Rajshalye, Nuddea, Burdwan, and Maldah.

Sept. 1.—Mr. W. S. Seaton-Karr to offi. as sec. to govt. of Bengal.

Mr. E. B. Baker to be an assessor under act XXXII. of 1860 in Howrah.

Mr. G. B. Hampton to be coll. for the town of Calcutta and suburbs, including Howrah.

Leave of absence:—Mr. J. E. Howell, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, for 10 days.

Mr. R. Smart, asst. rev. surveyor, 4th or western div., for 1 mo.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Hazareebaugh, for 1 mo.

Aug. 31.—Mr. T. Tweedie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Gurbettah, for 1 mo.

Sept. 1.—Mr. G. F. Cockburn, commr. of Cuttack, for 15 mo., on m.c., under new rules.

Sept. 3.—Mr. Special asst. engr. W. Barnfather, attached to the Ganges and Darjeeling road, for 2 mo., comg. from July 2, on which date he availed himself of the same, with the per. of the superint. engr., accorded in anticipation of the approval of govt.

Public Works Railway Dept., Fort William, Sept. 3.

—Capt. F. S. Stanton, dep. consulting engr. in the railway dept., has leave for 20 days, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Aug. 6.—No. 2,058a.—During abs. of Mr. Court, Mr. W. Johnston, joint mag. and dep. coll., will offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

Aug. 7.—No. 2,068a.—Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, late 41st N.I., is app. to be an asst. commissnr. in the Jubbulpore division.

No. 2,073a.—Mr. C. G. Sperling, asst. in Rohilcund div., is transf. to Agra div.

No. 2,078a.—Mr. A. P. Howell, asst. in Meerut div., is rem. to Agra div.

Aug. 8.—No. 2,191a.—Mr. Crossthwaite, asst. to mag. and coll. of Banda, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., with effect from 14th ultimo.

Aug. 11.—No. 2,122a.—Mr. C. W. Carpenter, asst. to mag. of Futtehpore, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., with effect fr. 14th ult.

Mily. Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Aug. 20.—Mr. H. C. Leeson, uncov. adjt. of Mattra police batt., rem. from his appt.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. Gibson, adjt. of Baitool batt. of mily. police, from Oct. 1 to 31.

Lieut. E. R. H. Twyford, the commdt., will perform the duties of the adjt.'s office dur. abs. of Mr. Gibson. Lieut. L. K. Hewett, adjt. of Rohilcund div. of mily. police, is, at his own request, perm. to res. his appt.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept., Aug. 18.—No. 2,093.—Leave: Major J. T. N. O'Brien, exec. engr. of Sealkote div., has 1 mo. priv. leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 13.—No. 2,119.—Transfers: Lieut. E. H. Paske, asst. commissnr., is transf. from Jullundur to Hoosharpore.

Aug. 16.—No. 2,115.—Capt. G. M. Battye, asst. commissnr., is transf. from Ferozepore to Loodiana.

Aug. 17.—No. 2,129.—Appointment:—The servs. of Asst. chapln. the Rev. J. Dawson, of the Church of Scotland, having been placed at disp. of Punjab govt., he is app. to Umballa.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Aug. 15.—Asst. surg. J. Richardson, med. dept., passed presc. colloq. exam. on 31st ult.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Brig. H.A.—Brev. col. J. Brind, fr. Aug. 10 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

1st Eur. L.C.—Capt. M. Clarke, fr. Aug. 4 to Jan. 4, 1861, to Simla, m.c.

4th Eur. Inf.—Lieut. R. H. Dyas, fr. Aug. 8 to Dec. 31, to Nymee Tal, m.c.

Aug. 16.—Capt. J. Hamilton, vet. estab., is permitted to draw his pension in India.

Lieut. W. W. Clark, late 36th, and Lieut. F. H. Hood, late 30th N.I., having failed to qualify themselves in Hindoostanee, are removed from their act. apps. in 1st Gwalior inf., agreeably to G.O. June 2, 1859.

Appointments:—1st Gwalior Inf.—Capt. W. D. Hoste, late 55th N.I., to be 2nd in com.; Lieut. R. M. Sewell, late 71st N.I., to be adjt.

Leave of abs.:—4th Tr. 2nd Brig. H.A.—Lieut. H. Girardot, fr. Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, to Murree, m.c.

COMPENSATION TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Aug. 18.—Under the authority of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to notify that officers of the medical service, whether of the British or Indian armies, are entitled to draw compensation for loss of baggage in the relative army rank assigned to them by the Royal warrants dated Oct. 1, 1858, and Jan. 13, 1860.

Appointment:—1st Irreg. Cav.—Ens. B. Gray, H.M.'s 97th regt., to do du.

Leave of abs.:—4th Co. 1st Ben. Art.—Lieut. J. A. O. Hampton, fr. Aug. 10 to Nov. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Aug. 20.—With reference to para. 2 of G.O. dated 9th inst., it is notified that the undermt. officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on the 30th ult., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieuts. G. N. Money and W. L. Noverre, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Ens. C. H. Garbett, gen. list.

Leave of absence.—1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. col. A. W. C. Plowden, from Aug. 13 to Feb. 18, to Mussoorie, m.c., under old rules.

42nd N.I.—Lieut. E. F. Litchfield, from Aug. 2 to Aug. 30, to pres., prep. to Eur.

Aug. 23.—The undermt. officers have passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 15th inst.:—

Asst. surg. D. O'Brien, med. dept.

Lieut. W. L. Samuells, late 11th N.I.

Ens. A. C. Toker, gen. list.

Ens. H. P. Streetfield, gen. list, do. du. with 6th, is app. to do du. with 5th foot, and directed to jom.

Aug. 13.—The Allahabad brigade order dated 13th Jan. last, directing Capt. T. H. Wilson, 57th, and Lieut. W. S. A. Lockhart, 44th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 5th fus., to proc. to Banda, for court-martial duty, is, with the sanction of govt., confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad brigade order, dated 3rd ult., directing Surg. H. B. Hinton, 70th N.I., to afford med. aid to detach. of Cawnpore levy arrived from Cawnpore, in add. to his other duties.

By Capt. W. R. E. Alexander, comdg. Alexander's horse, dated 16th ult., re-app. Lieut. H. Chapman to do duty with the corps from 9th idem, and directing him to offic. as adj. from same date.

By the same Officer, dated 18th ult., making over com. of the regt. on his own departure, on m.c., to Lieut. H. M. Repton, and app. Lieut. H. Chapman to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties.

Benares division order, dated 21st ult., app. Capt. E. K. O. Gilbert, major of brigade, to offic. as dep. judge adv. at a general court-martial to be assembled at Dinapore, the servs. of the judge adv. gen. of the div. being required to conduct other trials at Benares.

By Brigdr. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 25th ult., directing the undermentioned young officers, on the general list, to do duty with the corps specified:—

Ensign L. F. Cottam, H.M.'s 23rd regt.

Capt. O. J. Travers, adj. of Lahore light horse.
Lieut. M. H. Heathcote, late 19th N.I.
Lieuts. P. H. M. Wynter, and C. R. Pennington
32nd N.I.

Lieut. R. J. Walker, late 61st N.I.
Ensign A. J. Wallace, 33rd N.I., passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 15th inst.
By Capt. R. J. F. Hickey, comdg. 17th irreg. cav., dated 22nd ult., app. Lieut. and Adj. W. G. Alexander to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, rem.; as a tempy. arrangement.

By Brev. col. J. Macdonald, comdg. 73rd N.I., dated 26th ult., directing Capt. F. R. N. Fortescue to continue to discharge the duties of interp. and qmr. Jounpore station order, dated 31st ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Fawcus, 47th N.I., to assume med. chg. of civil station, in add. to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. C. T. Paske, transf.

Dated 5th idem.—Asst. Surg. G. W. Jameson, lately arrived from Europe, to do duty in presy. general hospital.

Sirhind division order, dated 30th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. Mantell, on being relieved from med. charge of Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., to join and do duty with 3rd brig. H.A.

By Major C. J. Roberts, comdg. Roberts's horse, dated 22nd ult., assuming chg. of adj.'s office during abs. of Lieut. T. J. Watson.

Benares division order, dated 24th ult., directing Lieut. A. Coldney, late 50th N.I., to do general duty at Benares.

Rohilkund field force order, dated 27th ult., directing Lieut. H. Macdonald, late 19th N.I., to do general duty at Moradabad.

Presidency division order, dated 1st inst., directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with the recruit depot at Barrackpore:—

Brev. maj. F. G. Crossman, late 45th N.I.

Capt. H. T. Pollock, late 35th N.I.

Meerut division order, dated 8th inst., directing Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I., to proc. in chg. of two companies of 13th Punjab inf. to Roorkee, no qualified officer with the regt. being available for the duty.

Oude division order, dated 1st inst., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. E. Selons, 9th Punjab inf., at disp. of Chief Commissur. in Oude, for civil med. chg. at Pertabgaurh.

Asst. surg. F. G. Constant, 4th Eur. inf., to proc. and take med. chg. of 9th Punjab inf., at Fyzabad.

By Capt. J. Nisbett, comdg. Meerut levy, dated 6th inst., app. Lieut. and Acting Adj. E. S. Fox to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, from 1st idem.

Morar station order, dated 12th inst., directing Asst. surg. P. M. Crossie, 1st Gwalior inf., to assume med. chg. of 2nd comp. 5th batt. art.

Leave of absence:—

4th Comp. 1st Batt. Artillery.—Lieut. J. A. O. Hampton, from Aug. 10 to Nov. 1, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Presidency division order, dated 6th inst., directing Lieut. col. W. P. Robbins, late 15th N.I., returned from special duty in Australia, to do general duty at Barrackpore.

Aug. 24.—Col. J. A. Barstow, 58th N.I., is perm. to reside in, and draw his pay and allowances from, the Rawul Pindee circle.

Lieut. G. S. Hills, late 38th N.I., doing duty with H.M.'s 19th foot, is app. to do duty with 20th Punjab inf., and directed to join.

Aug. 24.—The following officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on the 9th inst., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Capt. O. J. Travers, H.M.'s 70th foot, adjt. of Lahore lt. horse.

Lieut. M. H. Heathcote, late 29th N.I.

Lieut. C. R. Pennington, 32nd N.I.

Lieut. B. J. Walker, late 61st N.I.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Aug. 15.—Capt. C. H. Malan, 75th foot, is placed at disp. of Brigdr. Smith, for duty with invalids to England.

Dr. A. Anderson, dep. inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals, will take chg. of the inspector gen.'s office dur. abs. of Dr. Linton.

The following orders are confirmed:

By the Officer comdg. 71st foot:

Dated Aug. 1.—App. Lieut. Lewis to act as qmr. fr. 16th July.

Dated July 26.—App. Brev. maj. Macpherson, 82nd foot, comdg. 1st Gwalior inf., to act as interp. to his corps, there being no qualified officer with the regt.

Leave of absence:

6th Drag. Gds.—Col. H. R. Jones, in ext., fr. Oct. 13 to April 13, 1861, to remain in England.

20th Foot (1st batt.)—Capt. F. L. Edridge, to England, under new rules, for 18 mo., from date of departure from his regt.

71st Foot.—Lieut. S. Boulnois, to Nynce Tal, from Aug. 4 to Dec. 31, m.c.

Aug. 13.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign C. H. Marchant, 82nd foot, is accepted, subject to approval by her Majesty.

The 1st para of G.O., Aug. 4, app. Ensign D. B. H. Johnstone to be lieut., by purch., v. Campbell, who ret., will be suspended pending the result of a Court of Inquiry.

Orders confirmed:

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:
Permitting Surg. Jones, who has lately been app. to 77th foot, to retain med. chg. of 64th regt.

By the Officer comdg. 37th foot:

Dated March 31.—App. Ensign Reilly to act as qmr. to the corps.

By the Officer comdg. 93rd foot:

Dated July 6.—App. Lieut. E. C. Haynes to act as instructor of musketry, dur. abs. of Lieut. Tabiteau, with effect fr. June 20.

Leaves of absence:

27th Foot.—Lieut. G. S. White, offic. dep. asst. qmr. gen. at Allahabad, to England, for 18 mo., from date of dep. from that station, under new rules.

51st Foot.—Col. A. C. Errington, in ext., fr. Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, to remain at Simla.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. W. H. S. Pigott, to Neilgherries, for 3 mo., from date of quitting his regt.

Aug. 4.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

92nd Foot.—Ens. D. B. H. Johnstone, to be lieut., by purch., v. Campbell, who retires.

Under instructions from Horse Gds.—Capt. W. Squier, 91st foot, will proceed to England to assume com. of depot companies of his regt., reporting himself on arrival to the adjt. gen. horse gds.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officer has been posted as follows:—

20th Foot.—Lieut. Gibbs to 1st batt.

The Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the app. of Lieut. Carlisle to act as instructor of musketry to 75th foot during abs. of Lieut. Cornwall on m.c.

In G.O. No. 3, dated Jan. 8, 1859, para. 5, it should have been stated, sanctioning his exchange into 75th foot, instead of the 1st batt. 7th foot.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:—
Granting leave to Ens. J. L. Watt, 56th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Making the following appointments on the personal staff of the hon. the Gov. of Madras:—

Brev. maj. D. W. Tupper, H.M.'s 50th regt., to be mil. sec.

Capt. C. C. FitzRoy, H.M.'s 68th regt., and Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd regt., to be A.-de-C.

By the brig. gen. comdg. Oude div.:—

Dated July 21.—Directing Asst. surg. G. Smith, 34th foot, to proceed by Dak from Allahabad to Fyzabad, and join his own corps, where his servs. are urgently required.

Leaves of absence:—

37th Foot.—Capt. J. Brown, to England, under new rules, m.c.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. T. Simpson, to Murree, from July 15 to Oct. 15, 1860, on m.c.

Aug. 8.—The foll. officer has, at Camp Tak, on June 15, passed in the vernacular, viz.:—Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, of 7th royal fus.

The foll. order is conf., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.,—appg. Lieut. Kittero, 4th foot, to act as musketry instructor to his corps, v. Capt. Lawrie.

Leaves of absence:—

4th Foot, 1st batt.—Capt. J. W. Lawrie, to England, for 6 mo., from date of leaving the regt., under new rules.

6th Foot.—Lieut. C. W. H. Wilson, to Neilgherries, for 4 mo., from August 15, on m.c.

34th Foot.—Capt. J. L. Moore, in ext., to Aug. 24, to enable him to rejoin.

88th Foot.—Lieut. M. N. Woodard, to Mussoorie, from July 20 to Oct. 15, on m.c.

89th Foot.—Capt. W. C. G. Pery, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Aug. 4, m.c.

Staff asst. surg. Spence, att. to 82nd foot, will proceed immediately from Bareilly to Lucknow, and report himself to Dep. insp. gen. Dr. Tice, for temp. du. with 23rd fus., v. Staff asst. surg. Alexander, rep. sick.

Aug. 22.—The following officers have passed their examinations in the Hindoostanee language before a committee assembled at Simla on Aug. 9, 1860.

Brev. maj. T. H. Stisted, 7th hussars; Lieuts. A. B. Morgan, 19th foot; W. Bennett, 19th foot; W. A. Steward, 28th foot; R. J. Cochrane, 34th foot; G. A. Furze, 42nd foot; H. F. Harris, 71st foot; Capt. H. A. Chichester, 81st foot; Ens. P. Richards, 94th foot; Ensign G. S. Byng, 2nd batt. rifle brig.; Lieut. J. E. Vaughan, 3rd batt. rifle brig.; Lieut. A. D. Rickman, 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:
Granting leave to Capt. D. Murray, 64th foot, acting A.D.C. to H.E., to England, for 18 mos. from date of embarkation, under new rules.

Appg. Lieut. C. H. Laprimandaye, 64th foot, to offic. as A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Cunyngame, c.s., comdg. the Scinde division of the army, from May 2.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Capt. W. D. Milman, to Calcutta, fr. Aug. 10 to Nov. 10, on m.c.

24th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ens. J. F. Caldwell, to Simla, fr. July 28 to Sept. 30, on m.c.

34th Foot.—Capt. G. W. Puget, to England, under new rules, for 18 mo.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. hon. R. H. Stewart, in ext., to Oct. 31.

51st Foot.—Lieut. col. A. H. Irby, in ext., fr. Oct. 15 to 21, to remain in Cashmere.

70th Foot.—Lieut. A. B. Wright, to Nynce Tal, fr. April 28 to Aug. 27, on m.c.

88th Foot.—Ens. P. Dwyer, to Nynce Tal and Almorah, fr. Oct. 6, on m.c.

Asst. surg. E. Hopkins, H.M.'s 71st Highland L.I., do. du. at the Kurrachee depot, will proc. immediately to join his corps at Morar, where his servs. are urgently required.

Asst. surg. Longheed, 56th foot, will proc. without delay to join his regt. at Poona.

Lieut. A. D. Burnaby, royal H.A., is app. adj. and qmr. to the royal H.A. in Bengal, v. Arbuthnot.

Leave of absence:—

13th Foot (1st Batt.)—Capt. A. Bainbrigg, in ext., for 1 mo.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the following officers, on m.c.:—

7th Hussars.—Lieut. and Adj. Mould, from June 14, 1860, to March 13, 1861.

98th Foot.—Col. H. Bates, fr. June 12 to Dec. 20.

Orders confirmed:—

By the brigadier comdg. at Agra:—

Dated Aug. 9.—Directing Asst. surg. Knipe, 88th foot, to do du. with 71st at Gwalior, and to proc. by dak at the public expense to that station, his servs. being urgently required.

By the officer comdg. 75th foot:—

Dated July 29.—App. Capt. Pym to act as interp. to the corps, v. Lieut. Thorp, 69th N.I., under arrest.

By the officer comdg. 79th foot:—

Dated May 4.—App. Lieut. Wimberley to perform duties of instr. of musketry dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. Clay.

Dated Aug. 11.—App. Capt. G. A. Harrison to act as musketry instr. till the ret. of Lieut. Clay.

Leaves of absence:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. G. Blake, to Deyrah, fr. Aug. 15 to Oct. 15.

60th Rifles, 3rd Batt.—Capt. F. Dawson, to England, for 6 mos., fr. date of embarkation, under new rules.

68th Foot.—Maj. H. H. Morant, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting Rangoon, under new rules.

91st Foot.—Lieut. H. Hamilton, to England, for 18 mos., fr. date of quitting the regt., under new rules.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. G. C. Gooch, to England, for 18 mos., fr. date of leaving the regt.

The Mooltan depot hospital having been broken up, Staff Asst. surg. Woolhouse will proc. at once to Kurrachee, and report himself to the officer comdg. the depot at that station for duty, his servs. being urgently required.

Quartermaster-general's Department.

Simla, Aug. 22.—The quartermaster-general being about to proceed to the presidency to join the C. in C., requests that all correspondence requiring to be submitted for the information and orders of H.E., may be addressed to the Quartermaster-general, Calcutta, till further orders. Monthly returns and papers for deposit to be sent to the Deputy-assistant Quartermaster-general in charge quartermaster-general's office, Simla.

(Signed)

A. BECHER, Col.,
Qmr. gen. of the Army.

Bills of Exchange Exempt from Stamp Duty.

Fort William, Sept. 1.—Stamp Act.—The foll. ruling in respect of the new Stamp Act is published for general information:—

Under the general exemption at the end of Schedule A of Act No. XXXVI. of 1860, all Bills of Exchange drawn by public officers in their public capacity, whether obtained for public or private purposes, are exempted from stamp duty; and in like manner receipts or discharges given by private parties to public officers in their public capacity on behalf of the govt., are exempted from stamp duty; the govt. or the public officer in his public capacity being in both instances regarded as a party to the instrument.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acct. gen. to the Govt. of India

Proficiency in Shooting.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Aug. 23.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the publication of the following return showing the comparative proficiency in shooting of regiments stationed in Bengal that have established a "Figure of Merit" in the yearly course of rifle instruction for 1859-60 :—

Number in Order of Merit.	Regiment.	Figure of Merit	Per-centage to Number Exercised of		Per-centage of Non-exercised Men.	Name of Officer Best Judge of Distance.	Remarks.
			1st Class Shots.	1st Class in Judging Distance.			
1	H.M.'s 6th Foot	38-08	26	61	40	Lieut. Bowen.....	Draft of 235 men included in non-exercised men.
2	" 27th "	36-55	26	86	19	Not known.	
3	3rd Batt. Rifle Brig....	31-28	7	71	27	Ditto	
4	H.M.'s 48th Foot	30-86	8	79	46	Capt. Knight	Draft of 100 included in number exercised. One co. with Camel Corps. 6 cos. not exercised.
5	" 77th "	30-45	7	70	75	Capt. Willington ..	
6	" 34th "	30-25	9	56	6	Lieut. Roche.	
7	" 71st "	29-87	12	87	8	Not known.	ditto.
8	" 75th "	29-61	19	79	12	Ditto.	
9	" 51st "	28-86	15	76	10	Ditto.	
10	" 42nd "	28-76	14	60	12	Capt. Mosley.	ditto.
11	" 94th "	28-22	4	72	17	Capt. Priaux.	
12	" 81st "	28-05	5	84	27	Not known	
13	" 7th "	27-47	7	77	5	Ditto.	ditto.
14	" 20th "	27-19	6	87	55	Ditto	
15	" 19th "	27-08	7	82	26	Ditto	
16	" 93rd "	26-81	20	92	9	Lieut. Vesey.	ditto.
17	" 24th "	26-43	9	75	11	Ens. Fraser.	
18	" 73rd "	25-75	7	79	50	Not known.	
19	" 98th "	25-37	4	62	7	Lieut. Warner.	ditto.
20	" 38th "	25-05	3	71	73	Not known	
21	" 90th "	24-22	2	58	10	Ditto.	
22	" 70th "	23-75	7	46	14	Capt. Percival.	ditto.
23	" 13th "	23-65	6	68	22	Ens. Kommis.....	
24	" 88th "	22-62	2	56	9	Bt. Major Browne.	
25	" 82nd "	20-98	3	43	62	Not known	ditto.
26	6th Bengal Eur. Inf....	16-18	...	...	...	Lieut. Dobbin.....

NOTE.—Volunteers to Bengal artillery are included amongst the non-exercised men.

Queen's Troops.—Non-Compliance with Orders.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Aug. 20.—No. 118.—It having been brought to the notice of H.E. the C. in C. that the regiments as follows; [2nd drag. gds., 6th drag. gds., 7th drag. gds., 7th hussars, 5th, 6th, 13th, 20th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 34th, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 48th, 70th, 71st, 73rd, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 89th, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 97th, 98th regts. of foot, 2nd batt. rifle brig., 3rd batt. rifle brig.] have failed to comply with the circular letter from the military secretary's office, dated July 18, 1854, officers commanding these corps are requested to forward immediately to the military secretary to the C. in C. the documents therein called for, viz., muster rolls, casualty lists, family remittances, and account of the assets of deceased officers and men, and to be more punctual in the transmission of these returns for the future.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTIONS.

With reference to G.O. of May 31, published in para. 8 of G.O. of June 9, commanding officers will be good enough to furnish the district inspectors of musketry with copies of all correspondence which they may address to the chief inspector of musketry on subjects connected with the instruction of musketry.

It is to be understood that all returns are to be forwarded through the district instructor.

Protection of Natives from Maltreatment.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Aug. 24.—The commissary general having brought to the notice of the C. in C. a recent case of maltreatment of an old and respectable servant of the State, attached to a regiment as commissariat gomastah, upon whom corporal punishment was summarily inflicted for the non-performance of a task erroneously imposed upon him, H.E. calls upon commanding officers and superior local authorities to prevent such unjustifiable treatment of departmental servants attached as agents to corps.

It must be obvious that no men of respectability will undertake to fill these situations if they are to be subjected to degrading punishment, and the treatment of menials, at the caprice of the regimental officers with whom their duties bring them in contact; and the C. in C. warns officers concerned that they will in future be held responsible for any such unbecoming conduct.

H.E. expects that officers commanding stations will afford their protection to the classes under reference, and invariably bring to notice all instances of harsh and improper behaviour towards them.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Aug. 29.—Appointments:—Lieut. col. R. Crew, 45th N.I., to be private sec. to the Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. col. R. Crew will also offic. as mil. sec. Aug. 31.—Ens. E. A. Campbell, asst. superint. of police, is posted to Trichinopoly dist, v. Lieut. McGoun.

Maj. J. F. Tenant, Bengal engrs., is per. to proc. to Calcutta by the next mail str., vacating his app. as govt. astronomer from date of embarkation.

Maj. W. K. Worster, Madras art., to act as govt. astronomer.

The foll. gentlemen have been app. commrs. for the pres. town of Madras for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860:—

A. Hall, Esq.—president.

Col. J. C. Boulderson, C. G. Master, Esq., and Mir

Mohib Ally—official members.

H. Nelson, Esq., J. G. Coleman, Esq., and G. Lutchmanarasi Chetty—non-official members.

R. S. Ellis, Esq., special commr.

E. F. Harrison, Esq., has been app. coll. of income-tax for the pres. town.

Sept. 3.—Mr. H. Burton, colonial emigration agent, will act as emigration agent for Natal, dur. abs. of Mr. W. Collins at Calcutta.

Sept. 7.—The appt. of Mr. R. Ellis, to be special income-tax commr. for the pres., does not cancel his previous appt. as sub coll. of Madras, and he will perform the duties of those offices.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 7.—Appointments:—

Capt. A. G. W. Burn, 2nd asst. district eng., Tanjore, to act as 1st asst. district eng. in Coimbatore, dur. employ. of Capt. Morgan on other duty.

2nd Capt. H. T. Rogers, 2nd asst. district eng., Godavery, to act as 2nd asst. district eng. in Malabar, dur. employ. of Mr. König on other duty.

Capt. J. H. M. Babington, act. 2nd asst. district eng., Malabar, to take up his own appt. as 2nd asst. district eng. in South Canara, after delivering over ch. of his office to Capt. Rogers.

Leave of absence:—

11th M.N.I.—Capt. W. Syme, asst. district eng., Bellary, retrospectively from date on which he delivered over ch. of his range, to proc. to Madras, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Mily. Dept.—Aug. 28.—No. 382.—Promotions:—

49th N.I.—Senior Lieut. F. Pictet to be capt., and Senior Ensign G. H. Cherry to be lieut., v. Keig, removed; date of commission, July 31.

Lieut. R. W. Duff, 47th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under regs. of 1854, to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. and adjt. M. A. Worsop, 21st N.I., on m.c. for 15 mos., under the regs. of 1854, fr. date of embarkation at Hong Kong.

Ens. C. J. Watson, 21st N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, fr. date of embarkation at Hong Kong.

Admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf. by the home govt., and prom. to ensign, leaving date of his commission to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. D. C. Budd; arr. at Madras, Aug. 8.

Judicial Dept., Aug. 24.—Appointment:—

Asst. surg. H. Crocker to be civ. surg. at Chittoor, v. Johnson, dec.

Aug. 31.—Promotions:—

Cavalry.—Sen. cor. (on gen. list) H. E. Kensit to be lieut., v. Judd, of the 8th regt. L.C., res. the serv.; date of com., Aug. 9.

31st L.I.—Sen. lieut. (brev. capt.) G. Adey to be capt., and Sen. ens. J. G. Cloete to be lieut., v. Jackson ret.; date of coms., Aug. 30.

Mr. H. T. H. Baber, having satisfied the govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is adm. on estab. as a cadet for the inf. from Aug. 10, and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the date of com. to be settled hereafter.

Surg. J. W. Mailardet is per. to ret. from the serv. on a pension of £365 per annum, from Sept. 1.

Sept. 4.—No. 389.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms. and alterations of rank:—

Artillery.—Sen. capt. (brev. lieut. col.) G. S. Cotter to be lieut. col., Sen. 2nd capt. (brev. lieut. col.) R. Cadell to be capt., and Sen. lieut. H. G. Thomson to be 2nd capt., v. Amsinck dec.; date of coms., Sept. 1.

Memorandum.—The undermen. officers are entitled to the pay and allowances of their rank from Sept. 1, v. Amsinck, dec.:

Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, c.b.

Lieut. Hon. A. B. de Montmorency.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. J. Losh, to take rank from Sept. 27, 1859, in succ. to Thorpe, prom.

9th N.I.—Maj. W. Borthwick, Capt. A. F. Williams, and Lieut. W. G. Carr, to take rank from Sept. 27, 1859, instead of Sept. 21, 1859, in succ. to Losh, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. G. F. Salmon, to take rank from Nov. 28, 1859, instead of Oct. 25, 1859, in succ. to Holl, prom.

30th N.I.—Maj. W. T. Money, Capt. A. Hunter, and Lieut. C. E. Shirreffs, to take rank from Nov. 28, 1859, instead of Oct. 25, 1859, in succ. to Salmon, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. R. Cotton, to take rank from Dec. 21, 1859, instead of Nov. 28, 1859, in succ. to Hewetson, prom.

37th Regt. Grens.—Maj. W. H. Freese, Capt. T. Hawks, and Lieut. L. B. Byass, to take rank from Dec. 21, 1859, instead of Nov. 28, 1859, in succ. to Cotton, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. R. W. O'Grady, to take rank from Dec. 30, 1859, instead of Dec. 21, 1859, in succ. to Carthew, prom.

34th L.I.—Maj. W. F. Hutton (retired), Capt. J. Davidson, and Lieut. C. Hayter to take rank from Dec. 30, 1859, instead of Dec. 21, 1859, in success. to O'Grady, prom.

The undermen. officers are perm. to retire from the service:—

Capt. J. W. Farren, 25th N.I., on the pension of a col., fr. Aug. 31.

Capt. S. Rippon, art., on pension of his rank from date of sailing of first mail str. for Suez in Sept.

The undermen. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. R. Western, 44th N.I., on furl. for 3 years, under old regs.

Sept. 7.—No. 393.—The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, alterations of rank and promotions:—

Lieut. col. T. K. Whistler, art., to be comdt. of art., with rank of brigdr., and to com. St. Thomas' Mount, v. Amsinck, dec.

1st Madras Fus.—Capt. E. B. Sladen, and Lieut. F. J. Granville, to take rank fr. June 21, v. Hamilton, ret.

Sen. Lieut. G. J. Harcourt to be capt., and Sen. 2nd Lieut. J. E. V. Rogers to be lieut., v. Menzies, dec.; date of commissions, Aug. 15.

25th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Graves to be capt., and Sen. Ens. E. S. Ludlow to be lieut., v. Farren, ret.; date of commissions, Sept. 1.

39th N.I.—Ens. S. H. Mackay to be lieut.

Spiritual Instruction for Railway Officials.

A resolution of the Govt. of India, dated August 1, has been forwarded to the Govt. of Madras, from which it appears that "the agent of the East India Railway Company has ascertained from the venerable thearch-deacon that the additional clergyman for the station at Rajmehal may be appointed on the following terms, namely:—1st. That the railway company provide a house for the clergyman, and subscribe Ra. 200 a month to the society's funds as the clergyman stands appointed to the station, including such periods of leave as he may be entitled to under the

regulations of the society. 2nd. That the Govt. contribute Rs. 100 a month towards the clergyman's salary. 3rd. That the society (who are to provide the clergyman, paying, if necessary, his passage and outfit from England) allow him a salary of Rs. 250 a month, for the first three years, and after that Rs. 300 a month."

The resolution of the Govt. of India goes on to say:—

"2. The Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal remarks upon this proposal, that the public advantage of providing a resident clergyman for such a place as Rajmehal is likely to become great and obvious, and that it must be a matter of great interest to the railway company, as likely to conduce to the good order, better morality, and improved discipline of the European employers of the railway.

"3. On these considerations H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has determined in the public works department that there is no objection to the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the railway company.

"4. With regard to the sum of Rs. 100 a-month, which the Additional Clergy Society stipulates should be contributed by the gov't., the Gov. gen. in Council observes that the interest of the gov't. in the good conduct of the European railway officers, and in everything which is calculated directly or indirectly to lead to economy and good management in the railway works, is scarcely less, pecuniarily or otherwise, than that which it has in the conduct and good management of its own officers in the department of public works.

"5. H.E. in Council considers that a clear and broad distinction can be drawn between an application of this nature preferred in the interest of the railways, which are in point of fact gov't. undertakings, though under a special organisation, and any similar application that might be preferred in connection with other works conducted by other corporations or joint stock companies in India, and being satisfied that the presence of a clergyman is likely to exercise a most beneficial influence on the lives and habits of the large number of Europeans employed in connection with the railway, H.E. in Council considers it very expedient that the gov't. should give every encouragement to the railway company in their plan for providing clergymen at such stations along the line as may be considered sufficiently populous and important to need the services of a clergyman.

"6. On the above considerations, the G. G. in Council is pleased to authorise the grant of Rs. 100 a-month towards the salary of the clergyman who may be appointed by the Additional Clergy Society to the station of Rajmehal."

Drunkenness on the Neilgherries.

August.—By order of government the complaint of the Ootacamund Grievance Committee, with regard to the increase of drunkenness on the hills, has been referred to the Board of Revenue for early report:—

Referred to the Board of Revenue for report on the subject of paragraph 4 of the order.

The Board will report the number of arrack and toddy shops now established at Ootacamund and the regulations existing for the prevention of drunkenness, riots, receiving stolen goods, and other offences in those shops. They will report also whether there has been any and what increase in the number of shops within the last ten years; and if so, whether the European residents were consulted on the subject before the increase was permitted by the collector. Lastly, they will report whether the existing number is necessary, and whether any and what regulation or change of system is desirable, with the view of checking the abuses complained of by the Ootacamund community.

The Board will be requested to give their early attention to this subject, and to report on it fully and without any avoidable delay. In procuring the necessary information it will be proper that the Board should apply not merely to the collector but to intelligent members of the Ootacamund community, and in particular to the Improvement Committee.

Land Tenure—Permanent Puttahs.

Aug. 25.—In this letter the Board of Revenue submit their report on the suggestion of Mr. McDonnell, acting collector of South Arcot, regarding the issue of permanent puttahs.

The Government approve Mr. McDonnell's proposition in general as they have before approved similar plans, especially in connection with Coimbatore, viz., the plan of not issuing a fresh puttah every year or even on occasions of every slight change in the holding, but of entering such slight changes in the previous puttah, and issuing a new puttah only when further entries in the old one would cause confusion.

But the Government do not entirely approve of the form of puttah proposed. They consider it to be open to objection, inasmuch as it does not contain the particulars of the holding, and thus virtually diminishes the security of the raiyat's title, which it is so desirable to increase. It cannot be said that

the record of a raiyat's fields in the village register is equal in security to their specification in the puttah held by himself; in the first place, the register is by no means freely accessible to him, and further, he can never be sure that it will be faithfully kept, more especially as there will not be the check of the puttah.

One main reason for which the raiyat values his puttah is that he has in it the proof of his title to his land. In case of dispute or objection he can always show his title. But if the field details are omitted, the document becomes quite useless for that purpose. An old puttah, such as is proposed to be substituted by Mr. McDonnell, would be useless, because the raiyat would be unable to prove by any document in his possession that a given field respecting which a dispute might arise had not been given up by him, or sold, or otherwise conveyed to another person, after the date of the old puttah.

The Government believe that hitherto the puttah has everywhere contained a specification of the holding, and they think that it would decidedly be a backward step to omit it. They resolve, therefore, to direct that a specification of the holding be included in every fresh puttah. This will not need to be re-written every year, because, under the new plan, the puttah will last for several years. It will only be necessary, also, that the particulars should be given once; the last year's holding should be therefore brought in without detail. But the field detail should be given of the land retained as well as of that given up and that newly taken. This plan will involve somewhat more trouble than Mr. McDonnell's; but the additional security to the raiyat is fully worth it.

With reference to the last item of the puttah the Government request to be informed on what system trees are now taxed in South Arcot, and whether the order for substituting the land assessment for the tree tax has not been fully adopted there.

Tea Planting on the Neilgherries.

Aug. 23.—The Board of Revenue submit an application from Mr. H. D. Rae for some land on the Neilgherries on special terms for a tea plantation: they recommend a grant of 200 acres of grass, with 25 of forest for raising seedlings.

2. Mr. Rae asks for the land on a lease of 100 years on the following terms, which he states are similar to those obtaining in the tea-producing districts of Bengal:—

The land to be free for the first fifteen years, and to be assessed at three annas an acre yearly for the next eleven years, and at six annas an acre yearly for the remaining seventy-four years.

The terms proposed by the Board (paragraph 10) are a permanent title, with exemption from all taxation for seven years, and thereafter a tax of one rupee an acre for the whole extent, except such parts as are absolutely uncultivable, i.e., rocks.

3. Tea planting being an experiment, and an important one for the public interests, the Government are disposed to make an exception in favour of that object, from the general rules laid down for acquiring land on the Nilgiris. They observe also that Dr. Cleghorn speaks of Mr. Rae as well qualified for the undertaking on which he proposes to enter. They accordingly approve and confirm the terms proposed by the Board.

4. In consideration of the favourable terms conceded, Mr. Rae should be bound as the Board propose (paragraph 11), to devote the land to the cultivation of tea. This obligation should not terminate, however, at Mr. Rae's option, viz., whenever he may choose to redeem the land tax, but should continue for a fixed time, which may be fixed at fifteen years, unless he should be sooner released from it by the Government.

5. Dr. Cleghorn advises also (paragraph 6) that fallen timber and underwood on the forest land should be removed by the forester on account of Government, before the land is made over to Mr. Rae. This suggestion is also approved.

6. The Board of Revenue will acquaint Mr. Rae, through the collector, with the terms and conditions on which the Government are prepared to comply with his application, and ascertain whether he assents to those conditions. In that case a deed will be drawn up by the Government solicitor, and a specific remedy will be stipulated for breach of the terms, with power of entry to see that the terms are in course of fulfilment. The penalty will be determined hereafter.

7. Mr. Rae wishes to have power to extend his holding hereafter on the same terms if he is successful; this the Government will concede.

8. The Government observe that the Board are under a mistake (paragraph 8) as to the terms established for obtaining land on the Nilgiris, having overlooked the latest Order on the subject. Under that Order (April 4, 1860, No. 517, paragraph 7), land for farming and planting purposes is to be put up to auction without any upset price, subject to a redeemable quit-rent of one rupee an acre.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, Mrs. D., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 17.
AYERST, wife of Rev. W., son, at Chowringhee, Aug. 30.
BACON, wife of Capt. B. E., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 4.
CURRIE, wife of Lieut. H. O., daughter, at Barrackpore, Aug. 31.
D'NELLO, Mrs. P. H., daughter, at Fyzabad, Aug. 31.
FOLKARD, wife of D. M., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
GIB, wife of Capt., daughter, at Ootacamund, Aug. 4.
GOULDHAWKE, wife of J. H., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.
GRAVES, wife of J. S., daughter, at Chinsurah, Sept. 3.
HANCOCK, Mrs. H., daughter, at Shanghai, July 29.
HANNAN, wife of W. C., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 5.
JOHNSON, Mrs. B. D., daughter, at Shanghai, Aug. 10.
LEWIS, wife of Rev. C. B., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 2.
LITTLEPAGE, Mrs. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 3.
MAYER, Mrs. G. H. T., son, at Howrah, Sept. 3.
SAVAGE, wife of Capt. G. W., son, at Calcutta, Aug. 30.
SHUTTLEWORTH, wife of E. J., daughter, at Bursaul, Aug. 25.
TROXSON, wife of Capt. T. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Aug. 31.
WATKINS, wife of J. F., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
WESTON, wife of Capt. H. B., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 2.

MARRIAGES.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. P. S., to Annie, daughter of J. Stroud, at Ootacamund, Aug. 20.
ERSKINE, D., to Mary A. G., daughter of R. Blackwell, at Dacca, Aug. 31.
LAY, H. N., to Eliza E., daughter of Rev. J. Legge, Aug. 21.
REHEIRO, C., to Rachel E., daughter of the late R. Frank, at Chittagong, Aug. 7.
VERINNE, J. S. D., to Mary A., daughter of the late J. H. Savi, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.

DEATHS.

BELLAMY, wife of J., at Amoy, aged 32, Aug. 4.
BRIGHT, Philip, infant son of Lieut. col. R. O., Aug. 26.
BUTTERWICK, Constance M., infant daughter of H. C., at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
CLEGHORN, Evelyn R., infant daughter of J., at Calcutta, Sept. 4.
CORRIE, Capt., *Dragon*, at Fuchaw, Aug. 13.
DENNES, Capt. J. L., *Thunder*, at Shanghai, Aug. 10.
JOHNSON, B. D., at Shanghai, aged 36, Aug. 15.
LEES, wife of Capt. T. E. B., at Tezpur, Aug. 3.
MACKAY, Arthur N., infant son of Dr., at Kulputty, Sept. 2.
MANLEY, Mrs. Emily, aged 42, Aug. 27.
MARSAK, Constance, daughter of Capt. A. B., at Zereand, Aug. 23.
PALIN, Harry W. N., infant son of W. T., at Bankipore, Aug. 25.
RYVES, Capt. W. C. L., 12th Bengal N.I., at Barrackpore, Aug. 30.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 12.

17th Lt. Drags.—Asst. surg. S. Fuller, from the 9th Lt. Drags., to be asst. surg., v. Clerly, who exch.
Royal Art.—2nd Capt. H. Renny to be capt., v. G. R. C. Young, placed on temp. h.p.; Lieut. W. G. Martin to be 2nd capt., v. Renny.
1st Foot.—L. E. Miller, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Frings, superseded.
6th Foot.—Ens. E. W. Griffith, to be lieut., by purch., v. Keyser, whose promotion, by purch., has been cane.
13th Foot.—Lieut. A. Hensell has been superseded for being absent without leave.
46th Foot.—Capt. J. J. H. Gordon, from 29th Foot, to be capt., v. Coote, who exch.; Ens. R. F. A. Howorth to be lieut., by purch., v. Mullen, ret.
73rd Foot.—Maj. gen. B. O. Jones, to be col., v. Maj. gen. Sir M. Creagh, dec.
75th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. A. Mackay to be asst. surg., v. Woods, res.
90th Foot.—Ens. J. Williamson, to be lieut., by purch., v. C. B. Wynne, prom.; Ens. W. S. Hamilton, from 12th Foot, to be ens., v. Williamson.
Rifle Brig.—Lieut. H. S. Vandeleur, to be capt., by purch., v. Hon. J. F. Pennington, ret.; Ens. F. Wilson to be lieut., by purch., v. Vandeleur.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Erratum in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, June 19.—In the notification of her Majesty's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on three soldiers of her Majesty's army, for 1st batt., 5th regt., Serg. R. Ewart, read 1st batt., 5th regt., Serg. R. Grant.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, October 16, 1860.

MR. WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. LAING has consented to go to India as successor to Mr. Wilson. So much the worse. We had begun to hope that Sir Charles Wood would take this opportunity to reconsider the whole question of Indian financial executive, and might possibly decide that the creation of a new finance department should advisably precede the appointment of a new finance minister. Mr. Wilson succeeded to a large extent, i.e., he really gained the control of the financial policy of the State; but that is no reason Mr. Wilson should be equally successful. Mr. Wilson was peculiarly situated. He was regarded in India as an authority almost infallible in his peculiar department. He was, moreover, singularly exempt from that class-hostility which in India so often paralyses original effort. He had never attacked the civil service, never run down the planters, never called the natives idolaters. He was notoriously in favour of high salaries. He was notoriously indisposed to believe general reduction the true policy. Above all, he was known to be supported by influence with which it was useless to contend, and all parties tacitly agreed to give his dictatorship a fair trial. To no other man would the same free play be permitted. The silent relentless opposition of the official class would tie his hands before he began to work. Even Mr. Wilson, before he died, had begun to feel their opposition most embarrassing. They nearly flung over the license tax. They smashed the tobacco tax—wisely, as we believe, but still by a mere argument of administration. They could not, they said, create a drawing tobacco tax, without breaking up the abkarree. They hated, though they had determined to pass, the Income-tax. They sneered at the Currency Bill. They are resisting with might and main the new audit system and financial organisation. Place any man less weighty and less popular than Mr. Wilson in the same position, and he would be paralysed in a week. Mr. Laing is unknown in India, and will be simply told he knows nothing of the country. To any man except the few of the very first class, who will not go, the Indian official world will raise the same stereotyped objection, want of local knowledge, and go on in the old way. They can bring him to a dead lock without an exertion. The Executive Council—old Indians—can protest with a vehemence which demands fresh reference to England; the Legislative Council—old Indians—can refuse the measures suggested altogether. Both are certain of a powerful support at home from the Committee

of old Indians which thinks itself the modern "Council of the Indies."

There is but one hope now for the finances of India, and that rests in the appointment of a financial Governor general. Lord Canning's tour of office expires in March, and his successor should be, before all things, a fair economist. Is there no economist Peer willing to accept the office, no noble President of the Board of Trade, or manager of a great railway, or even statesman accustomed to deal with financial details? He need not know too much. The one man in India whom Indian officials do not choose to resist is the Governor-general. His plans, if he has any, he can carry; and what is now required is, not any particular plan, but a plan—something which will march, and not simply open up new topics for discussion. Lord Elgin might prove such a man. He is experienced. He can count—a feat no Indian financier has yet accomplished, witness Mr. Dorin's blunder of a million, and the million of difference between the home and Indian statements—and, above all, he is a Scotchman. But there exists in Calcutta a singular and most inexplicable dislike to Lord Elgin. He was there in the mutinies, and the official world condemned him utterly. Still he might succeed; for, as we may one day explain, the power of his office is so enormous, that the position itself protects its occupant without much effort of his own. But be the next nominee whom he may, his one recommendation should be his capacity for finance.

The only alternative is to reconstruct the Cabinet, so as to render the financial member practically independent. At present he must win over, first, the Governor-general, then his own colleagues, then the Legislative Council, and then the bureaucracy. By creating him at once Chancellor of the Exchequer he will be relieved of all internal opposition, while the immediate responsibility secured will tempt the Council to concede him at least a fair trial. The bureaucracy will then be powerless, for he, and not a jealous or hostile "Financial Secretary," will be immediate head of the department. As matters stood three months ago, Mr. Lushington, Financial Secretary, could promote a clerk in the Treasury for writing a pamphlet against the financial member. Since the late change which centralised the department, destroying even the segregation of the presidencies, the Secretary has become all powerful. His censure on any subordinate is official ruin. His praise, though it cannot secure absolute promotion out of turn, can secure the little extras which make Indian life smooth—plenty of leave, pleasant stations, and any "deputation work" which may be going—i.e., a pleasant journey, with a salary and a-half during its continuance. All this while, while drawing the allowances of the English Premier, and with a most ramified patronage, he is, politically, the clerk of the financial member, distinctly denied permission to advise unless specially called upon for counsel. His powers might be absorbed in those of the Chancellor, the executive detail left to an under secretary, and the saved salary added, if necessary, to the Chancellor's pay, to secure a thoroughly efficient man.

A financial Governor-general or a Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer are, we believe, the only two alternatives.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX ON INDIAN SECURITIES.

We are beginning now to have some perception of the value of the legacy left to us by Sir Robert Peel of his new principles of direct taxation. His disciple, Mr. Gladstone, professes only to be carrying out his last wishes, in abandoning one after another old sources of indirect levy under the heads of Excise and Customs, in order to leave the nation no resource but to add one penny after another to Sir R. Peel's Income-tax. It now stands at tenpence, and there is every reason to fear that the coming Session of Parliament will see it raised to one shilling in the pound—that is to say, from a little more than 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., or one-twentieth of every man's income exceeding £150 per annum.

We should have had nothing to say to this tax, or to the principle on which it is levied, if another disciple of this school had not made it his model for the augmentation and improvement of the taxation of India. Mr. James Wilson went out as a theorist imbued strongly with the conviction that direct taxation was the only leather that would save and restore the finance of that country. The Legislative Council had made a blundering attempt to revive the old motulurfa, or trade license tax, and in the discussion of the Bill brought in for that purpose the Government members avowed their intention of assessing the license fee at 3 per cent. of assumed profits. European traders of all kinds were to be subjected to the levy, but it was not to reach official salaries, pensions, or incomes derived from land or from public securities. A great outcry was raised against partial taxation of this kind; and yielding to this outcry the Government drifted into a resolution to propose a general Income-tax, without having ever had the intention to introduce such a measure, and without any inquiry beforehand as to its adaptation to the people of India, or in respect to the principles on which it ought to be framed. In this state of things Mr. Wilson arrived in Calcutta, and taking Sir R. Peel's English Act for his model, brought in the Bill of upwards of two hundred sections that has just been passed into law.

The war Income-tax of Wm. Pitt, which by the Whigs was raised to 10 per cent., and continued until the general peace of 1815, was a real Income-tax, levied only on those who derived income from any source, which they spent, or had the power of spending, in this country. It did not touch incomes derived from the country by foreigners to be spent abroad. If a foreigner invested his money in the public funds of England he was allowed to draw the interest without deduction for Income-tax, and so also a British subject residing abroad or in the colonies.

There were two good reasons for this exemption. First—In those days the incidence of taxation was thought to be properly confined to expenditure, or the means of expenditure. It was not thought fair to tax a man for the mere preference of one locality of investment over another. Secondly—The Government was annually a large borrower, and was desirous of encouraging foreigners to subscribe to its loans, and it was thought, and justly thought, that the public credit would suffer, if those who subscribed their money from abroad on the promise of a specific sum of interest for each

amount subscribed were by the act of the Government which received the money to be made to receive less than that specific amount. In those days something of the old notions of honesty and fair dealing remained in England.

When Sir Robert Peel, however, introduced his Income-tax, he declared that he never could understand upon what principle and for what reasons this exemption to foreigners and non-residents had been conceded; and he laid it down that any preference people might show for investment in British stocks must be owing to the stability of the institutions of the country; therefore, that those who benefited by that stability might fairly be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of the Government and institutions that gave the security. Sir Robert's Bill accordingly made everybody pay, as the condition of receipt of interest or dividends in the United Kingdom. But not content with introducing and applying this novel principle, he adopted Mr. Pitt's principle also to its full extent, and made subject to the same precise rate the man who received income from abroad to be spent in England, as the man who received income from England to be spent abroad, and both these paid *exactly the same rate as the man who both received and spent his income in England.*

Here we see the root and origin of a great injustice. Suppose Ireland had then had her separate Parliament and her separate system of taxation and finance: Income-tax Bills would have been passed for both countries—that is, one for England by the Parliament at Westminster, and a separate one by the separate Parliament of Ireland. According to Sir Robert Peel's principle, if an Irishman had invested money in the Public Funds, or in a Railroad, or Joint-Stock Bank of England, he must pay in England for the preference of that country for investment. Again, he must return the income he so received from England for second and separate taxation at *the same full rate* in Ireland. Are the people of England prepared to recognise this as just and fair? The case, however, is precisely that of the double Income-tax now levied upon people residing and spending their money in this country, when they derive that income in any shape whatever from India.

But there are special incongruities and anomalies in this Bill of Mr. James Wilson, and in the application of these new principles to Indian incomes, which require to be pointed out. The Government of India has always depended more upon British capital than on subscriptions by natives of India to its loans. These loans, therefore, have been negotiated with conditions giving facilities to European capitalists to receive the interest in England; and during the late mutinies in Bengal the Government was so hard up in its finance that it extended greatly those facilities, in order to induce people in England to invest their money

India. More than fifteen crores of rupees—that is, fifteen millions sterling—was thus inveigled into the meshes of Indian finance, and now the subscribers are coolly told that their interest is not to be paid in full, but will be reduced *ad libitum*, to enable the Indian Government to embark in road and canal speculations, or to keep up and maintain 80,000 or 90,000 men of the expensive British army, instead of

25,000 or 30,000 as heretofore, or for any other expensive folly that the Governor-general and governors of the day may fancy. "This," we borrow the phrase from old Lord Liverpool, "is really too bad." If the Government of India were in a condition of finance to be able to snap their fingers at British capitalists, and to say, "We don't care a pin whether you all withdraw your funds from India or not; we can raise what we require from natives there without your aid," the course taken in this instance would be intelligible. But notoriously the contrary is the case; only last session Sir C. Wood obtained Parliamentary sanction to raise money in this country for Indian purposes and upon Indian security; and this sanction was grudgingly given upon a confession that loans in India were nearly impossible. The Government of India is now engaged in the construction of railways that will require more than 20,000,000 sterling to be raised to complete them, and this must be raised in England. The shares of all these railways are at a discount, and the money cannot be got in that shape; yet at this very time the Indian Government adopt a measure that will make it much more difficult than ever to borrow at all either in England or in India.

But let us examine a little the practical working of this double Income-tax levy. There are Indian stocks of different kinds that have long been in the London market. Let us see how they will severally be affected.

First, there is the old stock of the East India Company, the dividends upon which are by law a first charge upon the revenues of India. Are these to pay double Income-tax? No such thing. The law of India can only touch payments made in India, and these dividends are payable only in London, where they are subjected to English Income-tax only. Will Sir C. Wood, in order to carry out Sir R. Peel's and Mr. Wilson's principle, propose to Parliament next session a Bill directing the Bank of England to deduct Indian Income-tax also from these dividends? We doubt if he will venture to propose such an application of the principle.

In like manner, there is the 5 per cent. stock, and the debentures of recent issue, and the old bonds of the East India Company—all these have been raised as territorial debts of India, with the principal and interest payable from the revenues of that country. The investment is clearly made upon *Indian security*, and, according to Sir Robert Peel's principle, those who made it ought to contribute to maintain the government and institutions on which they depend for their principal and their interest. But the Indian law cannot touch them, because the money was raised and the interest made payable in London. Here is another necessity for British legislation to carry out Sir Robert Peel's principle.

People may say, however, that these are British investments sanctioned by the British Parliament, and, therefore, should not be subjected to Indian taxation. Very well. But what say you to the Transfer Four per Cent. Loan raised in India, with conditions that give the stockholders the option of transferring their capital to a register opened in London, after which transfer the interest is payable in Lon-

don in cash? The Indian law cannot touch this stock, nor those interest payments, any more than it can touch Sir Charles Wood's more recent stocks. The fortunate holders of this class of security will thus, by the accident of this condition, be exempted from any necessity of contributing towards the maintenance of the government and institutions of India, though depending upon them for their principal and interest.

Again, there are the Indian railway stocks and debentures, interest upon which is guaranteed at fixed rates, and that interest is payable in London or in India as the parties choose to claim it. If received in London this interest will not be chargeable with Indian Income-tax, any more than it is now chargeable with English Income-tax if the parties reside and elect to receive their interest in India.

The double levy, therefore, upon income derived from Indian securities is not uniform, and Sir Robert Peel's principle is a mere device to grab as much as can be got—"recte si possis, si non, quo cunque modo."

We are informed that the Bank of England has already commenced deducting both English and Indian Income-tax from the bills it grants for interest on enfaced paper of the Indian loans. But we are inclined to believe both these deductions to be unwarrantable, if not illegal. The question of the English Income-tax is about to be carried into a court of law, where it will soon be decided. But the Indian tax stands on quite a different footing. Mr. James Wilson's Act makes liable to the deduction of 4 per cent. for Income-tax all payments made in India, whether by bill or otherwise, on account of interest of the public debt of India. But that law has only force in India. It can give neither to the Bank of England nor to the Secretary of State in Council any power or authority to make such or any deduction whatever here in England. Much of this paper has enfaced upon it a notice that the interest, when paid, will be subject to such a deduction. This notice, however, is no authority to make the deduction *anywhere except at an Indian treasury*, and the Bank of England were bound to give the bill for the full amount, transferring the notice to the face of the bill if it existed on the enfaced promissory note, and leaving the deduction to be made where the law was in force.

It may be asked, how could the Bank of England give an interest bill for an amount the full of which would not be paid on its presentation? This certainly is a difficulty attending the levy of Income-tax upon instruments drawn from abroad. It is, in fact, passing a law for acquittance of a debt by a less payment than its amount. It is a kind of repudiation. This, however, is precisely what will occur when coupons are presented in India for interest due upon the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, the notes for which have been issued, on application, to holders in England, with interest coupons attached for the *entire period of twenty years that these notes have to run*. The coupons are cut off and sold in the market here, and will be presented for payment in India by third parties who have no *prima facie* notice of any intention to make deduction of Income-tax at the time of payment. The deduction will be warranted by the terms of

Mr. Wilson's act, and by a notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and there will be no redress in any court of law in India. But how will this transaction stand before the world? There are States in North America who do make deductions for local taxation, from the coupons of their State stock, but this is regarded as a species of repudiation, and is only justified by the example of Sir Robert Peel's Bill of 1841. No State of Europe except England has yet ventured to apply the same principle to any part of its State debt. We have now, however, India adopting it in the face of an impossibility to apply it equally, and fairly, and universally, and we see the outcry it is raising. Either England must give up its levy upon incomes derived from India, or India must acknowledge that what is not spent in India is not fairly assessable with the Indian tax. Undoubtedly, the exemption will make a great hole in the realisation; but if the tax be unjust, and the levy on both pleas impossible, the sooner it is given up the better. We cannot expect the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to yield anything, but a pressure may be brought to bear on the public authorities here that will compel the relinquishment of the Indian tax; and this we are not sorry to see that steps are in progress to organise.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5. Robert Puleford, Howison, Calcutta; Glenalva, Muir, Bombay; Empress of India, Brown, Maulmain; Treas, Holmes, Japan; Lady Grey, White, Alagoa Bay; Province Deuthe, Alagoa Bay; Hippolyta, Honnseil, Bassin; Freden, Wallen, Bassin; James Russell, Sloane, Calcutta.—6. Hanover, Rich, India and Demerara; Erene, Williams, Port Natal; Astoria, Kooria Moorina; The Duke, Draper, Calcutta; Thomas Wood, Miller, Calcutta; Oshaw, Manila.—8. Omega, Ballingal, Manila; Meteor, Henderson, Madras; William Witherlee, Attwood, Akyab; Hudaigo, Smith, Singapore; Simla, Williams, Calcutta; White Jacket, Flood, Bombay; Wisconsin, Scott, Bombay; Norfolk, Attwood, Melbourne, with crew of the Shepherdess, from Akyab to Liverpool, abandoned in a sinking state.—9. Blue Rock, Pollock, Bombay; Clara, Sheen, Foo-chow-Foo; Humboldt, Danneman, Akyab.—10. Warren Hastings, Gully, Madras; Ferozepore, Watson, Calcutta; Zambira, Miller, Singapore; Fanny Kirchner, Ables, Akyab; Oriental, Nixon, Akyab; Hastings, Thompson, Madras; Maria, Jinnam, Bombay; Concurrent, Davidson and Elizabeth, Larsen, Batavia; 11. Ziba, Tomlinson, Foo-chow-Foo; Lady of the Lake, Taylor, Port Natal; Cassiopea, Harmer, Mauritius; Fortitude, Peterkin, Ceylon; Hanalet, Le Craw, Akyab; Carlotta, Groot, Batavia.—13. Elias, Larraclat, Manila, Bomarsund, Thomson, Bassin; Fleetwood, Wilson, Mauritius; Brierly Hill, Vincent, Bimlipatan; Jane Ann, Bailey, Ceylon; Devonvale, Robertson, Alagoa Bay; Juliana, Stern, Batavia; Thames, Callender, Maulmain; Emma Colvin, Nicholson, Akyab; Broomfield, Blyth, Rangoon; Sir George Pollock, Withers and Beverley, Carter, Shanghai; General Havelock, Jack, Alagoa Bay; Akbar, Hutton, Ceylon; Moskwa, Fate, Kurrahee; City of Pekin, Craig; and Aladdin, Wood, Calcutta; Georgiana, Japan.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from SOUTHAMPTON, October 12, to proceed per str. Benares, from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Lieut. Turner, Capt. T. Harvey, Ens. Hall, Capt. Malony. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Mercer, Mr. C. Savery, Miss E. and Miss A. Savery, Miss Coates. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Keating, Miss Luter, Mrs. W. Shewell and infant, Mrs. Watson and infant, Rev. J. K. Weatherhead, Mrs. L. Shepherd and infant, Maj. Henage, Mrs. White, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. Coates, Mr. Whyte, Rev. J. Robson, Rev. W. Martin, Miss Somerville, Mr. W. A. Russell, Mr. Mackintosh, Mrs. Walsh and two friends, Capt. C. A. Loch, Mr. Samuel, Miss M. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Bercher, Mr. Heath, Mr. Gribble, Mrs. Voyle, Maj. W. G. Cunningham, Mr. C. Mann, Ens. Raikes, Capt. Lowe, Mr. Heath, Mr. N. Scott, Mr. Squire, Mr. J. A. Handy, Ens. Surger, Mrs. Scott. For HONG LONG.—Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Spawier. Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, October 20, to proceed per str. Benares, from SUEZ. For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. A. Shubrick, Hon. Mrs. Cunningham, Capt. and Mrs. Holland, Comr. H. Batt, Mr. T. R. Rogers, Mr. D. Macleod, Col. Benson, Mr. C. J. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Plomer, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. E. Arthur and infant, Mrs. M. Gregor, Rev. J. and Mrs. Mackee, Capt. and Mrs. Prior, Capt. Trevor, Dr. Rock, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jervoise, Mr. Ashburne, Col. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Davidson, Capt. J. Black, Capt. Lockwood, Mr. R. Partridge, Mr. R. Harvey. For PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Mathieu. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. C. Sillar. For MALTA.—Mr. St. vens, Master Tomer, Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Lady Louisa Keppel, Lady Augusta Keppel. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Le Marchant and two ladies.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASTON, the wife of Major J. T., late of the Madras Horse Artillery, of a son, at Dresden, Oct. 1.

BUTTER, the wife of J. H., F.R.C.S., Surgeon Major, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son, at Haileybury College, near Hertford, Oct. 3.
STUART, the wife of Henry, Bengal Army, of a son, Oct. 10.

MARRIAGES.

BAIN, James, M.D., H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Piper, Esq., at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Oct. 4.
FORSYTH, Brev. Maj., late of H.M.'s 57th regt., to Elizabeth E. B., daughter of the late John Horsley, Esq., Civil Service, Madras, at St. John's Church, Paddington, Oct. 9.
JERISON, John H., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Gunn, H.E.I.C.S., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Oct. 9.
MACPHERSON, John R., of the Bengal Army, to Barbara, daughter of John K. Keyworth, Esq., at the parish church, Marylebone, Oct. 4.
NEMBIARD, Capt., W., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Louisa F., daughter of John A. Whealler, Esq., at St. John's Church, Croydon, Oct. 9.
ROOME, Maj. Frederick, H.M.'s 10th Regt., Bombay N.I., to Henriette, daughter of the late Maj. J. A. A. Eckford, Bombay Army, at the British Embassy, Paris, Oct. 9.
SCOR, Capt. Patrick G., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Elizabeth M., daughter of James Stewart, Esq., at Cairnmore, N.B., Oct. 3.
TOOGOOD, Octavius, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Clara, daughter of the late Lawrence Gwynne, Esq., LL.D., at St. Michael's Church, Teignmouth, Oct. 11.
VACHELL, Henry T., Bombay Horse Artillery, to Mary G., daughter of John Barthorp, Esq., at Wollesley, Suffolk, Oct. 4.
VIZARD, Lieut. W. J., H.M.'s 35th regt., Madras N.I., to Josephine, daughter of H. R. Oswald, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man, at St. Thomas' Church, Douglas, Isle of Man, Oct. 11.

DEATHS.

FORSYTH, Rosetta M., wife of John, Director gen. to the Bengal Medical Establishment, Calcutta, at Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, aged 59, Oct. 8.
ROBERTS, Maj. gen. Sir Henry Gee, K.C.B., of H.M.'s Bombay Army, at Hazeldine-house, Redmarley, aged 60, Oct. 6.
THOMSON, Emma E., daughter of Capt. Charles, of the Indian Army, at Longparish, Hants, Sept. 5.

India Office,

October 11, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.
Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. C. Forbes.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. B. H. Ellis.
MILITARY.
Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. F. Litchfield, 42nd N.I.; Col. W. G. Lennox, 63rd N.I.; Lieut. J. L. Sawers, 37th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. Laughton, 18th N.I.; Lieut. T. Taylor, Inv.; Capt. W. Syme, 11th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Wester, Med. Est.; Capt. J. J. Adamson, 37th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Mundv, Med. Est.; Surg. D. Morton, Med. Est.; Brev. Maj. H. Drury, 45th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. Loch, 1st L.C.; Ens. W. H. Yates, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd N.I.; Capt. M. J. Battye, 31st N.I.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. G. Bone, Purser.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. Major T. E. Kerrison, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. R. W. Chambers, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. A. Martin, 33rd N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, 72nd N.I., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. S. Cotter, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. A. Turner, 29th N.I., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. Morehead, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. W. Lodwick, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Philipps, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Surg. R. D. Peele, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. A. Stevenson, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Wauchope, 24th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. S. P. Malcolmson, Art., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. White, Med. Est.; Lieut. T. A. M. Biggs, 10th N.I.; Lieut. H. W. Studdy, 32nd N.I.; Brev. Col. J. F. Flemyng, 36th N.I.; Major W. E. Warrand, Eng.; Lieut. H. V. Mathias, 50th N.I.; Brev. Major T. T. Boileau, 2nd L.C.; Capt. H. T. Bartlett, 21st N.I.; Capt. C. M. Young, Art.; Lieut. F. D. Harrington, 12th N.I.; Lieut. F. M. Leslie, 53rd N.I.; Capt. J. S. Tulloh, Art.; Capt. H. Dickson, Art.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. W. H. Harris, Med. Est.; Lieut. A. A. G. Dashwood, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, Eng.; Lieut. T. H. Warden, 18th N.I.; Capt. E. H. Sladen, 1st Eur. Fus.; Brev. Maj. J. C. Anderson, Eng.; Major L. Bridge, Art.; Capt. R. N. Taylor, 17th N.I.; Capt. K. A. Moore, 29th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. Burd, 10th N.I.; Surg. J. Deas, Med. Est.

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STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

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	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	90	—
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	102½	—
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½	—
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	—
	India Enforced Paper, 4 pr. ct.	83½	—
	India 5 per cent. for account... ..	103½	—
	India Bonds (£1,000)	4s. dis. to par.	—
	Ditto (under £1,000)	par.	—
	RAILWAYS.		
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	Ditto Additional Capital, A ..	all	—
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 1½ dis.
18	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.3	4½ dis. ½ pm.
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20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	99 to 100
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ..	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto F Ext.	15	½ dis. par.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864 ..	100	101 to 102
100	Ditto	75	½ dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore	all	½ dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	96 to 96½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	100	83 to 85
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Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) ..	100	86 to 88
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	—
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	89 to 100
20	Ditto (New)	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	93 to 94
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	7	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ..	50	78 to 80
40	Amstrasia	all	—
25	Bank of Egypt	all	19 to 20
25	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	20 to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China ..	all	33 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank	all	16½ to 17½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	2 to 1½ dis.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	2 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New	15s.	½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ...	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...	all	72 to 74
50	Ditto New	25	12 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	17½	7½ to 17½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to 1
10	Do. do.	all	5 to 7

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AN

ACCOUNT OF THE LAW RELATING TO RECRUITING,

AND

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Assistant Adjutant-general at Head Quarters.

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J. F. COLLIER, Esq.,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

HORSE GUARDS, October 12, 1860.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction the publication of "A Manual of Military Law," by Colonel Pipon, Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces, which he considers will be a most useful addition to the books required by regulation to be in the possession of the officers of the Army. It contains much instructive matter.

(Signed) J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adj.-Gen.

PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

London, October, 1860.

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VOL. XVIII.—No. 459.]

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 16	Burmah(Rangoon)	Aug 26
Madras	" 18	Bombay	Sept. 26
Agra	" 4	Ceylon	" 15
China (Hong-Kong)	August 25.		

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence received by the Bombay Mail of the 26th September is in many respects very remarkable. It is, in fact, a series of explanations, the necessity for which betokens deplorable weakness on the part of any Government. In the first place, we have the Governor-general stultifying one of the latest and most unpopular measures of the Legislative Council—the Arms Act—by sanctioning the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps throughout the dominions subject to his sway. We assume that his Excellency limits this privilege to Europeans and Christians of mixed descent, for otherwise a more dangerous proceeding could scarcely be imagined. But of this there can be no reasonable doubt. In every station, then, a rifle corps may be formed; and where the interference of Government is desired, rifles, bayonets, and accoutrements will be gratuitously supplied to any corps not less than fifty strong. A drill instructor will also be supplied, and likewise practice ammunition; and the hope is even held out that the military practice ground and targets will be laid open to each local corps. The choice of a uniform and the selection of officers will rest with the volunteers themselves, subject, of course, to the approval of the Government, which is not likely to be withheld except on very good grounds.

The second explanation proves that Lord Canning is, at least, not a Bourbon—if he forget nothing, he can learn something. The loss of ten thousand European soldiers has not been altogether thrown away upon the noble viscount, and proper precautions have consequently been taken to prevent a similar catastrophe illustrating Sir Charles Wood's Bill for the suspension of further recruiting for the local army. Rumours, it seems, were rife as to the existence of wide-spread discontent, and of a resolution on the part of the local European soldiery to follow the recent example of their discharged comrades. The report was, no doubt, exaggerated; but the Government did wisely to stem the growing torrent of disaffection by the promulgation of a General Order to assure them that their position would in no way be affected by the new Act. They had enlisted to serve the Queen under certain conditions, and those conditions would be religiously observed. They had accepted service east of the Cape, and east of the Cape they would remain until the period for their discharge arrived. Then they would have the option of re-enlisting for general service or take their dismissal. Nothing could be more fair or explicit; and if a similar course had been pursued on the former

occasion, the Government would not now have to lament the loss of so many brave and war-trained soldiers.

There is yet a third explanation to notice. Some little time ago a circular order appeared enjoining the destruction of "soldiers' pets," and which naturally exasperated the men to a dangerous extent. At Peshawur, maddened by indignation at what they considered an act of unfeeling tyranny, they butchered all their tame birds, monkeys, dogs, and other animals in the most ruthless manner, and, doubtless, conceived an effable disgust for a service which could call for such unnecessary sacrifices. Sir Hugh Rose, however, repudiates the order issued in his name, and it is to be hoped will take care that the real offender shall not pass unpunished and unrebuked. It is thus the Commander-in-Chief expresses himself on the subject:—

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 14, 1860.

A departmental circular was issued lately from Simla, without the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, respecting what are called soldiers' pets.

Sir Hugh Rose, whether in Bombay or Bengal, has seen with pleasure these pets; because they are a source of harmless amusement to the soldiers, and impart to their barrack-rooms the associations of home.

Barracks can be in excellent order, and none the worse, because the soldiers keep a few birds, or a company its dog.

His Excellency directs that soldiers may continue to keep their pets, provided this indulgence be kept within proper bounds.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, W. MAYHEW, Lieut.-Colonel,

Adjutant-general of the Army.

Whatever may be the inferences the public will draw as to the internal discipline of the Indian War department, they must perforce acquit Sir Hugh Rose of any design to wage war upon dogs, turtle-doves, and mungoes. But a fourth explanation now presents itself. Officers asking for leave of absence have been required by a very recent order to send in an account of their services, and this, for obvious reasons, was in many quarters regarded with dissatisfaction. Indeed, it is an unfair and invidious requisition, and one which no military man would be capable of initiating. In India especially it falls to the lot of some of the ablest and bravest men to do essential service to their country without scarcely ever seeing a shot fired in anger; while it may easily be the fate of a dunder-headed subaltern to be present at any number of battles and skirmishes without any advantage to his own side or any detriment to the enemy. It now appears that the objectionable order in question emanated from the Home Government, who were anxious to obtain a record of every officer's services (?), and that Sir Hugh Rose had no option as to its publication. So much for civilian interfering with what they do not understand.

We regret to observe that fresh disturbances are reported as having taken place in the Kattiawar district, though not to a serious extent. The 2nd Grenadiers, however, have been despatched from Kurrachee to Dwarka. In Central India, if the *Englishman* be correct, tranquillity is likely to be fully restored by the capture of Prince Feroze Shah, of the Royal house of Delhi. A magnanimous government would offer him the command of a regiment of irregular cavalry; in any case, as he was not implicated in the Delhi murders, we trust Lord Canning will not suffer him to be hanged. In the Neilgherries a Bombay officer, Captain Green, is supposed to have been murdered by his servants, a father and two sons—all three Mahomedans—but the motive, unless it were fanaticism, has not been discovered.

The Lucknow Scandal now appears under a different phase. Unjore Tewarry, Colonel Inglis's spy, seems to have been guilty of wilful perjury, and of having falsely and foully conspired against Ram Dial. This does not, however, affect the general tenor of the article we give elsewhere on the subject of Mr. E. G. Fraser's summing up on the former trial. Though defended by Mr. Norris, "a gentleman of high character and position"—says the *Bombay Gazette*—"who practises at Agra," the facts were too stubborn to be resisted, and the following telegram shows the utter hopelessness of the case.

LUCKNOW, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The defence of Unjore Tewarry has broken down. After a two hours' speech, Norris, of Agra, the special advocate sent by subscription, refused to file the defence.
Court closed.

The Report of the Indigo Commissioners has at length been published, but we reserve our comments until our next issue.

We take this opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the announcement that the "Manual of Military Law," compiled by Colonel Pipon and Mr. J. F. Collier, has received the sanction of H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief. This Manual comprises, in a portable form, all that relates to courts-martial, or courts of inquiry, the law of evidence, the law and practice of recruiting, the acts governing the Volunteer Force, and the mutual duties, liabilities, and obligations of soldiers and civilians. It will be found to be not less accurate than comprehensive.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. T. M. Traill, Royal Art., at Fyzabad, Sept. 2.

BENGAL.—Lieut. John L. Sawers, H.M.'s Bengal army, in London, Oct. 12; Lieut. John W. Campbell, 51st Bengal N.I., at Asnee, Sept. 12.

MADRAS.—Capt. Benjamin Wyld, 3rd Madras European Regt., at Caunpore, Aug. 30; Capt. F. R. C. East, 8th Madras Cavalry, at Ootacamund, Sept. 15.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Green, Bombay Invalid Establishment, in the Neilgherries, Sept. 12. [Supposed to have been murdered by his native servant.] Capt. J. W. Cottell, Bombay army, at Tuffnell-park-terrace, Upper Holloway, Oct. 18.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Coghlan, Col. Woodham, Capt. Campbell, Royal Art., Lieut. H. Harrison, Mr. J. A. Hankey.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, Oct. 26.—Mr. Lawson, Asst. surg. Kearney, Mr. H. Vardy, Dr. Hogel, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Fergusson and infant, Mr. Lancaster, Col. and Mrs. Birdwood and five children, Mrs. Stanley and infant, Maj. Vacher, H.M.'s 33rd Foot, Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. Boys, Mrs. Finnimore and three children, Mrs. Goldsmid and infant, Mrs. Phayre and three children, Mr. Hill, Lieut. McGilivray.

BENGAL.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET SYSTEM IN INDIA.

The proposed introduction of the English budget system into this country is, we fear, likely to prove a failure, first, for want of men competent to carry it out, and, secondly, because the old hands are so wedded to the old practice of depriving heads of departments of the control of all their transactions that change seems almost impracticable. No just or comprehensive scheme of administration has ever yet found favour in India. Our whole Governmental structure was put together in a haphazard sort of way, without regard either to the fitness of men for their work, or to the mischief sure to be caused by the incongruity of appointing one man to discharge various duties wholly inconsistent with, or radically opposed to, one another. To speak of an Indian system were to give this shapeless mass of contradictions a misnomer. It is only the invincible energy of the English race, coupled with a marvellous good luck, that has enabled us to drag on our existence to this day with no worse misfortune than the absolute break down of our finances. With the best material in the world for executing our plans, the organisation of our Government has been from the first so defective that everywhere the genius of mismanagement seems to have been at work. Look, for instance, at the abnormal powers possessed by the Military Secretary to Government. This officer directs the operations of both army and navy; and it is a well-known fact that, in the Persian war of 1857, the fleet was ordered to rendezvous at a place a hundred miles out of its proper course, causing a useless expenditure of a few lacs of rupees, solely because the Military Secretary was utterly ignorant of navigation, and the plans were prepared without any naval officer being consulted.

So, the Audit Department in this country is the great obstacle to financial reform and reduction of expense, for the reason that it attempts to perform work which the heads of the different departments alone can do satisfactorily. For instance, what can the Auditor-general know as to the ordnance equipment necessary for a field force or an army? Again, what can he know of the requirements of the navy? Yet he has the whole and sole control of the expenditure on these heads. What is the inevitable consequence? Why, the heads of departments become disgusted with interference which is often unnecessary and unwarrantable, and are content to let things go on in the old fashion, since they find themselves without power to effect such retrenchments as they know to be possible and useful.

It was hoped that, by the introduction of the budget system, the heads of departments would be vested, as at home, with the sole control of their own business; that they would, every year, carefully consider what amount under the different heads of expenditure was required to carry on the service, and what reforms could be safely effected, and that those estimates would be strictly examined before being sanctioned. The duty of the audit department would then be, as at home, simply to take care the amount sanctioned was not exceeded. But this looked-for change is not to be made. True, the estimates will be made out a little more in detail, but not by the officers at the heads of departments, and thus the whole reform so much boasted of turns out to be a farce. A very expensive farce too; for we have now another audit board at Calcutta, and the military finance commission has been turned into a third board. Really, there seems no hope for India, financially at any rate, until we get "more men from England."—*Bombay Gazette*.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

A rupee has long ceased to represent half-a-crown or even two shillings, and we much doubt

whether it will continue to represent the popular notion that a shilling's worth in England can be procured for only twice that sum in India. For the first time in Indian history it is possible that all classes may think of regulating their expenditure. The pressure, as everyone in Lower Bengal knows, falls most heavily on residents in Calcutta. House rent, always high, has been on the increase for some years, and it will scarcely be lowered by the exertions even of the *frequent redemptor* who may deposit his *cementa* on the spaces purchased and cleared away in Chowringhee by the order of the Municipal Commissioners. The prices of all ordinary articles of consumption are not likely to fall, even after two possible years of plenty, to what they were five years ago. Municipal taxes have become regular items in the quarterly accounts of every household, and, lastly, we have the income-tax, which from its very title and mode of operation is admirably calculated to make each household cogitate as to what superfluities he can really retrench. Let no one say that the topics which we are about to discuss are trivial or unworthy of notice. We believe that the means of diminishing expenses are available to most members of the community, if they only choose to exert themselves.

First, let us look at domestic economy and superfluous servants. It is quite in accordance with the theory and practice of Eastern life from the "Arabian Nights" downwards, that the master of the house or a steward should proceed to the bazaar, go the round of the shops and make purchases of all articles which, when united, form a substantial meal. That there should be in all Calcutta houses a well-fed Mahomedan whom the unlearned call a *consumer*, with unconscious satire, and whom correct Hindustani scholars designate as the *Lord of the Goods*; that in an age of plenty and with teeming bazaars regularly supplied it should be necessary for this functionary to go regularly every day and act as mediator between the Calcutta citizen and his fishmonger and butcher; that in this way the table expenses should be unnecessarily lengthened, and the temper of the master or mistress be worked into fits of exasperation at least two or three times a month—are all canons which hitherto it has been thought unreasonable or presumptuous to question. We are warned, in excuse, of the cheapness of labour, of the tenacity of custom, and of the perishable nature of provisions in this climate. But no labour is cheap that is not required, nor is any custom so inveterate that it may not yield to necessity; nor would provisions deteriorate sooner if they came from the bazaar direct to the house without the useless and expensive interventions of the *khan-saman*. There is really, if we fairly consider it, no practical reason why a *khan-saman* should be more needed in Park-street, Calcutta, than in Park-lane, London. The institution saves a little trouble, and that is all. The time is come when it would be quite possible, looking to the regular demand and supply of articles of consumption, to dispense with such an animal altogether. Some attempts have been already made, with partial success, to abolish this mediation, and one or two persons announcing themselves as purveyors of bazaar supplies at the market price with a fixed remuneration for service, have established themselves in this line of business. With a little more enterprise on the part of a few more individuals of the same class, and a little exhibition of unity of purpose on the part of the community, the nuisance of an extra domestic, licensed on Rs. 10 a month to cheat to the utmost limits of his master's credulity or good nature, might be entirely swept away. It is high time that every man who wishes to practise economy should keep a regular set of books, and should be able to deal with his own butcher, his own fishmonger, and his own greengrocer, or with all three in one in Calcutta, as he would do in one of those pleasant terraces where old Indians congregate to the north of Hyde-park.

A supply of pure and wholesome water is another desideratum. As regards drinking-water, every man at this season of the year can lay in a

store sufficient for a whole twelvemonth. But the constant demand for the bath, and for other household purposes, has condemned us to employ the services of an individual whom the Emperor Baber, for aught we know to the contrary, in some fit of envy at the coolness of his occupation, or in a mere spirit of mockery at its lowness, chose to denominate "an inhabitant of Paradise." We are told that the hydraulic pressure requisite to force water up to the top of a three-storied house in Chowringhee would entail a heavy expenditure, demanding from each householder supplied by a new water company a monthly sum far exceeding the traditional Rs. 5 which we pay to our *bihishly* or *bheesty*. But one large establishment in Calcutta has already found it possible to dispense with the whole of this class of servants, and we have no business to be sceptical, who, in spite of prophecies of failure, have lived to see Calcutta fairly lit with gas. We want a reservoir in each house, and a company of which the shares shall be Rs. 50 or Rs. 100.

Next come the crowd of other domestic servants. To keep up the complement of mate-bearers to the highest possible mark will always be the endeavour of every lazy sirdar. And there is no doubt that the ravages of climate and insects entail far more constant dusting and sorting than perhaps Englishmen require anywhere except in the West Indies: nor do we expect that the work of three Bengalees or Ooriyas will ever, at its best, do more than equal the result of one Englishman's labour. But in the article of syces there is abundant room for economy. It is a well-known maxim of hunting-men at home that one groom can look after two horses and a half; in other words, that two men, *i.e.* a groom and a helper are equal to the care of five horses. Without looking for such exertions on the part of Mirjan and Buxoo, we are certain that it is time for prudent and determined householders to resent the tyranny which inflicts on them a fresh syce for every additional piece of horse-flesh. Two syces are certainly equal to the care of three horses, even in a Neapolitan atmosphere of laziness, and an extra rupee of wages to each syce for the slight additional labour, would still leave room for saving. There is no reason, either, why the most intelligent and able syces should not learn to drive, as they already do in some families of moderate means. A durwan, we fear, is a necessary incumbrance, and as long as the writing of notes relieves the vacant hours of some, or employs the few spare minutes of others, so long will *chuprassees* be necessary, especially if the number of officials of this description be reduced.

Economy in some direction has become imperative. In the number of servants and in the excellence of its furniture Calcutta has always been extravagant. And proximity to Europe is not likely to make us spend less in dress or books, or other articles of convenience and luxury. We hope that a few years may see a decrease in the number of servants, and that a particular class may become as obsolete as a *hookahburdar*. We had much rather that retrenchment should take this practical course than that the community should lose its well-earned character of being the readiest to support schools, to extend missions, and to give substantial relief to the shipwrecked mariner and the starving widow.—*Friend of India*.

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN INDIA.

What India wants at the present moment is not a successor to Mr. Wilson, but a social reformer. The Income-tax is quite safe; all we now have to do is to pay it, and, before we can accomplish this difficult task without reflecting in our secret hearts on the costliness of patriotism, we must have some one to supplement the financial measures of the Government, with hints as to the means by which the impost may be most lightly felt. The collectors, assessors, and commissioners have had their instructions and suggestions; is there no one to do a similar kind office for the poor tax-payer? In truth, the position of the Anglo-Indian in these days is no laughing matter. At home we see that the *Morning Post* laments the

decay of English decorum and morality in fashionable circles, and records the success with which the Aspasia of London have broken down the barriers once opposed to them by the fastidiousness of polite society. It is a proud satisfaction to us in India to think that in this respect we have not degenerated. Morals are at as high a premium here as in any country in the world; and, indeed, society has become so correct that we shall soon be able to offer ourselves as patterns to the misguided people in England.

But if Anglo-Indian society is more decent, it is also more extravagant than of yore. Extravagance is epidemic among us. No one can fail to be struck with the startling paradox that in a country in which the wages of labour are unusually low, and in which there exist, developed or undeveloped, means of supplying in abundance all the comforts and luxuries of life, Europeans live more expensively than they would at the hotels in Paris or Vienna, which are most famed for extortion. There is no lesson in life so hard to learn as the value of money. Those who have amassed the most appreciate it most highly, and are most careful not to part with it; while on the other hand it will generally be found that men who squander it away have had little or no experience of the advantages which wealth confers. And in this we find an explanation of the lavishness displayed in India. We have no capitalist class among the English colonists—no proud aristocracy with great domains—no merchant princes who can distance all competition for social distinction, and maintain the splendour becoming their rank and wealth, without exciting a ruinous rivalry among their less fortunate fellow-countrymen. We are at the best but a society of adventurers—with our little cliques and sets, of course, corresponding in appearance with the grades of society at home. We have all come out here poor men, and are making money much faster than we ever did in our lives before, and, as each man considers himself as good as any of the rest, there arises a desire to excel each other in the show of wealth. There has probably never been more absurd and reckless waste of money than among the gold-diggers of Australia and California; and each Anglo-Indian is a successful fortune-hunter with all the failings of the class. It might be supposed that the civilians would give a better tone to society. But a false standard of living was set up in the good old days when it was a writer's own fault if he did not soon secure a fortune, and when all the civil servants could afford to be careless of money. The iron bands of routine are stronger here than even in Europe; a custom once fixed becomes as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and cannot be changed, so that to this day the young civilian is compelled, on coming out to India, to assume the state of a great officer of Government, and to plunge himself into debt before he has had time to think of the depth of the abyss into which he is falling. It is the same thing in the army. How many subalterns are not so hampered by the debts they have contracted in order to keep up appearances on first coming out, that they become miserable and reckless, and so hasten the catastrophe which by energy and good conduct they might yet avoid? No encouragement is given to either a young soldier or a young civilian to practice economy. Indeed, with all their efforts, it is not easy to see how they could save anything till the habits and constitution of society are entirely revolutionised. Of course, a highly conscientious and determined man—*justus et propositi tenax*—will take care to live on his income. We all know Mr. Micawber's golden rule, which is adapted to the means of the humblest member of society:—"Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditure, nineteen, nineteen six; result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditure, twenty, ought, six; result, misery." But, with the best resolutions in the world, how many men in this country can for the first two or three years keep their expenditure within their income?

It is, perhaps, scarcely worth while to lay bare

this social evil unless we have a remedy to propose. But we frankly confess we have none. Still, if the tone of society cannot be at once changed by a moral essay, some benefit may result if only discussion on the subject of Anglo-Indian extravagance be awakened. Few of us can renounce our darling sins, but at least we may try to discover and use palliatives. The *Friend of India* calls upon the upper ten thousand of Calcutta to set a noble example to the rest of India by discarding their butlers and some of their grooms and water-carriers. The advice is very sensible, and there is no reason why it should not be acted upon here. The model Anglo-Indian, who never does a thing for himself the whole day but eat, drink, and sleep, from the time he is awakened by his barber shaving him in bed till he is undressed by his boy and retires to rest again at night, is happily a rare being in these days. Frequent communication with England has infused a little more English spirit into the European population of India. We are most of us conscious, at least, that all is not right, eager for change, and anxious to help ourselves. Only the demon Custom restrains us. We are all afraid to do what we know is right, because we doubt what Mrs. Grundy will say. Still, there are symptoms of reform; and, if we can induce people to talk and think more about such matters (which are of more real importance to us than the massacre of Christians in Syria or the progress of Garibaldi in Italy) our object is accomplished.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H.M.'s 75TH REGIMENT.—We (*North West Gazette*) are sorry to hear that a court of inquiry is sitting upon H.M.'s 75th Regiment. It appears that the officer commanding entertains an idea that the whole of the officers of his regiment have entered into a combination against him. We are afraid that it must result either in the removal of the commanding officer, or in the whole of the officers at present doing duty with the head-quarters being brought to a court martial.

A NATIVE LEGEND.—A trader at Mount Aboo, some three years ago, sent two young sons on a round of pilgrimage to the sacred places of Northern India. At parting he gave each of the lads ten rupees for his expenses, assuring them that when they wanted more they would not fail to receive a further supply. After the expiration of six months he sent for a great number of poor people, and distributed the sum of twenty rupees among them in charity. Some time afterwards the boys came home, and informed him that at a particular day and hour (the same on which he had been engaged in the above work of charity at Mount Aboo) a banker at Benares had given each of them ten rupees, by the help of which they had been enabled to make their way home without distress.

TREASURY RECORDS.—We (*Hurkaru*) have been informed that the members of the finance commission, have inquired of the covenanted heads of several public offices as to the advisability of destroying the old and useless records, which cost large sums of money for the purchase of furniture to keep them in, and which unnecessarily occupy a large space of their office rooms. The commissioners have also inquired as to the practicability of introducing in all public offices slates for rough calculations, and for drafting letters, which they hope will effect a great saving to the State, by dispensing with a heavy item of public expenditure, in the shape of purchase of country paper. With reference to this inquiry the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William is said to have observed, and justly, too, that the old records of the Treasury are valuable, being generally cancelled Government promissory notes, drafts, &c., which should not be destroyed, unless special orders from Government to that effect are received. There may be no objection to destroying such records or documents in his office as are dated beyond the period assigned by the law of limitation.

BUNDLECOND, Sept. 12.—Dowlut Singh and his party are again on the move. He sliced off a banian's nose the other day. They are now at Palee, whither the District Commandant of Police has proceeded in pursuit. Davee Singh and gang precipitated a phlegmatic vendor of grain from a high cliff the other day, the fall breaking all the latter's bones. He is under medical treatment, but will not recover. The long break in the monsoon has been followed by heavy rain and unhealthy weather.

PROGRESS NOT ALWAYS PROGRESS.—We now hear that the Governor-general's camp is in orders for Central India. So there will be another vice-regal progress, more speeches made, more "khilluts" bestowed, more rewards given. The expense of the last progress was not more than a lakh and a half rupees (six lakhs). Sir Hugh Rose accompanies the Gov.-gen. So farewell camps of exercise. The long-delayed relief forms a subject of much anxiety, but we can confidently assure our military readers that only sickly regiments are to move. Of course there will be certain changes of station, new regiments moving up and old regiments moving down, as such movements must inevitably occur some time or other. But there will be no caprice. Lord Clyde's loved Highlanders will not be brigaded altogether at Simla. Nor will the component regiments of Sir Hugh Rose's army of Central India be deposited at the stations for which they had received their tickets, but for which tickets there are no funds forthcoming to pay. The finance will not permit of some thirty European regiments moving at a cost of some half lakh each, and some twenty native at, say some 10,000 Rs. each. So those regiments whose lines have fallen in pleasant places, and are not likely to be moved, that is the Umballah, Jullunder, Rawul Pindie "ites," we congratulate; but the Peshawur, Mooltan, and Mean Meer "ites" we sincerely condole with.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

HOSHIAARPORE, Sept. 15.—The weather here has been unusually dry for this season of the year, to the great detriment of the crops. We have had only one shower of rain since the 22nd of August; a famine is inevitable if we have not a change with the approaching new moon to-morrow, as vegetation of every description is completely checked. I believe the denuding of the low range of hills of trees and underwood, thereby causing an excessive radiating heat, has a good deal to do with the droughts which have been prevailing in the Punjab of late years. The old Sikh Government did not allow the indiscriminate cutting of timber on the lower range of hills, knowing by experience that it would injuriously affect the climate.

SIMLA HILLS, Sept. 14.—By the Major-General's commands Captain Urquhart arrived at Jutogh, Simla, on Monday, the 10th instant, there to await trial, but it would appear that the prisoner had been ordered up without sufficient authority, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having previously acceded to Captain Urquhart's request not to be tried at or near Simla. His Excellency has, we are informed, given directions for the Court to be held at Umballa—the head quarters of the Sirhind Division. A Court had already been detailed by Sir R. Garrett, composed chiefly of officers not under his command, but who, with their families, have been on leave at Simla for the last four and six months. The major-general, we hear, has represented to his Excellency the impossibility (?) of the court's sitting elsewhere than at Simla, but of this there is a question, and it is not thought that Sir Robert's views will alter the decision on this point of the commander-in-chief. We are told that three-fourths of Simla have been summoned for the prosecution, and nearly half of Umballa. Under present circumstances, the trial cannot take place for a fortnight or three weeks longer. The rain still holds off, clouds come up and disappear without affording us any moisture, and the several springs and falls, generally in full roar at this season, are almost silent. Unless a good fall of rain of some duration comes ere long, I fear the scarcity of water, about which there was much anxiety at the commencement of the season, will

be a very serious matter. I am glad to learn by letters from below that good penetrating showers have refreshed the earth and cooled the atmosphere; they have had rain at Delhi and other stations where it was so much wanted, so that the price of grain ought to be falling. There is little or no news stirring here. Mr. Wood, extra Assistant Commissioner, will make over charge of his office to Mr. Bernard on or about the 25th. Mr. Wood will take Mr. Bernard's place at Delhi. A rumour is current to the effect that when Mr. Barnes goes to Lucknow, which will, it is said, be "the move" ere long, Mr. Brandreth, Commissioner of Delhi, will take Mr. Barnes's place, in which case I should think Mr. Ford would be the next Commissioner of Delhi. Mr. Brandreth is at present in the interior of these hills, and Mr. Riddell accompanies him.—*Delhi Gazette.*

OPIMUM CULTIVATION.—The cultivation of the poppy is to be thrown open to the people in Oude, for the specific purpose of raising additional revenue; the cultivation takes place in the cold season, when the manuring and watering is carried on. After the flowers fall; the plant is ripe for the opium harvest, the people flock to the fields in the evening armed with crooked bladed knives, with which they cut incisions in the capsules or poppy heads, in various directions; they then retire for the night, and on going to the fields next morning they find that juice has exuded from the incisions and collected on the surface. At first it is white and milky, but the heat of the sun speedily converts it into a brown gummy mass, in which state it is scraped off. The thickened juice is collected as it exudes day after day, until all has been obtained, and this total quantity is affected, not only by the whole routine of culture, but by the state of the weather during the cultivation and collecting. The produce is either simply dried, or, to equalise the quality, the whole of the day's collection is rubbed together in a mortar or similar vessel, and reduced to a homogeneous semi-fluid mass, which is then quickly dried in the shade. Much care and labour are needed in preparing the ground and tending the young plants, and many sources of injury occur to the cultivation, in wind, rain and dew, hence the growth of the poppy for opium is rather precarious. The art of deriving a revenue from this commodity was invented by the East India Company, and has become the basis of the vast trade between India and China; had opium been employed merely as a medicinal drug we should not now be at war with the celestials. Just ninety-three years ago Messrs. Watson and Wheeler, two civilians, suggested to the Council in Calcutta that as India grew opium, a revenue might possibly be derived therefrom. Until that time China had purchased no foreign opium, except a little from this country, and some sent from Turkey, but it was now thought that India might obtain a larger share in the trade. The suggestion was so far adopted as to ensure emoluments for several officers under the Government, but in the course of a few years the monopoly was taken out of the hands of these officers, and the profit of the trade assumed for the benefit of the Company, through the medium of speculators or brokers. The system continued under the direction of the Board of Revenue, but towards the close of the century it was transferred to the Board of Trade. About the beginning of the present century the contract system was abolished, Company's agents were appointed, and the cultivation of the poppy was strictly limited to certain districts. The plan thus established has been continued down to the present time, with modification in its details, but not in its principle. Opium, then, is a monopoly in the hands of the Government, so far as this country is concerned; and this monopoly is cherished and fostered because the Chinese are found to be needy purchasers. The Government are not the growers of the poppy, but they control the growers in an extraordinary way. Benares, Patna, and Malwa are the three provinces where the plant has hitherto been grown. The poppy fields are measured every year, and their boundaries fixed,

in order to prevent collision among those to whom they are assigned. The contract between the Government and the growers is managed through many intermediate agents, including, besides the Europeans, gomashas, and others, according to the engagement entered into. When the poppies are ripe, immediately before the extraction of the juice, the gomasha and his assistants make a circuit of the country or district, and form by guess a probable estimate of the produce of each field. He then makes the ryot enter into an engagement to deliver the quantity thus estimated, and as much more as the field will yield, at the price previously fixed. If the quantity delivered be less than the estimate, and the agents had any reason to suppose the cultivators have kept back any, the former is empowered by law to prosecute the cultivator in the Civil Courts for damages; also if a villager enters on the cultivation of the poppy without having previously made his agreement with the agent, his property becomes immediately attached, until he either destroys his poppies, or makes the requisite bargain. There is no doubt much to be said against this system. Considering, however, that the culture has vastly increased in amount lately, the balance of evidence seems to show that the cultivators find opium to be as profitable as rice or cotton. The price paid to the ryot for the opium juice is about six annas per pound; but it costs Government four or five times this amount before it finally passes into other hands. The juice has many processes to go through before it is fit for the market, and these processes differ in different countries. The percentage of morphia contained in poppy juice being the chief fact that determines its value, the opium brought forward for sale is carefully classified, in order that dealers may in the first place guess the quality from the district or country, and then analyse it more minutely. The other countries which prepare the drug for sale are Smyrna, Constantinople, Egypt, and Persia. Until the great change in the late Company's Charter, in 1834, the Company were their own merchants in foreign countries, to the exclusion of others; but the external trade is now full. A new system is about to be tried in Oude, namely, to give no advances to the cultivators of the drug; it remains to be seen how this will answer.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FYZABAD, Sept. 12.—The Bunneahs, with few exceptions, are in all places a most cunning and avaricious set of men. Their covetousness, indulged at the sacrifice of all humane considerations, is a proverb all over the country. Of this class of men the grain-dealers are the most wicked. In all matters connected with the abundance or scarcity, rise or fall of price in grain all over the marts of India, they are the first persons to know which side the wind blows, and they accordingly take measures of their own choice and adoption to secure for themselves, no matter how others suffer by it, a handsome profit. The Bunneahs of Oude, I mean the grain-dealers, who, till a recent date, had no connection with the outer world in reference to export or import of grain, and who, semi-savages as they are, having always more than a sufficient quantity of grain at their disposal and less of the cunning of their more expert brethren of the regulation Provinces, had lived in blessed ignorance, to the great happiness of the ryots, have now all opened their ears and eyes and are doing their best to take advantage of the various rumours flying about, of dearth and scarcity prevailing in other districts. Some eight days before this wheat sold here at the rate of 29 seers per rupee, but the grain dealers of Futtehgunge, which is a Mohulla of Fyzabad, not being content with it, at once reduced the quantity from 29 to 24 seers a rupee, at which rate every one was obliged to buy it for some time. But fortunately our authorities were soon made acquainted with their proceedings, and immediately a stop was put to these exorbitant rates. The wicked fellows, seeing their object not accomplished, struck one day and shut up their shops, hoping by this passive resistance on their part to induce

the authorities to accede to their desire. Upon this, the principal ringleaders, I hear, have been all summoned to appear in the Cutchery, there to state their reasons for so doing, so that if they can satisfy the authorities they may sell at a reduced quantity, or if not to suffer punishment which their impertinence justly demands. The latter was the case, and every ringleader was fined two or three rupees per head, and ordered to sell wheat at the present bazaar rate, which is twenty-seven seers per rupee. Since that day they have all opened their shops, and I think they will never do such things again.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE THAKOOR OF AWAH, in the Jodhpore territory, who took such prominent part in events which followed after the mutiny of the Jodhpore legion, and subsequently evaded capture by flying to the Meywar hills, has been apprehended by the Rana and given up to the British authorities. This man, who was in rebellion against his own sovereign, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, long before the mutiny began, ought undoubtedly to be made over at once to the Maharaja. Our political agents or our Government have no right to dispose of him. The Maharaja long ago registered an oath that the head of the rebel Thakoor should adorn the gateway of his own fort, and it is a thousand pities that he should be interfered with. The junction of the Awah Thakoor with the mutinous Jodhpore legion was, it will be recollected, the event which led to the death of the lamented Captain Monck Mason, then political agent of Jodhpore, and most of the untoward circumstances and awkward conjunction of affairs that ensued in that part of Rajpootana is to be attributed to the same cause. Captain Monck Mason was killed in September; early in the ensuing month Major Burton and his sons fell by the hands of the assassins in the service of the Raja of the neighbouring State. It is not difficult to trace a connection between the two events. The example of the murder of a British political agent being followed by no retributive consequences is a dangerous one; it proved so in that instance, and will prove so again.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.—Since my last we have had heavy falls of rain at intervals, and last night, or rather at three this morning, we had a most delightful shower. For a full hour the rain came down in torrents, and was accompanied with very loud peals of thunder, and the lightning was really alarming. The intense heat during the whole of yesterday led one to suppose that it would be followed by rain, but we did not expect such a copious down pour as we have had. Sickness was on the increase at this station, but it will no doubt be considerably lessened now. The Assembly Rooms are being rebuilt, and will be ready in a couple of months, and a Soldiers' Reading Room is also being built in the cantonments near the premises occupied by the Delhi Bank. The committee of our rifle club seem to have gone to sleep, as nothing has been heard by the subscribers of the spot selected for a practice ground; and unless they have opportunities for practice we cannot expect very good shots for the prizes in Christmas week. The officers of the 70th and 75th regiments have already begun the healthful and manly exercise of cricket, and it would be well for the station clubs to follow their example, so as to have ample time during the coming season to play matches with the military. The rivers have risen very much during the last week, and steamers are coming and going regularly to Allahabad and back. I am told that the works at the Railway Jumna Bridge are progressing very favourably under the superintendence of Mr. Deane, the diver; and almost all the engineers of the Jubbulpore line who were passing their time at Allahabad have now proceeded to the line as the working season approaches. People say that the Government have directed that a house should at once be engaged for the Sudder Dewanny office, which is to come down here during the ensuing cold season. Mr. Palmer, who occupies a very large and handsome kotie, was offered Rs. 500 per month,

it is said, but he refused it. Unless the Government can secure a place as large as Palmer's, the Sudder Court office will not, I presume, be ordered down; unless one of the barracks is made available, as was the case when the Chief Engineer's office came here last April. The Government deserves much credit for having established a "general hospital" at this station. This has done much good, and all classes of the community are now availing themselves of the boon. Dr. Buist, you have probably heard, is in bad health, and will shortly proceed on leave. Mr. Blanchett, the assistant-superintendent, will officiate for the worthy doctor, who entertains the highest opinion of Mr. Blanchett's ability to manage the press, and has lately obtained for him an increase of 100 rupees to his salary. I have already alluded to the very heavy work the press has to execute for the Government Secretariat office. The labours of the press are increasing, and Dr. Buist thinks that all surplus work must be done by contract at the other presses. Although the Government have an immense establishment, it is inadequate for all the work required from it.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SPIRITUALISM IN INDIA.—The following curious story is now current among the natives in the neighbourhood of Agra. A native, residing some distance down country, lately died. On arriving in the other world (the sequel will explain how his adventures there came to my knowledge) the first person he met was an old creditor, who rather to his dismay accosted him in the following manner:—"I say, old fellow, you owe me twenty rupees!" "I dare say I do," he replied; "but how can I pay you here? I am only just arrived, and you know very well I could not bring money with me!" "Well, then," said the creditor, "you must come with me to the judge." This functionary was found seated in state on a magnificent cushion, dispensing justice; and on referring to his books, he made the discovery that a mistake had occurred, the wrong man having been summoned by the messengers of death—a chumar, in fact, instead of a sweeper of the same name. Celestial powers could not, of course, be expected to be familiar with such very low castes, and possibly such slight errors are not uncommon! The judge ordered the mistake to be rectified; but before dismissing our friend, advised him, as soon as he returned to earth, to pay his debt. "But," urged the defendant, "how am I to send the money here? No bank would conduct such a transaction." "Take it, then," said the judge, "to Bindraban," the celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage near Muttra—"and give it to the priests at the temple, in whose possession you will also find the bond by which you agreed to pay this sum. If they say they have not got the bond, desire them to look for it in the *cullum-dan*." The dead man returned to life just in time to prevent the combustion of his remains, and set off by dak to Muttra; proceeded to the temple at Bindraban, explained the circumstances to the priests, and offered them twenty rupees. They declined to receive it, and denied all knowledge of the bond; but at the applicant's request consented to send for the *cullum-dan* (box for reed pens) and examine it. There was no bond! Our hero was now somewhat perplexed, but at last bethought himself of inquiring whether there was not another *cullum-dan* in the house, and, after some delay, another was found, brought, and opened; and there, sure enough, was the bond, folded up, at the bottom of the box! It was, of course, given up to the owner, on payment of the money; and he went on his way rejoicing. The tale is evidently concocted by the priests at Bindraban, in order to add to their reputation by a miracle, and draw additional pilgrims to their approaching annual festival, which, as we are told by "Thornton's Gazetteer," takes place in September and October.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BENGAL ARTILLERY RELIEF.—3rd Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, from Gondah to Allahabad. 2nd Troop, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, from Allahabad to Lucknow. 3rd Troop, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee. 4th Troop,

2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, from Rawul Pindee to Lahore. 1st Troop, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, from Lahore to Muttra. 3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, from Muttra to Cawnpore. 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, Bengal Artillery, No. 16 Light Field Battery, from Umritsur to Delhi. 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, No. 17 Light Field Battery, from Lucknow to Gondah. 4th Company, 1st Battalion, No. 9 Light Field Battery, from Delhi to Umritsur. 1st Company, 2nd Battalion, No. 10 Light Field Battery, from Ferozepoor to Muttra. 4th Company, 2nd Battalion, No. 23 Light Field Battery, from Rawul Pindee to Ferozepoor. 2nd Company, 3rd Battalion, No. 12 Light Field Battery, from Cawnpore to Bareilly. 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, No. 14 Light Field Battery, from Bareilly to Rawul Pindee. 1st Company, 4th Battalion, Bengal Artillery (Reserve), from Delhi to Bareilly. 2nd Company, 4th Battalion, Bengal Artillery, No. 1 Light Field Battery, from Meerut to Oude. 1st Company, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery (Reserve), from Bareilly to Delhi. F. Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut to Lahore. E. Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, Lahore to Peshawur.

BAREILLY, Sept. 15.—We have had an abundance of rain though the morning I wrote my last local was beautifully clear, the day closed with heavy rain, which poured down for five or six days consecutively. Thursday we were positively inundated. Clouds still continue to gather; and judging from appearances, we may reasonably calculate on a few showers more ere the rains wish us good bye. Provisions continue dear, though I doubt not this most favourable change will ultimately compel the Buncahs to be, in spite of themselves, less exorbitant and grasping. I am glad to see that the officials here are advocates for the extension of European agency to the utmost practical extent; and not content with the appointment of an European Kotwal, they have nominated an European to succeed to the vacant post of jailor, consequent on the death of the late incumbent, who was a native, and whose death was occasioned by a blow which he received from one of the convicts. The ranks supply the department of public works with a large number of overseers, superintendents of roads, barrack-masters, &c. I really see no just cause why the civil department should not be permitted to renovate and invigorate some of its branches, such as the police and prison, by indents on the regiments. Our European force has considerably increased, and is well able to supply the deficiencies so much to be deplored in the civil departments, without affecting in the least its own efficiency. However useful schools of industry, libraries, and lectures may be to the private soldier, widening the field of his future prospects, and substantially rewarding for exemplary conduct, will tend more effectually to ameliorate his condition.

THE REBELS.—According to the *Englishman* there are now remaining in Nepal only fifty-nine rebels; many have returned to their homes, and numbers died of cholera; of the late infamous Nana's followers there only remain seven, including Balarao. The Durbar has received the consent of the British Government to give shelter to Balarao, Buzrut Muhul Begum, and Birjis Kadir, on condition that they prevent them giving annoyance in the British territories.

THE EX-NAWAB OF FURUKABAD has contrived to make his way to Medina, accompanied by four men, in the habit of faqueers. An allowance is to be made to the family of these outlaws.

MR. THOMAS JONES, Register of the Bengal Secretariat Office, is to be appointed to the office of director-general of printing offices under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and Mr. Noah Chick is to succeed Mr. Jones as register on Rs. 700 per mensem.

NAGPOOR.—Letters from Nagpoor inform us that cholera has broken out at Chanda, and the officers are ordered to remove to Madhapoor. The prisoners here have attempted escape, but the *emete* was easily put down by the guard,

DELHI, Sept. 1st.—Hot days with scorching winds, clear nights without dew, fleecy clouds without the least sign of rain, have afforded a plausible excuse to the bunniah to raise their prices again; and they have done it this time most effectually. But not content with demanding rates for their grain and other provisions which would starve to death all the poor people of Delhi in a month, they seem determined to starve the rich also (and thus "possess the land" themselves alone), for latterly the greater part of them have "shut up shop" altogether, and refused to sell on any terms. Many people cannot obtain food for money, and still greater numbers cannot procure it at such exorbitant rates as those at which it is occasionally offered. A famine may in truth be said to be raging in and about Delhi, whilst within the walls of the city alone enough grain is stored away to afford sustenance for 100,000 people during a two years' siege. One building alone, not far from where I write this, contains 10,000 maunds of wheat, besides other grain. The bunniah declare they will not unlock their stores until wheat is up to eight seers the rupee. The present price is eleven seers, when it can be had. It would break a heart of stone to witness all the misery and sufferings which avarice has produced amongst the poor. As a specimen of the manner in which existence is dragged out by thousands at the present time, I will give one or two facts. One evening, as I was passing along a narrow street, I observed a poor woman on an old charpoy uttering the most piteous moans imaginable. She was surrounded by four little miserable-looking children, who had just cried themselves off to sleep. On inquiry I found that she was a poor widow, that every day she laboured from morn till eve for 1 anna, and on her return home she regularly purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ of a seer of coarse atta, and thus she and her four children lived, or rather gradually died, from day to day. Another man with his wife and seven children are eking out a miserable existence on 2 annas a day, which procured them $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer of atta, and what must be the state of those who are ill, or out of employ? A vigorous attempt is just now being made to remedy this state of affairs, and bring the recalcitrant corn-factors to a sense of their duty to the public, by a few noble-minded and enterprising individuals of Delhi. At a meeting convened by the manager of the Delhi Bank (a gentleman ever ready to head any benevolent movement), comprised of a few non-official Europeans and several native bankers, it was unanimously resolved that grain to the amount of 15,000 rupees should be immediately purchased from distant stations in the Punjab, and sold on its arrival in Delhi at a price just sufficient to cover the original cost and expense of transit. The funds for this purpose have been kindly advanced by the manager of the Delhi Bank without interest, and the carrying out of the project entrusted to the Baptist missionaries, who will superintend both the purchase and sale of the grain in person. The deputy commissioner has expressed his cordial approval of the undertaking, and promised to render every assistance in his power to ensure its success. Let us hope that such a measure will have its desired effect.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

GOVERNMENT COUPONS.—For the convenience of holders of Government paper, and to enhance the value of such paper, coupons were lately issued. These are orders for the payment of interest on Government paper, for twenty years to come, made payable to the bearer, so that they are in fact negotiable instruments and subject to all the laws that affect bills of exchange. The holder of one of these coupons, on presenting it for payment, received the interest, minus the amount of the Income-tax. He was not the owner of the Government paper on which the interest was due, but had received the coupon by transfer, for valuable consideration. Now there was no talk of the Income-tax or of interest on the Government paper becoming subject to that tax. The deduction in question is therefore illegal, and the party would be entitled to re-fund, were he to institute an action in the Supreme Court, suits

against Government not being cognizable in the small Cause Court. It should be borne in mind that the owner of the coupon is not by law entitled to recover from the holder of the Government paper the amount illegally deducted, and therefore the Treasury officers are clearly wrongdoers. What complicates the matter, and shows the shortsightedness of the Government, is that they cannot recover the amount of Income-tax even from the owner of the Government paper, for the interest of which they granted the coupons. By issuing the coupons as negotiable instruments they have debarred themselves of all right to meddle with the interest. Nor is there any injustice in this, for the loss is due to their own want of foresight.—*Phoenix*.

GWALIOR.—The Dewan of the late Ranees of Jhansie has surrendered himself to the political agent at Gwalior.

CAPTAIN HEARSAY.—Government has granted 5,000 acres of land in the district of Mohumdee to Captain Hearsay, an Oude landholder.

OPIMUM.—It is said to be the intention of Government to raise the price of opium in the Mar-taban and Tenasserim Provinces to Rs. 24 per seer.

MR. R. TEMPLE, C.S.—It is stated that Government has sanctioned the payment of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Temple for his services on the Indigo commission.

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION is to be removed from Barrackpore to Fort William, and General Hearsay is to command. Brigadier Smith is to command the station at Barrackpore, and all officers of the general staff there are to be removed to Calcutta.

JESSORE, Sept. 9.—The ryots of this district are threatening to attack different factories, while in Pubnah they have already commenced operations by attacking Salmoodiah. This insane attempt was made on the 4th instant, and failed with a loss of two men killed, and several wounded on the side of the ryots, the factory losing one man killed. The police (military) are now ordered out in small detachments to those places where matters look most serious, to check affray, but they will effect little good, as the ryots are confident in their numbers, and as latticals form no inconsiderable portion of the population in these parts, the police will come to grief, unless reinforced considerably.

MR. BOYLE, who rendered very valuable services to Government during the recent disturbances in Shahabad, has had the villages of Kourah, Hurregaon and Beehta made over to him in perpetuity, but not without the understanding that he must pay for them a Jumma of Rs. 617 during his life, and his heirs and successors Rs. 5,617 per annum in perpetuity.

THE LICENSE BILL was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 1st September. It has undergone such important changes as to be virtually a new Bill. According as it now stands it will not fall on any who now pay the Income-tax, to which it is in all respects supplementary. All professional men, and cultivators who sell their own produce, are exempt. It consists of two schedules—A, which levies 1, 2 or 3 rupees annually on those engaged in arts, trades and dealings; and B, which includes tobacco dealers. Of the last, those who sell wholesale are divided into two classes, charged respectively Rs. 100 and 50 a year, and those who sell retail into four classes, assessed at Rs. 24, 12, 4 and 2 a year. Though the Bill has been read a second time in this shape, with a view to publication, it will probably undergo considerable modifications. Its provisions are so stoutly opposed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Sconce, the member for Bengal, that as the Council sat in committee it was almost entirely re-written. It is not proposed that it should come into operation till the beginning of next year. We have strong hopes that the high rate of excise on tobacco represented by Rs. 100 a year from wholesale dealers will be much modified, if not given up altogether.—*Friend of India*.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.—The salary of the secretary to the Finance Commission has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDEBAD.—We (*Hurkaru*) stated some time last month that the Nawab Nazim of Moorshebad intended to take a journey to England, and his highness believed that nothing less than Rs. 80,000 would cover his expenses. Government did not object to the grant of this sum; but on a second consideration, for reasons unknown to us, it was refused, and as a per contra we learn that a plaint for Rs. 1,30,000 and upwards has been filed against the Bengal Government, on the ground that this money was expended for the construction of several stables during his highness's minority. The records relative to the cause of this expenditure have been called for, but unfortunately not a letter or even a single line can be found; and the secretary has been requested to inquire whether the governor-general's agent is in possession of any documents connected with this point.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX.—We hear that the officiating civil auditor North-Western Provinces made the following reference to the Supreme Government regarding the assessment of the Income-tax:—1st. Whether under Section 129 of the Income-tax Act the fixed travelling allowance of officers drawn in monthly abstracts is to be exempted from assessment? 2nd. Whether head money allowance drawn by medical officers (covenanted and uncovenanted) is subject to deduction on account of the prescribed tax? 3rd. Whether missionaries in the receipt of an allowance of Rs. 100 per month for ecclesiastical duties, in the absence of a chaplain from the station, are to be looked upon as military officers not drawing the pay and allowances of a captain, and accordingly not subject to assessment? In reply to which he has received the under-mentioned answer:—1st. The fixed travelling allowance of officers drawn in monthly abstracts is exempt from assessment for Income-tax. Section 129 of the Act declares that officers shall be exempted wholly from the duties in respect of any allowance received for travelling expenses. 2nd.—Head money allowance drawn by medical officers, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, is not exempt, if the officer is in civil employ, or if being in military employ, such allowance added to other pay and allowances raises the income of the recipient to that of a captain of infantry. 3rd.—Missionaries in the receipt of an allowance from Government for the performance of ecclesiastical duties in the absence of a chaplain from the station or otherwise are not military officers, and are not exempt from the Income-tax.—*Hurkaru*.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.—The *Hurkaru* announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Ewart, for six-and-twenty years a faithful and zealous missionary in connection first with the Established, and after the disruption with the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Ewart was seized with cholera on Saturday, the 8th September. Up till noon of the next day there were hopes of his recovery; after that time, however, he sank rapidly, and died at 4.30 p.m. "The deceased," says our contemporary, "was a quiet, unobtrusive, but ardent and zealous missionary, and possessed peculiarly the talent of gaining the affection of his pupils, as is evidenced by the address presented to him when he went home about three years ago. He returned to this country about a year ago. In the same house in Cornwallis-square, Miss Turner, lady superintendent of the Bethune Institution, was seized with the same disease at the same time as Dr. Ewart, and died on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 p.m."

MINZA YACOOB, one of the sons of the King of Delhi, has been sent to Kurrachee, where he is to receive an allowance of ten rupees a month for life.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10. Alnwick Castle, Tyler, London; Massaliote, Durand, Marseilles; Jonckin, Momesot, Bordeaux; Rowan Tree, Worrell, Liverpool.—12. Arabia, Forest, Liverpool; Day Dream, Colhrane, Madras; William Melhuish, Duff, Liverpool; Netherby, Helman, London; George Heinrich, Schmidt, Antwerp; Raleigh, Sadler, Sunderland; Eagle, James, Sunderland; George Kendall, Fairly, Liverpool.—18. Maria Hay, Middleton, London; Engelman, Harbo, Bombay; Judith,

Brown, Liverpool; Albert Cumin, Raynes, Liverpool; Shere Donard, Thomps, Liverpool.—Lt. Maha-Rance, Carr, Liverpool; Storforst Constantine, Brown, Liverpool; Caroline, Kulnan, Gothenburgh; Fræthel, Privoisin, Singapore; Afghan, Colebank, Liverpool; Storm Cloud, Campbell, Madras; Hound, Rogers, New York.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Colombo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Atkins, Mr. H. Ramsay, Capt. D. H. Osborne, Mr. J. Shepherd, Miss S. E. Walker, Lieut. H. R. Boulby, Mr. F. E. Johnston, Miss Brooks, Mr. D. Gilmour, Mr. H. T. Simpson, Mrs. Wienholt, Capt. Cripps, Mr. J. R. Campbell, Mr. W. Dalziel, Mr. G. C. Dutt, Mr. Whittle. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Boudet, Mr. G. C. Fletcher, Mr. E. W. Ball, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Malyon, Mr. A. Hoffman, Mr. J. H. Kavanagh, Mr. Fryer. From BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Jones. From GALLE.—Mr. G. W. Killner, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop. From MADRAS.—Mr. Trossart, Mr. Blaudford, Mr. Warner, Mr. Hurn, Lady Jackson and two children.

Per Alnwick Castle.—Col. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Brooks and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Lieut. Fitzroy, Wilson, and De Brett, Messrs. Hodnett, Harrison, Home, Lovett, Anderson, Skipwith, and Brightou, From MADRAS.—Mrs. Thomas and family.

Per Maha-Rance.—Mrs. Carr.
Per Storm Cloud.—Mrs. Campbell.
Per George Kendall.—Mrs. P. C. Schmidt, Mrs. Farely.
Per Englishman.—Mr. Dairtel.
Per Fatty Sultan.—Mr. J. Delanie, Mr. Miram.
Per Slave Donard.—Mr. John Kay, Mrs. Thomps and two children.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 15, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	2 8 to 3 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	82 0 to 82 4	
Dt. to 5 do.	2 0	
Srd Sica Rupee 4 do.	20 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1 do.	101 8 to 102 0	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2 to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 78
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 91
5 1 ditto ditto	" 100	" 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 98

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	5900 to 5950
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	650 to 660
Delhi Bank	500	500
India General Steam	1000	1190 to 1500
Ganges Company	500	575 to 590
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1750 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	575 to 590
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	73 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	560 to 575
Calcutta Docking Company	700	875 to 900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	9 to 10
Assam Company	200	390 to 400
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 3 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	70 to 75

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	5 to 10 6
Doubletons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 13 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 223 8
Mexican do.	"	224 8 to 225 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, £2 to £3.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MURDER OF AN OFFICER IN THE NEILGHERIES.—Captain Green was last Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, found dead at 7 a.m. by his chokra, who entered the house and saw his master. The boy then went and told his father, who said that he would not go in, and it is supposed that the other servants said the same. Not till nine o'clock did anybody go for Captain Tre-

sure, who was living in the next house: thus two hours had elapsed. When Captain Treasure arrived the deceased was lying on his right side with a chair under his legs, and a double-barrelled musket between them in a loose position, muzzle pointing up towards his body, sleeve on the left arm raised and bent overhead, the body saturated with blood. The authorities and Dr. Stewart were then sent for, at half-past one! The assistant-magistrate sent for Mr. Lowe to examine the body with Mr. Stewart. The body was seen lying in the position with the shirt and banyan torn off. There was a large pool of blood beneath, the right elbow was abraded and bruised. There was a large oval gunshot wound three inches above the left nipple, and three large vertical incised wounds in the left arm-pit, the longest measuring four and a-half inches in length; in the outer of these incised wounds shot were found. Beneath the oval charred wound above the nipple, the doctors found an extensive chest wound, four ribs being shattered and blown into the body of the left lung; and two ribs behind the lung, beneath the shoulder bladebone, fractured. Many shots were found in the chest and lung. The direction of the chest wound would appear to indicate that the deceased had been shot either while on the floor, or from immediately before him, while the wounds in the arm showed that he had probably received a second gunshot wound besides severe stabs. In support of this opinion numerous spots of blood were observed with pieces of flesh, upon an open door, to the left of the centre room, and upon the whitewashed wall to the right of the room upon the chair beneath deceased, and in which it appeared he might have been seated before he fell, no marks of blood were seen, nor were there any on the floor immediately beneath the spot where the chair must have stood, nor was there any blood upon his legs or drawers which would most probably have been the case had he been shot while in the chair. A knife, with the top broken off and stained with blood, was discovered on a table in his bedroom. Mr. Lowe made a careful microscopic examination of the stains on this knife, and found them to be human blood. The inspector of police from Coonoor discovered on searching the houses of Captain Green's servants, turbans, long drawers, coats, and other pieces of cloth stained with blood. He also saw a spot of blood upon a servant's hand. Mr. Lowe examined the stains of blood upon the turban also with the microscope, and found them to be human blood. The stains on the drawers also were blood; upon the clothes they had been washed out, but as far as could be ascertained, they appeared to be those of blood. Mr. Lowe's examination led him to believe that suicide had not been committed, but that Captain Green had died from gunshot and incised wounds inflicted upon him by some person or persons unknown, and that it was impossible for Captain Green himself to have inflicted wounds of the kind either with a gun or with a knife.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN A. GRANT.—We regret to announce the death, at Jaulnah, on the 4th of September, of Captain A. Grant, of the 9th Regt. N.I., caused by wounds received on the 18th of August, in a rencontre with a panther. The deceased and a brother officer were out shooting peafowl, when they started a panther. Captain A. got a shot at the beast, and wounded him. The animal took shelter in some low jungle, when he was pointed out to Captain Grant by one of the coolies, but, being short-sighted, he did not see him, and went close up to the bush. Just as he neared the bush, the panther sprang on the unfortunate officer, and the latter had hardly time to discharge his gun at random, before he found himself stretched on his back on the ground, the beast biting his left arm, which he lacerated dreadfully. Captain Grant was concealed from his companion by some rising ground and brushwood, and some time elapsed before Capt. A.'s notice was attracted to what was going on by the coolies calling out. In the meantime, the beast quitted his prostrate victim, and inflicted severe wounds on two coolies. He then made off,

but his body was found two days after near the spot. The place where the accident occurred is some miles from Jaulnah; nevertheless, after the occurrence, Captain Grant rode the whole distance in a heavy shower of rain and was in excellent spirits. Matters appeared to be progressing satisfactorily for some days, but a sudden change for the worse took place, and he sank rapidly. His last moments were very peaceful. He suffered no pain; his faculties were unimpaired to the last, and his spirit left its earthly tenement without a struggle. So calm and collected was he that he requested the attendance of all his brother officers of the regiment, about two hours before his death, and took an affectionate farewell of each separately. He was a highly honourable and amiable man, respected and liked by all who knew him, but he was doubly endeared by his good qualities and friendly disposition to the members of his own regiment, by whom his memory will be long cherished with affection and respect.—*Daily Times and Spectator.*

SAUGOR, Sept. 8.—Some days ago a havildar of the Saugor military police behaved very well on out-post duty at Narainpoor near Shahgurb. He got intimation that the rebels were going to plunder the village at night, and consequently turned out the whole of his picket, taking his post outside the village on one side. The rebels, about eight or nine, entered it on the other, and commenced looting. The havildar and his party ran up to where the rebels were, when they were received by a volley given in good style; the Nujeebs returned it, and the havildar rushing on, killed one man (a Poorbeah) with his bayonet, and wounded three others, who escaped into the dense jungles.

COCHIN, Sept. 14.—The Captain and 19 of the crew of the *Barque Hopewell* arrived here this morning. They state that the vessel left Bombay on the 6th, and experienced fine weather. On the 10th she passed the Island of Underoo, and at 1 a.m. of the 11th, the vessel struck on the reef adjoining the Island of Kalpeni, the most south-eastern group of Laccadives. In a very short time after striking, the vessel fell over, with her decks to windward, and instant abandonment became necessary. The long boats were put out with a few tins of preserved potatoes in her, and the captain and crew left the ship while she was going to pieces. They have been exposed ever since in an open boat, and the only water they had to drink was what they could catch from the rain. They landed in a most distressed condition, without clothes and shoes, &c., but were immediately cared for by Captain Coster, our master attendant, and provided by him with food and clothes.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA was on Monday evening, Sept. 22, inaugurated by an introductory lecture by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. A most satisfactory audience as to rank and numbers was assembled, but we regretted to observe only a very small sprinkling of the young officers, for whose benefit the lectures more especially are intended. A thirst for improvement has evidently yet to be created in this class of the community, which at present seems singularly destitute of zeal for intellectual pursuits. The chair was taken at six o'clock by the Hon. Mr. Reeves, member of council, who stated that the reason of his doing so was the unavoidable absence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who had gone to join the Governor at Sattara. Mr. Reeves announced that the institution was to be opened as a reading-room from the 1st October, and that a short course of lectures had been arranged for during the remainder of the present season.

MR. F. PRATT, assistant secretary in the general department, has a provision made for him in consequence of the abolition of that establishment, to become the secretary to the Income-tax commissioners.

A BRAHMIN IN LONDON.—A Guzarati Brahmin, Mr. Mahiputram Roopram, left Bombay for England some months ago. There were threats of expulsion from caste freely uttered at the time of his embarkation. A thrill of horror went through the Brahminical body. The editor of the *Wurtuman Dipica* has received a letter from Mr. Mahiputram, from London, which is calculated to relieve the distress of those who feared that it would be impossible to quit India without violation of caste. It turns out that this is an altogether baseless idea. Mr. Mahiputram finds himself at this present moment, in the heart of London, just as truly in the odour of castity (if we may coin a word) as ever he was. He moves in his own Brahminical empyrean in the heart of that wicked and profane city, and carries his own inviolate atmosphere with him wherever he goes. To be serious, his account is this. On board the steamer he had a cabin to himself. When anybody belonging to the boat came for the purpose of cleaning his cabin he had but to say that his own servant would attend to that. He had his own water brought and his food prepared. Wherever the steamer touched he could get a new supply of water. Once in England, there is not the slightest difficulty; just as in India the meat bazaar is separate from the other bazaars, so it is in London. There is nothing to hinder a Brahmin in London from getting his milk, vegetables, and the like from Englishmen; for do not Brahmins in India get these from Mussulmans? As for water, the arrangements are admirable. Water is brought into houses by pipes, and all you have to do is to cause a pipe to be carried to your room, and lo! you have an exhaustless supply of pure water. Should this by any chance not be practicable, what simpler than to take a house on the banks of the river Thames? In a word, says this pioneer of Bombay Brahmins, in the most reassuring tone, there is nothing in London to endanger the preservation of your religion. People do not speak to you on the subject of religion; or, when they do, they apologize to you for it. In conclusion, he exhorts those of his countrymen who have the means to hasten to Europe, and view the works of art and prodigies of industry so numerous there.—*Catholic Examiner*.

SECRETARIAT CHANGES.—From the 1st October the general department of Government is to be merged into others, and the assistants transferred to the revenue and political departments, with the exception of some few whom Government are unable to provide for at present, who are consequently to be discharged, but with a gratuity of six months' pay if having served for ten years or over; together with a number from the judicial, revenue, and political departments likewise, which departments are to be remodelled on a reduced scale.

THE COURT-MARTIAL on Mr. LeMesurier, of the Indian navy, terminated on the 14th Sept. The sentence on the prisoner was that he be dismissed from the service, and forfeit all pay and pension due at the time of his desertion. There were extenuating circumstances in the case, Mr. LeMesurier having sent in his resignation, and having had reason to believe it was accepted, before he quitted his ship, or the punishment would doubtless have been heavier.

STAMP ACT COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee by Government for the purpose of devising means to carry into effect the Stamp Act:—President—Henry Newton, Esq., C.S., registrar of the Sudder Adawlut. Members—L. C. Probyn, Esq., C.S., 1st assistant accountant-general, and acting sub-treasurer; J. M. Erskine, Esq., C.S., sub-treasurer (now on leave to Europe); and R. H. Showell, Esq., unconvananted service, acting collector of Bombay, also in charge of Stationery department.

CAPT. H. RIVERS, consulting engineer for railways, has been appointed *ex-officio* secretary to Government in the Railway Department.

LIEUT. COLES, of the 15th R. N. I., has been appointed to act for Mr. H. E. Leeke, as assistant superintendent of police at Tanna.

MR. P. M. DALZELL, Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, who returned to India by the last mail from England, where he had been on leave, has brought with him some very fine Leicestershire rams. These animals are the best and handsomest that could be procured, with long wool, of a very fine fibre. They have cost something like thirty pounds a head, independent of the expenses of bringing them from their native pastures. Besides the three which Mr. Dalzell has brought with him overland, there are four others coming round the Cape. The venture has been made with the entire sanction of Government, with the view to improve the breed in Sind, upon which, amongst other things, Mr. Dalzell has set his heart, and to which he has addressed and is addressing all his energies and intelligence.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—A private letter mentions a very distressing occurrence which has cast a gloom over the society of Poona. Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. Spooner, the commissioner of Customs for this presidency, went out on a fishing excursion a few days ago, and unhappily with no sufficient covering for their heads from the rays of the sun. The consequence was, as might have been expected, that both of them had sun-strokes, from the effects of which one—the youngest—girl died on Tuesday morning, and the other still remains in a precarious condition. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved father, who with all his family were very popular in the presidency. Mr. Spooner only left for Calcutta by the last China mail, and the news of this sad catastrophe will be the first intelligence to reach him of his family since he so lately bade them farewell.—*Bombay Gazette*.

DWARKA, Sept. 3.—Cholera has visited the town and neighbouring country, and swept off, I believe, a great many through Okamundel and Kattywar. Fortunately, so far, the detachment has been spared, having lost but one sepoy from the disease; and it is to be hoped it has nearly completed its circuit here, cases becoming fewer daily. Almost all hope of rain has now been given up; a famine is impending; provisions have risen to a very high price; forage is not to be had at any figure; the cattle are dying of starvation, and the detachment of Guzerat Irregular Horse is to be despatched hence, owing to the want of grass and rain. To crown all, the Wagheers are again assuming a hostile attitude. On the morning of the 31st August the Commandant, with a subaltern and a hundred rank and file of the Grenadiers, marched, under the guidance of Captain Barton, Assistant Political Resident, towards Positree, where a party of Wagheers under Djoda were reported to have been seen. On reaching Moolwell, a village about thirteen miles from Dwarka, they found the birds had flown; they certainly had been there the previous day, but were then safe and snug in Kattywar, having, I presume, had early intelligence of the kind reception they would receive had they awaited our arrival. If the information received here, in the intelligence department, be correct, as it is believed to be in this case, the Wagheers are assembling, and purpose, in a body of some five or six hundred, at least, to make a sudden rush upon the town, plunder all available property, kill a few people, and raze the great temple to the ground; that they have lost their country and their homes, and, therefore, may as well perish in a blaze as quickly as possible. Djoda and Veda Mannick are both reported to be assembling all the men available both in Oka and in Kattywar, and will probably give trouble before they are exterminated. They are good shots and active men, able to march or move ten miles to our five. As we know not when an attack may be made, the guards in the town and on the walls, which are rather extensive, have been strengthened. In consequence of a number of Grenadiers being out on outpost duty, there are not more than a hundred men available here for defending the town after the necessary guards have been posted in the Dhurmsalla, &c. A requisition has been sent to Rajcote for a reinforcement of a hundred of the 17th N.I. as a temporary move, while measures are being taken at Baroda, and elsewhere, for the immediate des-

patch of a field force. It is to be hoped that it will meet with a more successful result than the previous two expeditions. Any force coming, will, I imagine, require to carry all requisite supplies, as there is absolutely nothing procurable in the village. Boats are again to be seen scattered over the deep, imparting a little variety to the unbroken surface, and affording a prospect of approaching intercourse with life again. The weather is becoming close and oppressive like October.—*Bombay Times*.

APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. R. T. Reid, barrister-at-law, has been appointed acting first judge of the Small Cause Court, in the room of Mr. J. F. Hore, proceeded to Europe on leave for twelve months. Dr. Reid has consequently resigned the two offices of coroner of Bombay and examiner in insolvency, which were held by him. Mr. J. P. Green, the newly arrived barrister-at-law, is appointed acting professor of the Government Law School during the absence of Mr. Hore. Mr. John Dunbar, barrister-at-law, has been appointed examiner of insolvents in succession to Dr. Reid. W. T. Roper, Esq., has been elected a director of the commercial bank of India.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Bombay is in a fair way at last of having all its shipping wants supplied. We learn that in addition to the Back Bay reclamation scheme, and Mr. Kenelly's Deep Water Pier, a project has been submitted to Government by Sir Henry Leeke, under the sanction of Sir Charles Wood, for carrying out Mr. Malet's scheme of reclaiming the whole harbour shore from the Fort to Mazagon Hill. The capital is to be supplied from home. The agents for the scheme are Messrs. Forbes and Co.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 15.—Small kaffias have commenced to arrive here from Candahar and Khelat. The following are reported during the past month:—Twenty-two donkey loads of raisins; eighteen of jeera; twelve of kismiss; four of prunes; four of pistas; one of apricots; three mule and three camel-loads of apples.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The *Government Gazette* of the 13th September announces the appointment of the following gentlemen as commissioners for the town and island of Bombay, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Act 32 of 1860 (the Income-tax):—Special Commissioner: Mr. J. Gibbs. President: Mr. A. F. Bellasis. Members: Mr. H. Newton, Mr. W. London, Mr. Braz Fernandez, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer, Mr. Mungaldass Nathooiboy. The notification intimates further that the names of the other non-official members of the commission will be published hereafter. The gentlemen to whom the appointment has been offered we believe are:—Mr. James Hunter, Mr. M. C. Wilkinson, and Mirza Ali Jan.

CUTCH.—Accounts from Cutch state that very great scarcity prevails there. The want of rain is severely felt, and forage was selling at 30 lbs. per rupee. An order was proclaimed prohibiting the exportation of grain and forage, unless a certificate was obtained from the authorities, and then only a limited quantity allowed to be sent out of the country. The late Rao, before his death, having requested that import duty on all articles be suspended for two months, his wishes have been religiously fulfilled. Numbers of artisans and labourers were daily emigrating from Cutch to Sind and other parts. It is reported that in consequence of the scarcity of fodder, the people are sending their cattle to Sind; many come via Luckput to Kohra, from thence they have to pass the Runn, a long dreary march of thirty-five miles, and occupying a space probably of twenty-four hours to accomplish. More than one thousand head of cattle are reported to have lately perished on this one march.—*Sind Commercial Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the senate of the University of Bombay, held on the 4th September, the Government law school was recognised by the university as an institution for degrees in law. The law school at present contains in all fifty-eight students, of whom thirty belong to the candidate class, and the rest to the higher classes.

The servs. of Maj. H. O. Mayne, 6th Madras L.C., are placed at disposal of govt. of Madras.

The servs. of Lieut. C. A. de Kantzow, 48th N.I., are placed at disposal of milty. dept.

Lieut. H. E. Wood, H.M.'s 17th lancers, has been perm. to res. his appt. as 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. of Mayne's horse, and his servs. are placed at disposal of C. in C.

Sept. 11.—Asst. surg. J. Ogilvy, of H.M.'s 33rd regt., is apptd. to jt. med. ch. of Meywar agency and civil station of Neemuch, as a temp. arrangt.

Lieut. P. W. Bannerman received ch. of the offices of dep. Bheel agent, and 2nd in com. Malwa Bheel corps from Lieut G. S. Dysart on 23rd Aug.

The servs. of Capt. W. A. Gibb, 48th Madras N.I., asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppress. of Thuggee and Dacoity, are, at the request of the Govt. of Fort. St. George, replaced at disp. of that Govt., from date of the expiry of the leave granted to him in G.O., by gov. gen., No. 4,249, dated 12th July.

Asst. surg. E. Selons ass. med. ch. of station of Portaburgh on 19th Aug. last.

No. 904.—The following proms. are made:—

Artillery.—Lieut. D. J. Welsh to be 2nd capt. fr. 28th July, v. 2nd Capt. E. H. Willoughby, dec.

4th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. M. M. Prendergast to be capt., from 2nd July, v. Capt. W. A. Shaw, ret.

No. 906.—The leave on m.c., under old regs., granted to Capt. R. R. Mainwaring, of 6th Eur. regt., v. G.G.O. No. 851, of the 11th June, 1859, is ext. for a further period of 18 mo. on the same account.

No. 908.—The servs. of Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, 46th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Foreign dept.

No. 909.—H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:

Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Cav.—Lieut. F. J. Innes, adjt. of 3rd inf., to be adjt., v. Lieut. R. C. Stewart, proc. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 912.—Under authority of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer the honorary rank of asst. surg. on pensioned Apothecary E. George, late of the sub. med. dept., and now in charge of the Park-street Dispensary.

No. 914.—Capt. E. W. Bristow, of the inv. est., has an ext. of leave fr. July 31 to Aug. 13, the date on which that officer returned to Bengal from m.c. to Cape of Good Hope.

No. 915.—The serv. of the underment. officers are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of N.W. Prov.:—

Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott, att. to the convalescent depot at Allahabad.

Asst. surg. F. Odevaine, att. to Shajehanpore levy.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Sept. 4.—Mr. F. Jones, asst. of the superint. of survey, 3rd or eastern div., for 6 weeks, on m.c., under sec. VI. of new revised absentee rules.

Sept. 5.—Mr. G. D. Wilkins, judge of Sarrin, for 1 year, on m.c., under sec. VIII. of the new revised absentee rules.

Appointments.—Mr. J. Geoghegan to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Sept. 6.—Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, to the charge of sub-division of Kooshtea, and to exercise the powers in add. to those he already exercises in the dist.

Sept. 7.—Mr. A. Money to offic. as coll. of customs at Calcutta, retaining charge of his present duties as controller of salt chowkies.

Mr. J. H. R. Carnac to be a member of local committee of public instruction at Midnapore.

Mr. F. Grant to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Bograh, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that district.

Sept. 7.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. F. J. Cockburn, offic. coll. of customs at Calcutta, for 1 mo., on m.c., under new rules.

NEW SUB-DIVISION.

Sept. 6.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the formation of a sub-div. in dist. of Pubna to be called the sub-division of Kooshtea, and composed of the following thannahs, with its hd. qrs. at Kooshtea, viz.:—

Hurinainpore.
Kooshtea.
Dhurmpore.
Koksa, and { So much as lie on the west of the
Pangsa, { River Goria.

The jurisdiction of the Comorecolly sub division in thannahs Koksa and Pangsa being limited to such portions as lie wholly on the east of that river.

Sept. 11.—Mr. G. C. Fletcher, C.S., rep. his return to the presy. on 10th inst. in the str. *Colombo*.

Income-tax.

PROCLAMATION.

For the information of her Majesty's native subjects of the North Western Provinces.

1. Hitherto the revenue of the Govt. has, for the most part, been derived from land.

2. Persons engaged in trade, and other professions and employments yielding them an income, though

they have enjoyed the protection of the Govt., have not hitherto contributed to its necessities.

3. The disturbances which occurred two years ago will not have passed away from the recollection of H.M.'s native subjects in these provinces.

4. Loyal and disloyal alike suffered,—the former from the conduct of the disaffected, the latter from the penalties which their own acts brought upon them.

5. In suppressing these disturbances and restoring tranquillity, enormous expenditure fell upon the Govt., and debt was incurred.

6. The receipts of the Government now fall short of its expenditure, and the two must be equalised.

7. The Government, therefore, is compelled to call upon all H.M.'s subjects to contribute, according to their means, to the necessities of the times.

8. A tax accordingly will be levied upon persons of all classes, excepting those whose profits or income do not exceed Rs. 200 in the year, from whatever source derived.

9. Every person having an income, or profits, amounting to Rs. 200 a-year, and less than Rs. 500, from whatever source such income or profits may be derived, will be required to contribute annually at the rate of Rs. 2 in every hundred rupees of such income or profits.

10. Those having an income, or profits, of Rs. 500 and upwards, from whatever source such income or profits may be derived, will be required to contribute annually at the rate of Rs. 3 in every hundred rupees of such income or profits for the use of the Government, and one rupee in every hundred rupees besides, for the construction of canals and roads, and other works useful to the people; in all, 4 rupees for every hundred rupees of income.

11. All the subjects of H.M. in the N.W. provs. will see that this tax is in itself quite just and equal. And they are assured that it is necessary for the purposes of the Government.

12. It will be seen that while the poorer people are excused from payment, all other persons as above, including H.E. the Viceroy, and his honour the lieut. governor, and all other servants of the Government in the civil department, down to a Mohurrir who receives even Rs. 16-10-8 a month, will have to contribute a' exactly in the same proportion to their means.

13. The law which has been passed by the legislative council for the imposition of this tax will be in force for five years only, from the 1st August, 1860.

14. His Honour the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P., therefore, calls upon all the subjects of her Majesty in the N.W.P. to give obedience to this law; to assist the collectors of the several districts and the other officers of the Government in carrying out its provisions, either by making voluntary returns of their income, which will be accepted by the collector without further inquiry, unless he have good reason to suspect their correctness; or by combining and assessing themselves in the lump in the way of punishment, to the satisfaction of the collector; or by rendering assistance and information to the collectors and other officers aforesaid. Her Majesty's subjects may rest assured that, if they give ready obedience to the law, and deal fairly with the Government, every effort will be made by the Government to protect them from harassment, indignity, and undue exaction, and from being required to make any disclosure hurtful to their interests in the trade or other occupations which they may be following.

15. On the other hand, His Honour the Lieut. gov. warns H.M.'s subjects in the N.W.P. that the Government is resolved to carry out the objects of this law; and His Honour is sanguine that the officers of the government will be spared the necessity of enforcing the penalties which this law attaches to fraud, evasion, wilful neglect, and resistance, active or passive, to the commands of the Government.

By order of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P.,
GEORGE COOPER, Secy. to Govt. N.W.P.

Nynce Tal, Aug. 21, 1860.

[The above proclamation applies to the whole of India.—Ed. A.I.M.]

MADRAS.

Moturpha Taxes.

Sept. 10.—When the income-tax, license-tax, and tobacco-tax were approved by the Government of India, it was a part of the general plan that the moturpha and vessabuddy taxes in this presidency should be abolished. The abolishing clause is contained in the License-tax Bill, which has not yet been passed into law, while the Income-tax Bill has been enacted, and measures have already been taken in order to bring it into operation. It would be felt as a hardship by persons already paying the moturpha and vessabuddy if they were called on to pay a further special tax, and the Government, acting on what they believe to be the intention of the Government of India, resolve to direct that the payment of income-tax shall, *protanto*, exempt parties from the payment of the moturpha and vessabuddy taxes.

That it is to say, where the amount payable to these taxes by any individual falls below the amount assessable on him on account of the income-tax, no demand shall be made for the former, and where the amount payable to the two taxes by any persons exceeds that assessed on him for the income-tax the payments for the latter shall be taken in diminution of the sums payable to the former.

The Board of Revenue, to whom a copy of this resolution will be furnished, will be requested to issue the necessary instructions for giving effect to it. The purport of it should be made public without delay, especially in Bellary and Cuddapah.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

Political Dept., *Fombay Castle*, Sept. 12.—Lieut. H. Elliott is confirmed as supern. 3rd asst. to political agent in Kattywar, and apptd. to act as 2nd asst., v. Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, transf. to Oude.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 10.—Mr. H. E. Leeke, asst. superint. of police at Tanna, has leave for 12 mos. to Europe, on m.c., under clause 3, sec. 5, of the uncovenanted serv. absentee rules.

Sept. 11.—Mr. C. A. Middleton, act. judicial dept. mag. at Hyderabad, has prep. leave for 8 weeks, from the date of leaving his appt.

Revenue Dept., Sept. 7.—Mr. H. M. Grant, supern. asst. to the superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has leave for 1 mo., on m.c., to proceed to Bombay.

Sept. 11.—The following appts. are made, to take effect from the date of Mr. Shaw's depart. for Eur.:—

Mr. J. R. Arthur to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, continuing to act as 1st asst. at Rutnagherry.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, and to act as 1st asst. at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, continuing to act as 1st asst. at Surat.

Mr. G. Norman to be confirmed as 2nd asst. at Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Elphinstone to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. G. G. B. Coulson to be 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. in Hyderabad, continuing to act as settlement officer at Kurrachee.

Mr. T. Bosanquet to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, and to act as 2nd asst.

Mr. R. Phillips to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, and to act as 2nd asst.

Mr. W. H. Probert to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. H. Percival to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, continuing to act as 2nd asst.

Mr. A. H. Spry to be actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. A. K. Nairne to be actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. G. Waddington to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Gen. Dept., Sept. 8.—Mr. B. H. Ellis, sec. to Govt. in revenue and financial depts., has furl. to Eur. on m.c. for 15 mos.

Sept. 11.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements and appts. in connection with the secretariat:—

Mr. H. L. Anderson to be chief sec. to Govt., and sec. in political, secret, judicial, and educational depts.

Mr. B. H. Ellis to be sec. to Govt. in revenue, financial and gen. depts.

Mr. A. D. Robertson to act as sec. to Govt. in revenue, financial, and gen. depts.

Capt. Marriott to act as sec. to Govt. in the military, marine, and ecclesiastical depts.

Col. Scott, chief engr., to be *ex-officio* sec. to Govt. in public works dept.

Sept. 12.—Messrs. B. H. Ellis and A. D. Robertson respectively delivered over and received ch. of the office of sec. to Govt. in rev. and financ. depts. on 11th Sept., 1860.

Mr. J. P. Green is apptd. to act as Govt. prof. of law, in the Elphinstone College, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. Hore.

The servs. of the underment. gentlemen of the Bombay C.S. have been placed at disp. of the Govt. of India:—

Messrs. T. M. Mason and J. W. S. Willie for employment in Oude, and Mr. E. Macnaghten, for employment in Nagpore.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 8.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the public works dept.:—

Capt. H. W. B. Bell to be superint. engr., northern circle, v. Lieut. col. Hart, ret.

Capt. Southley to be garr. and dockyard engr. at presy.

Maj. R. Malcolm to be conf. as a dep. consulting engr. in railway dept., v. Southley.

(From the Government Gazette, Sept. 20.)

Bombay Castle, Sept. 15.—The servs. of Lieut. J. Jacob, 22nd N.I., have been placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, for employ. in Mayne's horse.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 15.—R. T. Reid, Esq., has been appd. to act as first judge to the Court of Small Causes, dur. the abs. of Mr. J. F. Hore.

Sept. 17.—Capt. T. G. Coles to be acting asst. superint. of police at Tanna, dur. abs. of Mr. Leeke. Mr. C. Forbes has been appd. acting judge and sess. judge of the Konkani from 1st Aug. last, the date on which he received ch. of the Tanna Adawlut from Mr. C. J. Erskine.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. H. H. Elliott, actg. 2nd asst. to political agent in Kattywar, is app. an asst. mag. in the regulation district of Thakoor of Bhownuggur.

SAUGOR CIRCLE.

Sept. 19.—H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to republish the following notification, dated Fort William, Sept. 7:—

The app. of chief engr. of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories is abolished, and the exec. divisions under that office are constituted a superint. engr.'s circle, to be called the third or Saugor circle of public works dept. of the N.W. Provinces.

The servs. of Lieut. col. S. O. E. Ludlow, chief engr. of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, are, at his own request, placed at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George.

Capt. C. T. Boddam, Bombay engrs., is app. superint. engr. of Saugor circle.

The above orders will have effect from the date on which Lieut. col. Ludlow is rel. by Capt. Boddam.

The underment. officers have passed examinations in Sindie language, agreeably to the test prescribed at p. 14 of the Regulations of the Public Works Department:—

Lieut. G. L. C. Merewether, asst. engr.

Lieut. E. P. Gambier, 2nd class asst. engr.

Lieut. Mant, Bombay engrs., has passed an exam. in vernacular of the Oordoo language.

Lieut. col. Margary to act as exec. engr., Sattara district, v. Kennedy.

Sept. 18.—Capt. H. Rivers, consulting eng. for railways, to be *ex-officio* sec. to Govt. in railway dept.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Poona, Sept. 13.—No. 519.—Admitted to the serv. as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 9, 1860:—

No. 555.—Infantry.—Mr. E. A. Douglas.

No. 520.—The following prom. is made:—

H.M.'s 9th N.I.—Ens. C. H. Coles to be lieut., from Aug. 30, v. Bennet, dec. on 29th idem.

No. 522.—The following proms. are made:—

H.M.'s 25th N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. L. Thomson to be Capt. of a compy., and Ens. S. H. Burnes to be lieut. from 9th June, in succ. to Hobart, ret. on 8th idem.

No. 523.—The following officer, cadet of the season 1845, is prom. to the brev. rank of capt. from the date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. J. F. Berthon, 11th N.I., Sept. 8.

Sept. 14.—No. 524.—The following prom. is made:—

Med. Estab.—Asst. surg. F. Broughton, to be surg. from Aug. 31, v. Arnott, conf. in the rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals from 30th idem.

Sept. 18.—No. 526.—The furl. to Eur. granted in April, 1856, to Brev. maj. R. H. Keatings, of the regt. of art., is ext. to the 10th inst., the date of that officer's return to duty.

Sept. 17.—Brev. maj. C. M. Barrow, 19th N.I., com. the marine batt., is directed to proc. and join his regt. at Mhow.

Capt. G. A. Leckie, brig. maj. and asst. adjt. gen. at the hd. qrs. of the army, is app. to com. of marine batt. from Oct. 1, v. Barrow.

Capt. C. T. Aitchison, brig. maj. Belgaum brig., is app. to act as asst. adjt. gen. at hd. qrs. of the army, v. Leckie.

Capt. J. A. Collier, brig. maj., is posted to Poona.

Capt. W. S. Hewett, 11th N.I., actg. brig. maj., is app. a brig. maj. on estab., v. Leckie, and posted to Ahmedabad.

Brev. maj. A. Cargegy, brig. maj. at Kurrachee, is transf. to Belgaum brig. dur. abs. of Capt. Aitchison.

Capt. E. S. Scott, 30th N.I., is app. to act as brig. maj. at Kurrachee.

Leave of abs.—19th N.I.—Maj. E. H. Hart from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to Deccan and Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 20.—Leave of absence.—22nd N.I.—Lieut. F. Adam, from Sept. 25 to Oct. 15, and 25th N.I., Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, from Sept. 19 to Oct. 15, to Bombay, m.c.

Poona, 21st Sept.—No. 529.—Ens. J. M. Madden, attached to H.M.'s 15th N.I., is granted leave to Mangalore, from 1st Nov. 1860 to the 28th Feb. 1861, under new furl. regs.

No. 530.—Lieut. T. Waddington, H.M.'s 7th N.I., is granted a furl. to Eur. for two years, under new furl. regs., to commence from date of the dep. of first steamer in Oct.

No. 531.—Capt. E. Waddington, H.M.'s 23rd N.I., is granted a furl. to Eur. for three years under old furl. regs., to commence from date of dep. of first steamer in Oct. next.

No. 533.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furloughs to Europe for fifteen months, on m.c., under new furl. regs.:—

Lieut. Col. J. B. Woonnam, principal commissary of ordnance; Lieut. col. C. Birdwood, 3rd N.I. and acting deputy com. gen.; Surg. Maj. A. Burn; Lieut. S. F. McGillivray, 26th N.I., and Assist. superint. of police, Ahmednuggur, and Assist. surg. A. N. Hojel.

No. 534.—Lieut. T. Turner is confirmed in appointment of Assist. to military and gen. ordnance dep.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Sept. 10.—Lieut. Grant, 6th N.I., to count as service for retiring pension, the leave taken in consequence of a wound received in action during the attack on the Fort of Beyt, from Oct. 11 to Feb. 15.

With reference to G.O., dated Adj. gen.'s office, H.M.'s forces, Calcutta, June 6, Dep. insp. gen. Dr. Hadaway, having reported his arrival at the h. qrs. this day, will assume duties of Dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals in this presy.

Surg. maj. Inglis, H.M.'s 64th regt., will proceed to join his regt. at Kurrachee after handing over the Dep. insp. gen.'s office to Dr. Hadaway.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Maj. gen. Cuninghame, com. Scinde div., dated Aug. 30, granting leave under new furl. regs. to Lieut. Burgess, H.M.'s 64th regt., at the recommendation of a board of med. officers, to proceed to England, m.c., subject to the further confirmation of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

Surg. maj. Fraser, in med. charge 57th foot.

The underment. officer has passed the required examn. in the colloquial Hindoostanee:—Lieut. H. E. Couper, H.M.'s 64th regt.

Leave of absence:—

56th Regt.—Lieut. H. G. Monk, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, m.c., in Hindoostanee language.

Leave has been granted by H.R.H. the gen. C. in C. to the undermentioned officers:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. Barrow, from Aug. 17 to Oct. 31, by which time he is to have rejoined his corps in India.

64th Regt.—Brev. maj. Goode, from Oct. 10 to April 12, 1861.

Bombay, Sept. 11.—Returned to duty on Sept. 9:—

Maj. (Brev. lieut. col.) E. L. Russell, 12th regt. N.I., remount agent.

Capt. (Brev. maj.) R. H. Keatinge, regt. of art., political agent, Nimar.

Capt. R. Gordon, 4th N.I. (rifles.)

Lieut. C. J. Griffith, 17th N.I., Inam commr. northern div.

Sept. 12.—Leave of absence:—

Artillery.—Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony, fr. Sept. 4 to Oct. 24, for the purpose of appearing before the next examination committee.

1st Regt. L.C. (Lancers).—Lieut. G. E. Erskine, fr. Aug. 31 to Sept. 30, to proc. to Taragur, on m.c.

1st Gren. N.I.—Lieut. W. Fergusson, fr. Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, to presy., on m.c.

11th N.I.—Capt. H. R. Hathway, fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 30, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the next examination committee.

Jacob's Rifles.—Lieut. E. Coghlan, fr. Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, in ext., to proc. to Bombay, on m.c.

Ordnance Dept.—Actg. cond. F. Hanson, fr. Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, to proc. to the Deccan, on m.c.

Poona, Sept. 12.—With the sanction of the Govt. of Bombay, the servs. of Lieut. Collier, of H.M.'s 8th hussars, are placed at disp. of C. in C. in India, for employ. with Ranegurh irreg. cav.

Lieut. Collier will proc. to join that corps immediately.

Sept. 13.—Capt. H. Y. Beale, 12th N.I., is app. fort adjt. at Surat, and will proc. to take up his appt. at his earliest convenience.

Lieut. H. M. B. Sandwith is perm. to res. app. of adjt. of Poona irreg. horse, and is app. adjt. of his regt., the 3rd N.I.

Lieut. K. Neave, 24th N.I., is directed to rejoin his regt.

DEPUTY-INSPECTORSHIP OF HOSPITALS.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 366 of June 12 last, Government having authorised the retention of a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals at Belgaum, Dep. insp. gen. Mackenzie will cont. in that app., and will be styled dep. insp. gen. of the "Southern Mahratta Circle."

Bombay, Sept. 14.—The underment. officers passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on the dates shown opposite their names:—

2nd Lieuts. G. W. Oldham and H. W. Watson, engrs.; and Ens. J. L. Fagan, att. to 25th N.I.I.—Sept. 10.

Ens. F. F. Comyn, att. to 30th N.I.—July 16.

Leave of absence:—

12th N.I.—Lieut. and Adj. R. J. Hotchkis, fr.

Sept. 3 to Oct. 31, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., under new rules, m.c. to Europe.

14th N.I.—Lieut. W. B. Preston, fr. the date of quitting Ahmedabad, to Oct. 31.

22nd N.I.—Lieut. G. A. Jacob, fr. Sept. 20 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the next examination committee.

Lieut. col. E. S. Blake, art., is directed to proc. and join the hd. qrs. of 1st batt. at Ahmednuggur.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Ens. A. H. Davis, fr. Oct. 5 to Nov. 30, on privilege leave.

15th N.I.—Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes, fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 30, on privilege leave.

17th N.I.—Capt. J. Pogson, fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, to proc. to Bombay.

25th N.I.—Surg. W. J. Stuart, for 56 days, fr. date of departure, on privilege leave.

Leave of absence, to proc. to England by the overland route, under the new furl. regs., is granted to the undermentioned officers at the recommendation of a board of medical officers, on m.c., subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India:—

4th (King's Own Regt.).—Asst. surg. E. B. Kearney, who is not available for duty.

33rd Regt.—Brev. maj. F. S. Vacher, who is available for duty.

On arr. they will report themselves to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

Maj. R. Anderson, H.M.'s 56th foot, is app. to com. of gen. depot, with effect fr. date of dep. of Maj. Vacher, on m.c., to Europe.

Sept. 15.—Leave of absence:—

1st Gren. N.I.—Lieut. E. Bell, fr. Sept. 7 to 30, to Bombay, on m.c., for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

Poona, Sept. 20.—The underment. ens. are att. to regts., as follows, fr. the dates specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join accordingly:—

Ens. E. G. Peyton, at present do. du. with 56th foot, is att. to 4th N.I., fr. Sept. 28; Ens. F. S. Leacock, at present do. du. with 1st batt. art., is att. to 2nd Eur. L.I., fr. Oct. 1.

Ens. J. B. Hannel, fr. 1st Eur. regt., to 56th N.I., fr. date of his arr. at Dharwar; Ens. F. C. Singleton, fr. 57th foot, to 22nd N.I., fr. Oct. 1.

Ens. W. Scott, fr. 64th foot to 12th N.I., fr. date of his arr. at Surat.

Ens. D. C. Pedder, fr. 4th foot, to 11th N.I., fr. Oct. 12.

Lieut. Gabbett, 95th regt., is app. interp. to 72nd highlanders, v. Lieut. St. John.

Sept. 21.—The underment. officers of the invalid estab. are perm. to reside and draw their pay and allowances at the stations affixed to their respective names.

Lieut. col. A. Troward, Southern Konkan and Bombay.

Messrs. J. Symons, Bombay, and H. C. Jones, Belgaum.

Capt. S. C. Baldwin, Southern Konkan and Bombay; C. Cameron, Bombay; F. G. Green, Nassick;

T. Oliver, Mount Abbo; H. S. Osborne, Bombay; De L. McD. Gleig, Rajcote; F. W. Holbrow, Bhowndy; F. J. Groube, Poona; F. R. Jardine, Ahmednuggur; and Lieut. D. J. Smith, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 22.—Ens. T. G. Hunter, att. to 8rd N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on Aug. 17.

Leave of absence:—

15th N.I.—Ens. J. W. Berthon, fr. Sept. 25 to Oct. 25, to Bombay.

30th N.I.—Capt. J. J. Lawrie, fr. Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, in ext., to remain at Asseerghur, on m.c.

NAVAL.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. N. P. Mason is allowed a further extn. of leave to remain in Persia and Turkish Arabia, from 1st inst. to the end of Feb. next, on m.c.

Sept. 7.—With reference to G.O. No. 125, dated Feb. 28 last, Asst. surg. Colvill will continue to do duty in the I.N.

Sept. 10.—Midshipman A. W. Campbell has been allowed by the Govt. of India to proceed to Calcutta, with leave for 2 mos.

Sup's. Office, Bombay, Sept. 13.—Mr. J. N. C. Beyts, purser, actg. chief clerk in civil branch and clerk of the check, is app. purser of *Ajdaha*, v. Williams.

Mr. C. J. Whiting, jun. clerk C. in C.'s office, is app. actg. chief clerk in civil branch and clerk of the check, v. Beyts, transferred to *Ajdaha*.

Sept. 11.—Mr. J. C. Beyts, purser, having returned from England by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China* on 27th ult., was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supy. from that date.

Mr. J. C. Beyts, purser supy., attached to *Ajdaha*, is app. actg. chief clerk in civil branch and clerk of the check, v. Williams relieved.

Poona, Sept. 14.—No. 152.—Mr. H. Boys, midshipman, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Sept. 15.—Lieut. Williams, supern. attached to *Ajdaha*, is directed to receive charge of *Euphrates* from Master Attendant on 15th inst., and to commission her from that date.

Mr. Pendlebury, captain's clerk, supern. on board *Ajdaha*, is to be appd. clerk in charge of *Euphrates*, from 15th inst.

Lieut C. Forster, supern. on board *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed by the first B. S. N. Co.'s steamer leaving Bombay for Kurrachee, to assume charge of the river steamer *Assyria*.

Sept. 15.—Comdr. Constable having completed the duty referred to in S. O. dated June 21, and furnished a m.c., is perm. to reside on shore, m.c.

Mr. R. H. Carr, 3rd class engr., supernum. att. to *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to *Auckland*.

Poona, Sept. 13.—No. 151.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. I.N.:—
Mr. A. C. Dando, actg. mr. in ch. of the *Goolanar*, proc. on special duty to Aden, to be accommodated on board the str. *Benares*, fr. Aug. 7.

Asst. surg. Hojel, of the *Ajdaha*, to reside on shore at the sanitarium, m.c., fr. Aug. 10.

The surg. of the *Auckland* to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Ajdaha*, fr. Aug. 10, v. Asst. surg. Hojel, discharged to sick quarters.

Mr. Jones, 1st class engr. and asst. to the superint. of the dockyard pumping engine, to take temp. ch. of the engine, fr. May 12, v. Ingle, ret.

Actg. Lieut. G. C. Sconce, *Ferooz*, to be store accountant of the *Falkland*, fr. Sept. 9, 1857, v. Lieut. Edwards.

Sept. 18.—No. 153.—Midshipman M. J. Sutton is perm. to res. the serv.

No. 154.—Lieut. E. F. T. Ferguson has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Superint.'s Office, Sept. 21.—Lieut. H. Moreland, of the *Auckland*, was perm. to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., fr. 19th inst.

Asst. surg. Lawrence, of the *Tigris*, is to be transf. to *Euphrates*.

Lieut. Nixon is app. registrar of seamen, v. Moreland, sick.

Messrs. A. P. Young, C. B. Girdlestone, and F. W. S. Williams, midshipmen, supernum. on board the *Ajdaha*, are to be transf. to *Euphrates*.

Mr. H. Driver, 3rd. cl. eng., supernu. attached to *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proc. to Kurrachee by the B. S. N. Co.'s str. which leaves this after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, for the purpose of joining the *Indus* flotilla.

Land.

The following letter from the Government of India, with its accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information.

No. 1,811.

From W. Grey, Esq., Sec. to Govt. of India, to the Sec. to the Govt. of Bombay.

Dated Fort William, Aug. 31.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, No. 1,118, dated 26th May, I am directed to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Government of Bombay, the accompanying copy of a Despatch, No. 36 of 1860, dated the 28th ultimo, from the Secretary of State, declining to sanction any relaxation of the rule which prohibits officers in the public service from holding land for agricultural purposes in India.

2. I am to draw attention to the modification of the existing rules which is allowed in favour of grantees generally, expressed in the concluding part of the Despatch.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) W. GREY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

No. 36 (Revenue).

India Office, London, July 24.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—1. In your letter of the 2nd April last (No. 6) you have referred for the consideration and orders of H.M.'s Government "the general question of Government servants holding lands in India."

2. In the opinion of the Governor-general, in which all the other members of your Government concur, "it would be quite sufficient to rule, as regards military officers, that they might acquire and hold lands anywhere, unless, as in the case of Government grants, residence be made a condition of ownership; but that they should not be employed in any civil situation in which their influence could, on any reasonable supposition, be brought to bear unduly on their own personal interests as landholders. H.E. is further of opinion that officers of the C.S. might be permitted to hold lands anywhere out of their own presidency."

3. I am very desirous that all due encouragement should be given to the settlement of Europeans as landed proprietors in India, but, as regards officers in the public service, whether civil or military, I am of opinion that it is inexpedient that they should be permitted to engage in pursuits by which their time and attention would be diverted from their proper duties, to which their entire energies should be devoted. I am, therefore, unable to sanction the relax-

ation of the rules recommended by your Government; and I desire that it may be clearly understood that no officer, so long as he remains in the actual service of the Government, can be permitted to acquire and hold lands for agricultural purposes in any part of India. I think it, however, desirable to take this opportunity of withdrawing the prohibition in the despatch of the 9th May, 1838, against the grant of land to any European unless he shall undertake to reside on it, and cultivate it himself within a specified period, and that it will be sufficient if, in all cases, the Governor in Council or the Lieut. Gov. should be satisfied, previously to making the grant, that the applicant has the means and intention of bringing into cultivation the land applied for, without insisting on the condition of actual residence.—I have, &c.,

CHARLES WOOD, Secy. of State for India.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Capt. P. C., son, at Peshawur, Aug. 30.

ARGLES, wife of C. V., daughter, at Mozufferpore, Sept. 2.

BAKER, wife of W. A., son, at Kurrachee, Sept. 10.

BERKELEY, wife of L., daughter, at Mussoorie, Sept. 8.

BILBY, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Sept. 9.

BIRCH, wife of Lieut. A. J. C., daughter, at Goordaspore, Sept. 4.

BROWN, wife of Maj. G. G., son, at Mhow, Sept. 12.

CARTER, wife of H. V., daughter, at Bombay, Sept. 14.

CHASE, wife of H., daughter, at Mynpoory, Sept. 10.

CLARKE, wife of Col. J., daughter, at Seetapore, Sept. 9.

COMBE, wife of Capt. J. J., son, at Belgaum, Sept. 14.

CONNELL, wife of Capt., daughter, still-born, at Simla, Sept. 7.

COOKES, wife of Capt. C. H., daughter, at Peshawur, Sept. 10.

CORY, wife of Lieut. A., son, at Shahjehanpore, Sept. 13.

CRANERBURGH, wife of P. M., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 11.

DOWNING, wife of W. B., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 14.

FRANCIS, wife of Lieut. A., daughter, at Accola, Sept. 1.

GILDEA, wife of Maj., son, at Rawul Pindee, Sept. 5.

GONSALVES, Mrs. S. B., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

HARRIS, wife of G. A., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 11.

HAYLOCK, wife of W. H., daughter, at Kollhapore, Sept. 22.

HAWKINS, wife of Capt. J. R., son, at Poona, Sept. 16.

HAYES, Mrs. J., daughter, at Bengal, Sept. 15.

JOHNSON, wife of Lieut. W. R., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 8.

LARFENT, wife of A. de H., son, at Poona, Sept. 17.

LEE, wife of C., son, at Kurrachee, Sept. 14.

LEONARD, wife of J., daughter, at Roynpettah, Sept. 7.

MACCARLANE, wife of Rev. J. R., daughter, at Annerly, Sept. 15.

MATHEWS, Mrs. C., daughter, at Bombay, Sept. 9.

MAYNE, wife of Major H. O., daughter, at Ghoona, Sept. 11.

MINAS, Mrs. P. A., son, at Sirsa, Sept. 1.

NICOLSON, wife of Dr., daughter, at Ahmedabad, Sept. 6.

OGLIVIE, wife of Capt. C. S. W., daughter, at Saugor, Sept. 15.

PARTRIDGE, wife of S. B., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

PINTO, wife of J. W., daughter, at Kirkee, Sept. 2.

POWYS, wife of R. H., son, at Kilpauk, Sept. 14.

PROCTER, wife of Lieut. M. M., daughter, at Fyzabad, Sept. 16.

ROBERTS, wife of Maj. W., twins, at Nusseerabad, Sept. 4.

ROBERTSON, wife of J. C., son, at Landour, Sept. 6.

ROWLAND, wife of F., son, at Byculia, Sept. 17.

ROZARIO, wife of G., twins, at Lower Colaba, Sept. 12.

SANDERSON, wife of W., son, at Poona, Sept. 9.

SLADEN, wife of Capt. J. R., son, at Murree, Aug. 30.

SMITH, wife of Dr. T., son, at Girgaum, Sept. 17.

SULLEN, wife of S., daughter, at Cawnpore, Sept. 13.

TAYLOR, wife of Capt. H. A., daughter, at Simla, Sept. 8.

THOMSON, wife of Maj. M., son, at Cawnpore, Sept. 10.

VALLADARES, Mrs. S. M., son, at Metharpacady, Sept. 3.

WARREN, wife of R., daughter, at Bandora, Sept. 23.

WESTALL, wife of T., son, at Colaba, Sept. 24.

WHITEWELL, wife of H., daughter, at Madras, Sept. 8.

YOUNG, wife of Capt. J. N., daughter, at Meer, Aug. 31.

MARRIAGES.

BELL, Lieut. H. J., 2nd Madras Eur. regt., to Ellen E., daughter of M. Lewin, at Ootacamund, Sept. 4.

BROUGHTON, F., to Mary A., daughter of A. J. Lewis, at Bombay, Sept. 11.

CLEVELAND, H., to Effie M., daughter of Maj. Barrow, at Bombay, Sept. 11.

CURTIS, Lieut. A. F., 5th Madras L.C., to Salina S. W., daughter of Lieut. A. Davidson, at Secunderabad, Sept. 18.

LONDON, W., to Caroline A., daughter of the late Rev. R. C. Griffith, at Byculia, Sept. 13.

ROACH, J., to Miss Harriet M. Kelly, at Poona, Sept. 17.

SMITH, H. G., to Annie D., daughter of the Rev. A. F. Camanerer, at Madras, Sept. 10.

THOMPSON, W. B., to Miss Sophia Alone, at Benares, Sept. 10.

WRIGHT, S. R., to Justina A. E., daughter of J. Fillhardt, at Mysore, Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

ARDAGH, Helen, wife of V. E. R., at Deccan, Sept. 17.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. John W., 51st Bengal N.I., at Asnee, Sept. 12.

CARLETON, William M., infant son of Lieut. col., at Peshawur, Aug. 29.

CRAIGIE, J., of the Civil Service, Sept. 15.

DALZIEL, Catherine, wife of W., at Agra, aged 37, Sept. 10.

DAWES, William, infant son of S. R., at Bellary, Sept. 9.

DILLNER, C., at Indore, Sept. 13.

D'LEENO, Lewis, at Mysore, Sept. 15.

D'SILVA, Jolanna, daughter of P. C., at Onnawattce, Sept. 10.

EAST, Capt. F. R. C., 8th Madras cav., at Ootacamund, Sept. 15.

ELPHINSTON, infant son of Lieut. P. A., at Malligaum, Sept. 7.

FAIRBROTHER, Edith F. H., daughter of Capt., at Mhow, aged 5, Sept. 17.

GILLIES, Mrs. F. M., at Vepery, aged 34, Sept. 10.

GREEN, Capt., Bombay Invalids, Neilgherries, Sept. 12.

JOHNSON, Annie, wife of W., at Muttra, aged 33, Sept. 8.

LAVIE, Elizabeth F., infant daughter of W., at Rajamundry, Sept. 3.

LUDLAM, —, infant daughter of G. W., at Mussoorie, Sept. 11.

MACDONALD, Meyrick B., infant son of Capt. W. C. R., at Jaulnah, Aug. 31.

MC MULLEN, Cecilia, infant daughter of R. W., at Agra.

PARKES, William, at Peh-tang, aged 27, Aug. 4.

PELLEY, Constance, infant daughter of W. A., Sept. 7.

PELLEY, Jane A., wife of W. A., aged 25, Sept. 14.

ROBERT, Frances M., infant daughter of Major W., at Nusseerabad, Sept. 12.

ROBERTS, —, infant son of Major W., at Nusseerabad, Sept. 7.

SPOFFORTH, Thomas, on board the *Nubia*, at sea, Aug. 11.

SPOONER, Emily, daughter of R., at Malabar, Sept. 18.

TRAILL, Lieut. F. M., Royal Art., at Fyzabad, Sept. 2.

WALLER, Charles, infant son of the late R., at Lucknow, Sept. 4.

WEBB, Elizabeth, wife of J., at Agra, aged 36, Sept. 7.

WEISTEAD, Hugh W., infant son of G., at Bulundshuhur, Sept. 11.

WHITE, Clara I., widow of the late T., at Trevandrum, aged 57, Aug. 30.

WILSON, Robert, accidentally shot, at Nipoor, Sept. 2.

WYLD, Capt. Benjamin, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., at Cawnpore, Aug. 30.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Oct. 16.

13th Foot.—Ens. R. F. King to be lieut., without purchase, v. Henzell, superseded; Lieut. E. L. England to be adj., v. Boud, prom.

18th Foot.—Ens. C. H. Stevenson to be lieut., without purchase, v. Theobald, dec.; Ens. G. A. Nicolls to be lieut., without purchase, v. Bryant, prom.

27th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. H. T. King to be asst. surg., v. Cameron.

56th Foot.—Lieut. and Adj. H. Williams to be capt., without purchase, v. Baxter, dec.; D. J. G. Stewart, gent., to be ens., without purch., in succ. to Williams.

70th Foot.—Ens. R. S. Riddell to be lieut., by purch., v. Crozier, ret.

74th Foot.—Lieut. R. F. Martin to be capt., by purch., v. C. W. Sherlock, ret.; Ens. N. M. McLeod to be lieut., by purch., v. Martin; Ens. H. S. Andrews, from 12th foot, to be ens., v. McLeod.

90th Foot.—Capt. H. R. H. Gale, from mil. train, to be capt., v. C. B. Wynne, who exch.

Rifle Brig.—A. Cope, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Herbert.

A RIFLE ASSOCIATION has been formed in Bombay. The members are to have monthly competitions for prizes of the value of Rs. 500. Steps are being taken to establish a rifle corps at Kurrachee.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, October 22, 1860.

SIKH REGIMENTS FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

"In enduring fatigue, absence from the prejudices of caste, and patience of discipline, the Sikh is not easily surpassed. He only requires the skill of European officers and instructors to make him an excellent soldier." Such was the opinion of Shahamat Ali, Colonel Wade's Persian Secretary, many years before actual experience could testify to the truthfulness of his observation. Since the above remark was first made we have had abundant opportunities of ascertaining its accuracy, and ample evidence of the soldierly qualities of the Sikhs, whether as gallant enemies or faithful comrades. Their bravery is as unquestionable as their capability of enduring hunger and fatigue, or their freedom from caste prejudices. Nothing seems to come unacceptable to them in the way of eating and drinking, provided only it be good of its kind and sufficient in quantity. As light cavalry they are probably unsurpassed by any in the world, and would give a good account of either the far-famed Hulus, or the equally vaunted Chasseurs d'Afrique. At this moment Major Probyn's corps is serving in China far away from the Punjab, and has been mentioned in terms of the warmest eulogy by the graphic correspondent of the *Times*. So gratified, indeed, was that intelligent spectator by their martial bearing, their perfect seat on horseback, and their general good conduct in camp, that he became strongly impressed with the advisability of employing such fine soldiers in European as well as in Asiatic warfare. There would be little difficulty, we imagine, in adopting this suggestion, and there are many reasons for believing that it might produce very beneficial results. It is not likely that the Sikhs themselves would object to serve either at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, or in the British Isles. Infantry regiments would be more generally useful than cavalry corps, and we cannot but think that the experiment should be fairly tried. In the first place, the Sikhs serving far from their homes would, to a certain extent, be hostages for the loyalty of their countrymen, who would hesitate to compromise the safety of their friends and relatives. But far more important would be the moral influence these men would exercise on their return to their families, after judging for themselves of the immense power and resources of Great Britain, and of the utter hopelessness of any attempt on their part to emancipate themselves from her gentle sway. Nor would it be possible for them to remain insensible to the charms of a refined civilisation combined with a comparatively pure mo-

rality and a religion based upon truth. Whatever difficulties exist are merely questions of detail, which could readily be overcome by officers who have served in the Punjab, and are consequently familiar with the Sikh character. At least, let the attempt be made. Let volunteers be called for to form a regiment for so many years' service in foreign parts, and we shall be greatly surprised if they do not present themselves in eager emulation.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES OF INDIA.
No. I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE Government of India is an autocracy tempered by two fears. It dare not do any act likely to provoke a military revolt. It cannot do any act against which the Europeans will appeal to Parliament. Within these wide limits it is under no restraint whatever, save its own conscience. That Government has repeatedly, by an executive act, changed the tenure of land in a province. It has repeatedly outlawed whole races; punished them for new crimes by special tribunals. It has once made death the sole penalty for every offence. It has often destroyed the aristocracy of a province at a stroke. It has twice changed all the proprietary rights in a land inhabited by forty millions of men. It can arrest any individual out of a fifth of the human race, and imprison him for life without a trial. Hundreds of State prisoners are so incarcerated at this hour. It can destroy or create entire trades by an order in Council. And it can do all these acts without opposition—without even a remonstrance. The Act of 1856 which made death the sole penalty of crime passed in six hours. The Act of 1857 which abrogated law in the Sonthal Pergunnas was never discussed. The order which consigned Doodoo Meah, a bad tempered landowner, a sort of Indian Lord Ionsdale, a State prisoner for life, has never been published. The decree which made village tenure, instead of ryotwar, law in Raichore was contained in a private despatch. We are not arguing that the Government uses its wide powers oppressively. Except when misinformed, its intentions are usually benevolent. We only adduce these instances to prove that the Government of India is a despotism of a character almost without a parallel on earth. Add to these facts, that the larger section of the European community are officials and soldiers; that the entire native population hope to be officials or soldiers; that Government can dismiss any individual official or soldier; and that it is absolutely exempt from the corrective fear of assassination, and our readers have some idea of the one autocracy reared by Englishmen.

Who really exercises this enormous power the British public, at all events, though called on occasionally to subscribe loans rendered necessary by autocratic management, never knows. The mass regard the "Government" as a myth, an unfathomable entity occupied in civilising the "millions of India," and incurring debt. The "knowing youngsters who hang about offices," and write pert articles in weekly newspapers, always speak of the Governor-general as "the Government." Both are widely distant from the mark. The Government of India is not a secret oligarchy, as the mass believe, nor is

it the autocracy of a man. It is a despotism conducted by about sixteen perfectly well known but irresponsible individuals, headed by a single and usually very little known chief, and a close corporation of officials, or Indian peerage, who possess, among other powers, almost the entire initiative.

The men who really exercise the governing power consist of, first, the Governor-general, secondly, the three secretaries for the army (Military Department), for the Regulation Provinces (Home Department), for the Non-regulation Provinces (Foreign Department), two or three strong members of the Legislative Council, the Governor of the North-West, the Commander-in-Chief, any military officer high in favour in Calcutta, and the Advocate-general. To this list may be added the two or three men of mark, who rise occasionally in the Provinces, and, for special reasons, the Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Behind all these, we have said, lies the great initiating power—the Civil Service. The nature and extent of their authority may be comprehended from the following brief sentences. The Government of India, from the cumbrousness of its organisation, and the multiplicity of its duties—duties compared with which those of Parliament, if more important, are still few—glides more and more into a reviewing Government. It examines, criticises, approves, or condemns the projects of other men. The Civil Service, holding every office of importance in revenue, in the judiciary, and in the executive, possesses in practice the sole initiative. A collector complains of a great abuse. The commissioner endorses his complaint. The Lieutenant-governor thinks the subject interesting, and asks all other collectors and commissioners what they think. The collective memorandum is laid before the Home or Foreign Secretary, according as the province is "regulation" or otherwise, and is by him laid before the Council. The one or two strong men in Council give their opinions, and if favourable endeavour to convince the Governor-general. Once convinced he tries to drive the remedy through the Legislature, usually with success, unless the proposition affects the Europeans. In that case he has as severe a struggle for his Bill as an English Minister, and usually loses, though he does not consequently resign. It is only in rare cases that the Government really initiates, and the work in that case usually devolves on the Governor-general.

For—and this is the key to an otherwise unintelligible confusion—while India is usually governed by some twenty gentlemen and the Civil Service, the Governor-general can, when he pleases, act as independently as a czar. His theoretical power is enormous. He has all the prerogatives of an English sovereign, except the bestowal of titles. He has, besides, the right, by law, to do any executive act whatsoever in defiance of all his advisers. He has also the right to do any legislative act, though this power has been only once or twice exerted. He is, moreover, supreme over all branches of the administration, and can practically dismiss any official, from a lieutenant-governor to a sweeper. Theoretically, he can only suspend a Civilian, but an order of that kind is never reversed. He can make peace or war, and borrow the money for either on his bare fiat.

He can order a reform to be considered, drive it through official formulas in a few hours, and then order a reluctant Council to pass any laws essential to his plan. In short, if he pleases he is an autocrat of the Frederick the Second stamp, and can initiate as well as sanction anything, from a conquest to a footpath in a cantonment. Usually he reviews, but the new administration of the Punjab, the revenue measures of 1858, the campaign of the same year, the whole series of recent annexations, and the annihilation of the right of property in Oude, are instances of the personal autocracy of the Governor-general. We propose, in the next number, to examine the character of the peer who now wields this tremendous authority.

"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT!"

We hope our readers are not thoroughly weary of the Lucknow Libel Case, for we have yet a few words to say on the subject. Were it not that the administration of justice is hardly a fit matter for jest, we could find much food for laughter in the entire conduct of this trial. But, in truth, such levity would be sadly misplaced, for we can scarcely imagine any case more calculated to bring our Courts of Law into contempt and disrepute. It will be remembered that the action arose out of an article which appeared in the *Oudh Gazette*, accusing a native official, named Ramdial, of "tyrannous oppression" and "unscrupulous corruption." The individual thus assailed was naturally compelled to resent such gross allegations, and to call upon the editor and proprietors of that journal to retract those charges. On their refusing to do so, and on the failure of his European superiors to effect a compromise, Ramdial had recourse to law, and laid his damages at the goodly sum of Rs. 10,000. The defendants, conscious of having acted in good faith, resolved to justify the statements they had put forth, and, to do so more effectually, engaged the services of Mr. Carruthers, a Calcutta lawyer of considerable experience and reputation. The Judicial Commissioner of Oude, however, decided that attorneys were excluded from appearing in Non-regulation Courts. This ruling has since been over-ruled, and Mr. Bayley has been convicted of giving a wrong interpretation of the law. The defendants, in default of a legal adviser, were represented by Mr. Hollingberry, a gentleman possessed of both keenness and soundness of judgment, while the plaintiff, on the plea that he could not be spared from his regular duties, was allowed to avail himself of the services of a retired native professional pleader: it may be observed, parenthetically, that he was, nevertheless, not only present day after day, but was actually accommodated with a seat on the bench. The evidence adduced was of the most conflicting and contradictory character, and on one side or the other—perhaps on both—the most unblushing falsehoods were solemnly deposed to on oath. According to the defendants' witnesses, Ramdial was guilty of the most arbitrary, insulting, and cruel conduct, while the plaintiff's witnesses—mostly his own subordinates—present him in the light of a just, merciful, and high-minded magistrate. Some of his witnesses, indeed, were English gentlemen, but their testimony was purely of a negative character.

If there had been noises of any kind they must have heard them—and yet it was proved that they heard nothing of a great commotion raised by the presence of a mad dog in the compound. And if any acts of oppression had been committed they must have come to their knowledge—and yet it is notorious that even now the police are guilty of the most horrible cruelties in order to extort confession, without the magistrates obtaining any legal proof of the fact. In short, as one of the native witnesses naively observed: "Those who are Ramdial's friends will say it is all false, but those who are his enemies will say the opposite." The Judge, however, summed up, or rather pleaded, against the defendants in a *written* speech that occupied five hours in the delivery, and on the whole we are inclined to agree with him that the balance of probability was, if anything, in favour of the plaintiff. But, what manner of man was this "Judge"? How was he qualified to try a libel case, by no means the simplest matter that ever comes into a Court of Law? Mr. E. G. Fraser, then, was an uncovenanted official, for many years stationed at Agra, where he acquired the respect of his superiors by his steady attention to his duties and by the excellence of his private character. He is also a man of considerable culture, and in former years, at least, was a frequent contributor to the local press. Against him personally there is not a word to be said. But is that all that is required of a Judge? Is there no necessity for a previous legal training? Is the law of evidence a matter of intuition? Is any honourable, hard-working man, who can write a letter to the *Times*, fit to sit upon the Bench and administer not only justice, but law? In India it appears to be even so. If an official display a certain amount of ability in collecting revenue, he is at once deemed qualified for any other post, and may pass from the "receipt of custom" to sit in "Court." After some such fashion was Mr. Fraser's progress to the high position he now occupies, with considerable advantage to himself, if not to the community at large. It is very likely that his legal knowledge is quite equal to that of any Covenanted Civilian in the province of Oude, but the whole system is faulty and defective. A case of this kind should never have been submitted to the judgment of an untrained magistrate, unassisted even by a jury. And no better proof need be adduced than Mr. Fraser's own summing up—clever, discursive, passionate, and illogical. It must suffice to notice one point—the assessment of damages. Ramdial, he says, was justified both by precedent and by all the circumstances of the case in laying them at Rs. 10,000, and therefore "this Court"—as the Judge fondly styles himself—awards him Rs. 3,000. The reason assigned for even this award has nothing to do with the merits of the original libel. Indeed, "this Court" seems more than half disposed to commend the original publication of the libellous matter complained of by the plaintiff.

"Had the defendants on trial"—he says—"simply adduced the grounds on which the libel was published and endeavoured fairly to prove them, waiting the result in dignified patience, it could well have been believed that the editor had merely, like others, been misled, and, under a sense of public duty, had run the risk of publication. If found correct, this course would have entitled him to just applause; if incorrect, his having to suffer, or rather the proprietors having to suffer, the consequent penalty, would

have called for respectful and remunerative sympathy far and wide."

In that case merely nominal damages would have been given, and Ramdial's Rs. 10,000 would have dwindled down to the smallest sum that would carry costs. But the defendants, or rather one of them, the editor of the *Oudh Gazette*, not content with attacking a native subordinate, ventured even to pass strictures upon "this Court" itself, and for that the nominal damages were converted into a heavy penalty. This may seem incredible, but here are the exact words used by the sapient Judge:—

"The editor, during the early part of the proceedings especially, so conducted himself as to show that he acted merely in a spirit of hostility not only to the Government, but (what is more to our present purpose) to their instrument, Ramdial. Nothing less was aimed at than his utter ruin. It was not enough to damage his character; but the calls for his suspension, the report that he had been suspended, and the intimations that he was unworthy of his official position and the like were incessant, and if the truth must be told, everything was done through the columns of the paper to intimidate or distract the attention of the Judge; the whole press of India being evidently set frantic, and every bit of resulting denunciation that could be scraped together republished. The influence, the pressure, was wholly on *that* side, in the vain hope that the Court would be basely moved to yield to clamour what it could not yield to justice. Let the Press of India learn its real influence in a wrong course, when even so small a man as an Uncovenanted Judge can bear with equanimity its almost unanimous denunciations utterly unmoved and often amused, so long as he does his duty conscientiously, certain that before long the whole matter will be correctly understood, and the gentlemen of the press who have taken part in this wild outcry will begin to ask what it was all about, and consider whether it was merited; and then, as sure as there is a particle of sense, honesty, and true independence in them, declare it was not! Meanwhile their alliance with the *Oudh Gazette* to crush Ramdial right or wrong, under the verdict of this Court, has utterly failed; and the proprietors of that paper are left without the excuse which the Judge would himself have made for it in mitigation of damages."

It is evident that the question cannot rest here. Justice will doubtless be dealt out in the long run, but in the mean time a great scandal has been caused and a great folly perpetrated. Mr. Fraser is not worse than his neighbours, but neither he nor they are fit to sit in judgment upon such a case. If the dignity of the Courts is to be upheld, trained barristers must be appointed to preside over them. Nor must the non-regulation folly be permitted to continue. There must be but one form of government for all India. Whichever system is best adapted to the native character, let that be chosen, but let it be one, and uniform over the whole territory.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15. Oregon, Wilson, Rangoon; Harold, Wise, Calcutta; War Cloud, Mackay, Akyab; East Lothian, Craigie, Madras; Echo, Orr, Akyab; Eclipse, Jarvis, Akyab.—16. African, Gibson, Colombo; Sebastian Cabot, Quirk, Singapore; Patriot Queen, Fletcher, Calcutta; Peerless, Major, Bombay; Catherine, Wats in, Akyab; Blencathra, Mossop, Bombay; Anna Henderson, Husband, Colombo; Couva, Mill, Colombo; Cassibelanus, Scott, Bombay; Globus, Blake, Bombay; Menzies, Jago, Akyab; Suoni, Cochlin China; Serincapatam, Humphrey, Maulmain.—17. Wellington, Mahey, Colombo; Plymouth Castle, McAlister, Calcutta; Grassmere, Timms, Madras; Elmor, Hogg, Kurrachee; Kate Kearney, Gill, Akyab; Thomas Blyth, Barrett, Mauritius; Abiyala, Johnson, Rangoon; Juventa, Wilson, Colombo; Night Watch, Burckett, Colombo; Aphrodite, Stewart, Calcutta.—18. Mersey, Mourilyan, Madras; Rebecca, Cochlin; Jane Grey, Verry, Singapore; Martaban, Hepburn, Bombay; Napoleon III., Dobbie, Singapore; Cowslip, Ross, Tutuoreean; Ellen Castle, Ganan, Ceylon; Augusta Jessie, Shields, Cochlin; Poitiers, Howard, Bombay.—19. Cumloden Castle, Brom, Bombay; Etheldreda, Cross, Ceylon; Fortitude, McDonald, Colombo; Ocean King, Short, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 20, to proceed per str. Colombo from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Capt. Close, Mr. B. H. Evans, Rev. C. S. Gordon, Mr. A. Graham, Mrs. Heasty, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. E. W. Millman. For

India Office,

October 19, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. F. H. Shaw.

MILITARY.

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4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Rs.....	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	1 7½
4 per Cent., 1842-43.....	—	—	1 7

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Bombay...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Ceylon*, Oct. 20, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£10,000	—
Mauritius	25,000	—
Madras	2,619	214,800
Calcutta	15,100	71,700
Singapore	850	51,850
Hong Kong	—	304,939*
Foo Chow	—	9,672
Shanghai	—	148,746
	£53,069	£601,707

* £200,964 shipped by her Majesty's Government.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	221	—
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103 to 103½	—
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	80½	—
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	96 to 96½	—
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	102½	—
	India Loan Debentures, 1856	96½	—
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	—
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	—
	India 5 per cent. for account	103½	—
	India Bonds (£1,000)	4s. dis.	—
	Ditto (under £1,000)	1 dis. to par.	—
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	93 to 94
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	—
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.)	1.3	4 dis. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	99½ to 100
Stock	East Indian	all	98 to 99
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	15	½ dis. par.
20	Ditto F. Est.	100	101 to 102
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb.	75	½ dis. par.
100	Ditto 1865-70	all	½ dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore	all	—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96½ to 96½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	94 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	93½ to 93½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	87 to 88
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	98½ to 99½
20	Ditto (New)	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 94
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	7	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Servicel.	50	78 to 80
40	Australasia	all	62 to 64
25	Bank of Egypt	all	184 to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	33 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank	all	17 to 17½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	2 to 1½ dis.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1
10	Ditto New	16s.	1 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	74 to 76
25	Ditto New	25	12½ to 13½ pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	17½ to 17½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to 1
10	Do. do.	all	5 to 7

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIE, the wife of Colonel John, H.M.'s Indian Army, of a daughter, at 2, Prince's-terrace, Hyde-park, Oct. 14.

CROWE, the wife of Capt. Carlisle, Bombay Horse Artillery, of a daughter, at Ennis, Ireland, Oct. 13.

HEATH, the wife of Capt. A. H., H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, of a son, at Downpatrick, Oct. 14.

MALLOCK, the wife of Colonel, late Bengal Artillery, of a son, at Brookfield-house, near Paignton, Oct. 2.

SHUBRICK, the wife of Charles J., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter, at West Cliff-house, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Oct. 11.

MARRIAGES.

DANVERS, F. C., to Louisa, second daughter of E. Mocatta, Esq., at Hove, Sussex, 17th inst.

ELLIS, John Daymond, architect, Norwich, son of the late Rev. J. D. Ellis, of Antilly, Calcutta, to Maria, daughter of Thomas T. Read, Esq., of South Burlingham, Norfolk, at Burlingham, St. Edmund, Oct. 18.

HANNER, Capt. Francis H., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Mary Ann C., widow of the late Lieut. Col. Campbell, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Oct. 16.

SMITH, Capt. Charles F., H.M.'s 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Anastasia H., daughter of Gen. Hutton, H.M.'s Indian Army, at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, Oct. 16.

STUART, Kenneth B., M.D., Calcutta, to Sarah M., daughter of William Witherspoon, Esq., at 18, Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh, Oct. 17.

WESTON, Capt. Henry, late of the H.E.I.C.'s Service, to Harriett K., daughter of James Lane, Esq., of South-terrace, Cork, at Templebrady Church, Sept. 27.

DEATHS.

COTTELL, Capt. J. W., Bombay Army, at Tufnell-park-terrace, Upper Holloway, Oct. 18.

CROWE, Maria M., infant daughter of Capt. Carlisle, Bombay Horse Artillery, at Ennis, Ireland, Oct. 13.

DAVIES, Rev. Morgan, formerly chaplain in Bombay, at St. Mark's Parsonage, near Flint, aged 67, Oct. 11.

SAWERS, Lieut. John L., H.M.'s Bengal Army, in London, Oct. 12.

SCOTT, Wilding, son of Arthur, of the India-office, at Grove-road, North Brixton, aged 14, Oct. 18.

STURT, Frederick M. H., son of the late Capt. O. F., Madras Army, at Brighton, aged 33, Oct. 3.

SULLIVAN, Catherine, relict of the late Joseph S., surgeon, Bengal Army.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUNJAB.—The Lieutenant-Governor has authorised copies of the Bible to be kept in the libraries of the Zillah schools, where alone the English language is taught. These will be thus open to perusal by such boys as may desire it. And, further, if any boy spontaneously expresses a wish to be educated in the Bible, it will be incumbent on the head master, should he be himself a Christian, to give the instruction demanded out of school hours.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 460.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 23	Burma (Rangoon)	Sept. 19
Madras	" 27	Bombay	" 26
Agra	" 4	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong-Kong)	Sept. 11.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency. Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 30th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE overdue China and Calcutta Mail has at length arrived, bringing intelligence from Hong Kong to the 12th of September, and from Calcutta to the 22nd of that month. The most important news relates to the complete success of the allies in the province of Pecheli, and the probable termination of hostile operations. The Tartars, however, offered a resistance without precedent in the history of our wars with China, and acquitted themselves in a manner that would not have disgraced the finest European troops. But jingalls and bows and arrows had no chance against Armstrongs and the *canons rayés*; nor could their undisciplined valour make head for any length of time against the trained courage and strategical skill of their enemies. On the 12th August their entrenched camp was taken after a severe contest, in the course of which a small detachment of Fane's Sikh horse, under Lieut. McGregor, charged a body of Tartar cavalry three times their number, and routed them with great slaughter. Two days later the earthworks between Sin-ho and the forts, and also the village of Tang-Kow were carried by the allies, after a heavy cannonade. Active preparations were then made for the crowning effort, which came off on the 21st. It was resolved—Sir Hope Grant taking upon himself the sole responsibility—to attack the furthest inland one of the two forts on the north side of the river, and the event justified his sagacity. The allies rivalled one another both in the excellence of their artillery practice and in the irresistible impetuosity of their assault. The Tartars, however, stood to their guns like good soldiers, and were bayoneted while fighting to the last. The other forts surrendered without firing a shot, and the entire province of Pecheli submitted to the invaders. The Ambassadors and Admiral Hope have since proceeded to Tientsin, whence they were preparing to start for Peking, escorted by cavalry and artillery,—an honourable reception having been promised them by the Chinese Government. The enemy is supposed to have lost upwards of 1,500 men in these different encounters, and on the part of the allies also the loss has been very considerable. General Montauban admits that he has 200 men and officers *hors de combat*, while the English rolls give twenty-one men killed, and twenty-two officers and 161 men wounded. Of the officers, two—Captain Miller and Lieutenant Kingsley, of the 67th Regiment,—are dangerously wounded; thirteen severely, namely, Lieut. McGregor,

Fane's Horse; Captain Brooke, 48th; Lieut. Gye, R.A.; Brevet-Major Graham, 23rd company R.E.; Captain G. Ingham and Lieut. R. Rogers, 44th; Lieut. G. Maires, R.M.; Lieut. Colonel Thomas and Lieut. Burslem, of the 67th; and Brigadier Reeves, of the 90th. The seven officers slightly wounded are Lieut. Stewart and Ensign Macaulay, of Probyn's Horse; Lieut. Kempson, of the 90th; Lieut.-col. T. O. Travers, Capt. Carrington, and Lieuts. Barker and Straghan, of the Royal Marines; and Lieut. Lennon, of the 67th. Lieutenants Rogers and Burslem and Ensign Chaplin, of the 67th, have been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

From India itself the only news of general interest comes from the Indigo districts of Pubna, Jessore, and Nuddea, where great excitement prevails among the ryots. So imminent, indeed, is the danger of riotous disturbances that two gunboats, two companies of European soldiers, and 1,200 military police have been sent to overawe the deluded peasants and suppress the first attempt at an outbreak. The difficulty, says the *Friend of India*, has now reduced itself to this:—

"The planters must gain the self-interest of the ryot on their side by making the crop profitable to them. The Government must give such laws, speedy justice, good police, and an efficient administration, that the planter shall be protected against fraud and European capital encouraged. By a reform of the whole Government of Bengal, by a summary contract law such as the tradesmen of the presidency towns and the coffee planters of Madras enjoy, and by Small Cause Courts can this be done. Government has not yet made public what course it intends to follow in consequence of the suggestions of the report. Meanwhile, but little indigo will be sown this October in the richest districts of Bengal. Time alone will effect a good understanding between the planter as landholder and manufacturer, and the ryot as rent-payer and cultivator."

The apprehensions of a famine in the North-West Provinces have again revived, but the Government is sensible of the danger, and has taken steps to provide such palliatives as have been suggested by Colonel Baird Smith, one of the most intelligent officers in the Indian army. His report is based on the sound principle that the course of trade should not be interfered with, an enunciation rendered necessary by the injudicious conduct of certain officials, who were so utterly ignorant of the very rudiments of political economy, as to fine the bunnahs who exported grain from one town to another, in order to benefit by the best market. Colonel Baird Smith further recommends Government to place at the disposal of the local authorities certain sums of money to be expended, by committees specially appointed, in the relief of the people; that these committees, or whatever other authorities may be appointed for the purpose, should buy grain from the

NEWSPAPER

regular merchants and supply the people with it in return for labour, none but the helpless and infirm being granted relief gratuitously; and that moveable columns of troops should be available to assist the police in case of food riots as in 1838.

There is no truth whatever in the telegraphic announcement that the 6th Bengal Europeans are in a mutinous state. A rumour to that effect was mentioned some time ago in the *Englishman*, but contradicted on the following day.

The details of the forthcoming amalgamation are, we believe, at length arranged in all essential points. The scientific branches—that is, the Engineers and the Artillery—are still, it appears, to remain a local service. In the native infantry promotion will still go by seniority, though the officers will all belong to a general staff corps, from which they will be specially selected for original appointments. We are happy to add that Lieut.-col. H. W. Norman, C.B., deputy adjutant-general of the army in India, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to H.R.H. the General Command-in-Chief. This appointment, which cannot fail to give universal satisfaction, has been made consequent on the amalgamation of the British and Indian armies, which require the services of an officer of Indian experience at the Horse-Guards.

It is stated that Sir Charles Wood has decided upon abolishing the Civil, Military, and Medical Funds. The operation of this measure will, of course, be prospective. Though no fresh subscribers will be admitted, all those at present registered will derive from them the full benefit to which they are entitled.

The appointment of Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B., to the Governorship of the Madras Presidency appears in yesterday's *Gazette*.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Surz. R. W. Macaulay, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, on board the hospital ship *Mauritius*, at Talienwan Bay, China, July 15.

BENGAL.—Maj. R. S. Tickell, Bengal army, of 22, Leinster-gardens, at Brighton, aged 51, Oct. 24; Lieut. J. Hampton, Bengal Art., at Delhi, aged 22, Sept. 1; Lieut. Charles Handyside, 5th Bengal Eur. Regt., at Mirzapore; General Solano, at Maula, aged 16, Aug. 30.

Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Sullivan, Mr. W. F. Berners, Rev. P. Dufal, Capt. Gully, Mr. Grate, Capt. Martin, Mr. R. Colvin, Mr. F. Harrison. From MADRAS.—Mr. H. F. Cleghorn, M.D., Mr. S. J. Arathoon, Rev. A. W. Pearson. From HONG KONG.—Mr. F. A. Rangel and child, Mr. J. Kibbles, Col. Deschamps, Capt. Fierard. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. McNair and child, Mr. Gregson, Mr. H. Haakman, Mr. and Mrs. Potter and two Misses Potter. From Ceylon.—Mr. Bernard, Mr. A. Hankey, Capt. Warren. From MALTA.—Capt. P. C. Campbell.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, Nov. 7.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Lucas, Surg. Jackson, Mr. Innes, Mr. C. Vincent, Miss Cockle, Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Trench, Mr. D. Lawlor, Mr. Holmes. From MADRAS.—Mr. Knox and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Dawson and two children, Mrs. Gorton and two children, Mrs. Cooper and two children, Mrs. Worsop and two children, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Begbie, Lieut. Wright, Miss Pike.

AN INDIAN OBSTRUCTIVE.—We learn from a Bombay paper that a tiger laid himself across a road beyond Shawpore after feasting upon a bullock which he had slain. A bullock train cart was coming up the road, when it was suddenly arrested by the sight of the monster. People attempted to frighten him away from the spot by making a terrible uproar, but this had no other effect upon the animal than causing him to whisk his tail in reply to their shouts. At length the train came close by, when a shovelfull of fire from the engine soon drove the tiger away from the spot to the neighbouring jungle.

BENGAL.

THE INDIGO QUESTION.

The excitement in the indigo districts, which broke out into acts of violence last March, has been revived during the past fortnight. The ryots fear lest they should be coerced into sowing or taking advances in October next. In some cases, afraid to go to the factories, they have taken their rents to the collector, wishing to pay them to him. Again have bodies of military police been despatched in hot haste to Kishnaghur, and there two companies of Europeans have been stationed. With his own eyes the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has witnessed the spirit of the peasantry. For two whole days he beheld the river on both its banks lined with ryots, from sunrise to sunset crying for justice, many of them swimming to his barge to present petitions. Even Jessore, hitherto so peaceful, shows symptoms of disquietude. The summary law which expires in three weeks was put in force to quell this excitement. Under its provisions more than two-thirds of the usual crop have been secured, while a sum of about Rs. 67,000 has been paid as damages by recalcitrant ryots. But if we are to judge from the spirit which prevails from the Poddah to the Bhagerutty, the planters have either been unable or have found it useless to attempt to come to terms with the cultivators in the interval. The law leaves the difficulty where it found it, and in the light of an incipient agrarian rising, the broad question of indigo cultivation in Bengal has now to be decided.

Its settlement lies in the first instance with the planters themselves. Whether as landholders, or as the purchasers of plant grown on the land of others, the first step must be to enlist the self-interest of the ryot on their side. However perfect the courts might be made, however efficient the police, however easy the acquisition and secure the tenure of the land, however honest and energetic the ryot might become, all of these would avail nothing for the planters' purpose, if indigo were still to be unprofitable or if the ryot were to think it so. The tenure of land in Bengal is such that the planter cannot get his crop except through the ryot. The moment he convinces him it is for his interest to sow, the system of indigo planting will be put on a healthy basis, and develop and extend with the general progress of the country. As a first step the planter should at once act upon his right as zemindar to the full pergunnah rent. At present, when the price of the plant is partly paid by a reduction of rent, the ryot is not sensible of the profit he may make by indigo. It seems to him to be lost in the balancing of the two accounts. No healthy system should depend on such expedients. Full rent is the due of the planter as a landholder; a price which he conceives to be profitable to him, paid in hard cash, will alone induce the ryot to sow. At present half a century of wrong and misgovernment may make it impossible for the planter to convince all the ryots by the most tempting offers. His personal influence should secure this in his own villages, and cultivation on the land of others must, we fear, be left to time. If there is one fact more striking than another in the history of Bengal it is the eagerness with which ryots, who were supposed to be bound with the chains of conservatism, have taken to the cultivation of new crops, or to the extension of others formerly neglected. In the two items of linseed and mustard seed alone, the progress is amazing. In 1833-34, no linseed was exported from Bengal; in 1855-56 the exports reached 2,538,235 maunds, of the value of upwards of half a million sterling. Mustard seed was first exported in 1843-44, in 1855-56 the exports were valued at £261,541. Once make the culture of indigo profitable to the ryot, and the first step from the present difficulty is achieved.

But we do not agree with the report of the majority of the Indigo Commission that this is enough. It is strange that English capital and capitalists should have succeeded in every other

country and to some extent in every other part of India except Bengal. It is easy for the Commission to blame the planter and to expose the evils of his system, which they have done most skillfully and fairly. But that system is of Government origin and has grown up under Government nurture. Now that it has broken up, it is the part of the State to throw no difficulties in the way of the planter, and to remove those which exist by just legislation. The first great obstacle lies in the character of the peasantry, in their tendency to fraud, dishonesty, and deception. Mere self-interest will not overcome this, especially in the case of a crop which must be sown, cultivated, and cut at certain critical periods. Were Indigo like jute or rice, requiring no special care or immediate attention, self-interest might be sufficient. But that will not give the ryot either energy or conscientiousness sufficient to attend to the plant at the proper time. Laziness, if not fraud, will have the mastery, and the manufacturer will find himself compelled, as hitherto, to interfere to sow, weed, or cut the crop, if he is not to lose it altogether. His advances will in many instances be lost. To refer him to the ordinary law or courts in such a case would be mockery. In them does he find the second great obstacle to his existence as a capitalist and manufacturer. The whole question of their defects the Report has passed over; but next to the fact that indigo cultivation has failed because it has not been made profitable to the ryot is this, that the courts, the police, and the general policy of the Government of India have forced him to take the law into his own hands. If the planter does his part in increasing the price, it must be on the assurance that Government will afford him an easy and a cheap remedy against fraud. The Report has saddled the system with the faults of the Administration, has made the planter bear the burden of the grossest misgovernment and the saddest defects in both the law and the executive.

To meet the evils of native character and the faults of bad government two things are necessary, a Summary Contract Law and Small Cause Courts. We cannot see that such a law for ryot and planter would be in any sense more special than those already existing for master and servant, tradesman and artificer, railway contractor and labourer, coffee planter and coffee grower. There is a specialty about indigo, as a critical and precarious crop, which none of these possess. If, induced by a tempting price, a ryot makes a contract with a manufacturer to supply a certain quantity of indigo, if, having received advances and led the manufacturer to calculate on a certain return, he fails to make it, why should not the planter be able to get speedy justice in courts with a procedure as simple and cheap as that of the Small Cause Courts of the Presidencies? If the system of advances of cash for work to be done or goods to be delivered is universal in India, if, as the Commission confess, it will be impossible to alter the custom of ages, then a special law should be in force for contracts of all kinds. If the crop is made profitable the ryot should have no temptation to come under the provisions of such a law; if he freely and honestly enters into a contract he will have no reason to fear it. It is meant only for the dishonest. The limitation of a year for suits brought under the Act would prevent all possibility of a return to the semi-serfdom of the old system.

Unless a reform in the administration goes hand in hand with an increase in the price offered for indigo, European capital must leave Bengal, and its richest districts become the prey of anarchy and discontent. Unless by suitable laws, perfect protection, speedy justice and an enlightened policy Government attract the wealth, the energy, the intelligence, and the Christianity of Englishmen to India, it will legislate and tax in vain. Already has it won the approbation of all unprejudiced men by securing the ryot in the possession of his rights. It has yet to educate and Christianise him, and free him from the bondage in which the native zemindar enthrals him. But it must now

recognise the fact that in 1857 "old things passed away," that exclusive monopolies, and class animosities were then doomed. The colonist policy is that of which England approves, that which will benefit India; the days in which the official could despise and obstruct the interloper are at an end. We await with some anxiety the course which the Government intend to pursue with reference to this question. It will be made public in a few days. They must not forget that they are as much at the bar of public opinion as the indigo system.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAHABAD SOLDIERS' LIBRARY.—The soldiers quartered in Allahabad are soon to have their instruction and amusement well provided for in the "Allahabad Soldiers' Library, Reading-rooms and Pleasure Grounds." 1,200 rs. have already been subscribed. The institution will consist of a museum and laboratory, reading-room and library, surrounded by gardens, to which a cricket ground and skittle alley will be attached.

I. G. S. N. COMPANY.—The report of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company for the half year ending 30th June shows a balance available for dividend of Rs. 2,30,437-9-0, equal to about 12 per cent., less Income-tax. The company possess 10 steamers, with flats, all in good order. The depression of trade during the last few months has affected the earnings.

MORPHIA.—The *Harkuru* states that the experiments in opium recently tried by Dr. Palmer, Opium Examiner of the Benares agency, have proved a complete success. Morphine can be extracted from the confiscated opium, which has always hitherto been burnt. Government have accordingly given orders that it shall be so used. A large saving will be effected by this arrangement.

COMPETITION-WALLAHS.—Thirty-two of the Indian civil service candidates who were successful in 1859 have passed their second examination this year, and have been appointed to the presidencies. For the first time Madras will receive "competition-wallahs," six being sent there. Five are appointed to Bombay, and the rest to Bengal.

"BRITISH" INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of the British Indian Association, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee moved that a letter be addressed to the Government of India in the Home Department asking for a commission of inquiry into the present system of administration, with special reference to the reorganisation of the Judicial service; the separation of the office of magistrate from that of collector; the disassociation of the magistrate's judicial functions from his executive and police duties; the distribution of officers according to the duties required; and the formation of sub-divisions. The Association had asked Government for a revised and detailed estimate of revenues and charges in India and at home for 1860-61, and received a reply to the effect that it would be contrary to the practice of any Government to furnish such official returns to private individuals or associations.

THE LAST OF THE BARBAROUS DEGREES.—Sir Charles Wood, in a despatch to the Governor-general, has expressed his approval of the institution of the degrees of Licentiate of Law and Civil Engineering in the three Indian universities. The contest is thus decided in favour of "cram." The ambition of such colonial universities as those of Sydney and Melbourne has been to be considered in all respects of the same character and holding the same legal status as Cambridge and Oxford. Their degrees have been expressly recognised by her Majesty as of the same value as those granted by the chartered senates of England. When universities were established in India, that of London was faithfully copied as a model. It was felt that as the main object of degrees is to recognise English learning, the standard of attainment should be as nearly as possible that recognised in England. To work up to the English level and maintain the English character, which centuries of time and generations

of great men have consecrated, while in minor details adapting the required curriculum of study to Indian necessities, was the object with which the universities in the Presidencies began their career. In Calcutta and Madras they succeeded beyond expectation, till, in an evil hour, induced by the Government of Bengal, which wanted certificated pleaders for the Courts, to establish a degree inferior to that of Bachelor of Laws. By this act the Universities of India have put themselves out of the pale of those of Europe, and have lowered themselves beneath those in the colonies. Henceforth they must be considered as bodies *per se*, which have voluntarily deprived themselves of the borrowed associations of England, while they have nothing as a substitute for them. Apart from the question of academic custom and dignity thus sacrificed, the effects on the higher professional education in India will be most destructive. The impending changes in the courts, the improved civil procedure, and the codification of criminal law, open a future to the native bar and native attorneys, of which they will not be slow to avail themselves. Literature is already giving place to law as the favourite study in the colleges. Instead of insisting on the high standard of attainment necessary to secure the degree of Bachelor of Laws, a standard which some have already passed, the universities have been made parties to flooding the Sudder and higher courts with a set of half-educated pettifoggers, and have resolved to authorise them to use after their names the ludicrous because unrecognised letters L.L. And of this Sir Charles Wood expresses his approval. By this act the universities have deliberately proclaimed it as their principle to lower their standard to that of the native schools, instead of elevating the schools to the level of English colleges.—*Friend of India.*

THE HARVEST IN THE N.W.P.—Our letters from Allypore and Furrakabad, in the North-West Provinces, are full of the sad intelligence that the scantiness of the rains is causing great fears for the autumn crops, whilst the shortness of any stocks of grain has given ground for serious doubts regarding the supply of food for the people. This is one of the terrible consequences of the late rebellion; the injury to the crops, the waste and wanton destruction of much that was in store has left the country without anything approaching to the usual stocks, to meet an emergency like that now so imminent. The rains throughout the year have been unusually slight. They set in late in the usual season, so late that a panic had attacked the people in the provinces in July. Rain, however, which fell in the end of that month and up to the 21st of August, relieved the first fears of the people, and enabled Sir B. Frere to say in council that all anxiety was at an end on that subject. But the sudden cessation of the rains has renewed the solicitude of all. With the exception of a shower around Agra about the 9th of this month, we have not heard of any rain since the 21st August from Cawnpore to the foot of the Hills. From Allypore we have letters to the 6th Sept., saying that "owing to the stoppage of the rains the crops were all suffering. The labouring classes are so weak from starvation that they are unfit to work. Wheat flour is at seven seers per rupee, so that wages up to two annas a day do not enable the coolie to feed himself, to say nothing of the requirements of his family. When the rains failed in 1837 there was a large stock of grain in the country, and the prices did not rise to famine rates till the months of November and December. We already feel the pressure for want of stocks. Wheat that has heated and fermented in grain pits is now selling at twelve seers, and barley at thirteen seers per rupee. These prices are dragging all sorts of trash into the market, and we shall have some fearful sickness superadded to our other misfortunes. If rain does not fall soon, and generally, the *khureef* will be lost." From Furrakabad we have the following, dated the 8th Sept.:—"It is almost a famine now; the poorer classes are suffering dreadfully from high prices." We have now before us the emergency which the

great Ganges Canal was intended to provide for. The terrible famine and loss of life which occurred in the North-West, in consequence of the failure of the rains of 1837, led to the formation of this canal. It was intended to irrigate untold numbers of acres and save the country; nothing has been done as yet, and we shall now be very anxious to see what advantage the country is to gain from the outlay of two millions on the canal. Hitherto red tape and the special views of this doctrinaire Government have checked and delayed the introduction of the system of irrigation. Rigid unbending rules have been laid down, and the ignorant, prejudiced Indian peasant has been equally obstinate on his side, and so neither has the water been given nor taken. Now the course of events and the terror of famine will break down all these rules and prejudices, and if the canal can provide water, and the engineers can keep it full, there is no doubt it will be largely resorted to. It is only to be hoped the water can be supplied.—*Englishman.*

TEHERAN, Sept. 7.—I have already apprised you that the Turcomans had broken their engagement not to enter the district of Merwi in a hostile manner, and also to abstain generally from brigandage in Persian territory. With a swarm of nearly 30,000 horsemen, however, they broke into and overran the district in question, pillaging and making captives on all hands. They even threatened to extend their ravages into Khorassan; but to prevent this, and signally punish them once for all, Prince Hamza Mirza, the Commander-in-Chief in the latter province, marched rapidly on them from Sarax with a division of 10,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and a strong force of artillery, calculating that from their great numbers they would show fight. Nor was he mistaken. On the 27th of August he arrived before Merwi, and, although the Islamites do not, if possible, attempt any important affair in the month of Sefer, the Prince determined at once to attack the Turcomans. The combat commenced at daybreak, and lasted nine hours. Notwithstanding several dashing charges of the infantry, under the command of General Mourtusa Khan, it was the artillery under the Prince (who carried with him the Imperial standard) which decided the day. The Turcomans were thrown into utter confusion, and took to flight in complete disorder, hotly pursued by the Persian cavalry. The plain of Merwi was covered with between 3,000 and 4,000 bodies. The detailed bulletin of the battle has not yet reached us, only the general official account, which we have received to-day. A great number of prisoners were captured, including some of the chiefs; also some thousands of horses, camels, arms, and standards fell into the Persians' hands. The loss of the latter was considerable, a large number of officers being among the killed and wounded. The General of Brigade Sartip Ali Kouli Khan, who at the commencement of the action commanded the artillery, was mortally wounded, and, although alive when the account was despatched, he was not expected to survive many hours. The town and district of Merwi have been completely occupied by Prince Mirza. The bridge over a river which falls into the Mourgab, a most important strategical position, has also been taken, and is now held by the Persians. At Mesched, the capital of Khorassan, which was also threatened by an invasion of the Turcomans, there was a great popular demonstration on the occasion of the news of their defeat. The town was illuminated and fireworks let off as if in honour of some great national event. The Prince Commander has determined strongly to fortify Merwi, and to make it a strong military post. The name of the town has also been changed to Nazire, in honour of the Shah. The Shah has been stopping for some time at his summer palace of Chimarn, but is expected to arrive here in a few days to take up his residence for the winter. His return to the capital has been hastened in consequence of the approach of the feast of Mewlud, which will be observed as usual by his Majesty in the capital.—*Times.*

ALMORA, Sept. 11.—Formerly this station used to vie with Simla in the number of visitors who used to come up for the hot season; but since

the establishment of Nynee Tal as a sanatorium few care to come on thus far, unless bound to the snows shooting, ten marches bringing the sportsman to the glaciers, where white bears, yak, wild ponies, thur or wild sheep, musk deer, the moonal or Tinpien pheasant, are to be obtained, and one sees the mighty Himalayas in all their grandeur. This is five marches from the foot of the Hills, there being bungalows at every stage (ten miles), and the road is very good; at Bheem Tal, the second march, the scenery is very charming. There are some other lakes here well worth visiting; the largest of them, Mulwa Tal, is about two miles long, surrounded by hills on all sides, which abound with game, bears, *goorall*, *kukur*, or barking deer, pigs, and pheasants, and chicore, and to the lovers of the rod, fine mahseer fishing. I have caught some weighing upwards of 30 lbs. At Ramghur are the iron mines, which were not at work as I passed. They are worked by water power, which is brought down by a canal. Mr. Sowerby is in charge. At present very little iron is turned out, but new workshops for smelting purposes are being built; the hills around abound with ironstone, of which there seems an inexhaustible supply. Tea cultivation is carried on by several parties in these hills, and Government have two plantations, one at Bheem Tal, and one at Hawulbagh; the former has not been started more than ten years, and comprises about one thousand acres; the garden is an amphitheatre, on the sides of which, from the large tree to the seedling, tea is grown. Last year the out-turn was 3,600 lbs., but this year, there being so much flower, and, in consequence, seed, there will be a bad season. At Hawulbagh the plantation is on a larger scale, being upwards of 2,000 acres, and lower than the Bheem Tal one, the thermometer yesterday being 74, under a *lignum vite* tree. The tea from these gardens is issued to the commissariat for the use of European troops, and some is sold here every year, last year fetching Rs. 4 per lb. The Commissioner here, Major Ramsay, is very anxious to get European settlers in these parts; but it is not likely, as long as the present system of legislation lasts, any Englishman will become a colonist out here. It is melancholy to think that in a country like this, where there are so many sources of profit open to the capital of the colonist, combining with profit to the speculator the benefit of the native population and general advancement in civilisation, European energy should be effectually shut out. Coffee has not as yet been tried up in these hills, but there are fine plateaus where, I should say, it might be cultivated with success—an acre yielding as much as 14 cwt. The only troops stationed here are the Kumaon Battalion; formerly a regiment of Pandys and a company of artillery were garrisoned here. Supplies are cheaper than in Rohilcund; no grain of any sort is allowed to leave the hills, whilst from the plains it is brought up, much to the detriment of the starving population in the provinces. Nainee Tal, just now, is overcrowded, and will be so until the end of next month. We have had little rain up here, although the clouds are hovering about daily. Weather cold, thermometer this morning 70. —*Englishman*.

SIMLAH, Sept. 11.—An ordination service took place in our church last Sunday; the bishop ordained two gentlemen, candidates for holy orders. Mr. Tousaint, of the Additional Clergy Society, and Mr. Winter, connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. This service was most interesting, more particularly as but few of the congregation had ever witnessed the ceremony in India. A collection was made at the close of the service for the benefit of the Delhi Mission, as a fund is being raised to provide suitable buildings for that establishment. Mr. Wood, the extra assistant commissioner here, makes over charge of his office on the 26th, to Mr. Bernard, Mr. Wood taking Mr. Bernard's place at Delhi. Mr. Wood has been three years in Simlah, and has given general satisfaction, notwithstanding a few complaints of leniency to natives, which, it is generally rumoured, may be attributed to the fact

of his "hands being tied." My letters from the plains, both from the Punjab and below Delhi, are full of distressing accounts of the scarcity and high prices of provisions. In some places where the winter crops have sprung up, they are now dying for want of rain, and unless some good showers fall very soon, I fear the famine, of which we have hitherto only heard, will be a deplorable fact. —*Englishman*.

Too Soon.—An association is being formed in the north-west "to enable Europeans, Americans, and other Christians, residing in the north-western provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and Sind, to unite together for the purposes of protecting and promoting British interests, and for the advancement of good government in India by suitable representations to the British Parliament and to the constituted authorities of this country." The movement originates in Agra, and the committees at Mussoorie, Simla, and Lahore are invited to open communications with the Agra committee.

KISHNAGUR.—Letters from Kishnagur inform us that the ryots are again becoming troublesome. Captain Reverley's regiment of police was ordered into the district on the 18th Sept., being relieved by Captain Raban and his battalion. Two gunboats sent up the Matabungah passed Serampore on the 16th, and two companies of Europeans to be stationed at Kishnagur.

CAPTAIN MACGRATH has been appointed agent to the Governor-general in the hill tracts of Chittagong, in order to take steps to punish the Kookees for the barbarities they committed last year on the frontiers of Tipperah.

THE ARMS BILL.—The conscientious and large minded legislators who fought so strenuously against law and common sense, as put before them by the judges in the weary debates on the Arms Bill, may see the first result of their resolution in the following *Punjab Gazette Extraordinary*, which we find in the *Mofussilite*:—"Sept. 1.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Act XXXI. of 1860, hereunto appended, will have effect in the Punjab from the 1st day of October, 1860. In the exercise of the power vested in his honour by Section XXVII., the Lieutenant-governor is pleased to exempt, as heretofore, from the provisions of Sections XXV., XXVI., and XXVII. all Europeans and Anglo-Indian British subjects. Also, as heretofore, the chiefs undermentioned, or their sons, or confidential officers specially deputed by them to the local Government, together with their immediate body-guards." And then follows a list of fourteen rajahs and twenty-seven Jagheedar magistrates. The notification also exempts from the provisions of Section XXXII. the districts of Peshawur, Huzara, Kohat, Dehra Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Kangra. So it is. The empire is drifting anyhow, in feeble hands, upon dangers only indistinct to the purblind vision of a doctrinaire Government, occupied in fighting shadows and nursing effete theories; and the sole result of their labours is, that their cherished principles have to be thrown over by their servants, before the measures clogged with them can be got to practical working shape. In the Punjab, therefore, from the 1st October, all Europeans and Anglo-Indian British subjects are exempted from the operation of the Arms Bill, so far as the bearing of arms is concerned. —*Englishman*.

SUMBULPORE.—We are still annoyed with constant rows on the border. The Seebundy levy are kept constantly at work, and are, we hear, to be increased to 800; a most necessary measure, if Government are thinking of moving the Shekawatee battalion this year.

THE ANDAMANS.—A letter from Port Blair reports that the convicts continue to behave well. The rebel and mutineer convicts are located at Ross Island, and the ordinary offenders at Viper Island and Atalanta Point. The health of the convicts is very much improved. A semaphore is to be erected at Port Blair. There is no accommodation for more than sixty Europeans (convicts). A proposal for an electric telegraph has been negatived by the Governor-general.

THE KING OF OUDE'S JEWELS, lately sold by Hamilton and Co., realised five lacs of rupees.

NANA SAHIB'S OBSEQUIES.—Letters from Nepal inform us that Balarao has now performed the *shraddh* or funeral ceremonies of the infamous Nana of Bithoor, expending Rs. 20,000. It is said the Begum Huzrut Muhul was bitten by a snake, but after suffering a little, recovered.

"COMMERCIAL EXCITEMENT."—We hear that an attack has been made by a band of villagers on one of the factories of the Salgamudia Concern in Pubna, and in the affray which occurred one of the servants of the manager was killed and two wounded. We have no satisfactory particulars as to what led to this outrage, but we understand Mr. Grant does not consider such occurrences as "disturbances" or confusion, but merely some excitement between two classes engaged in commerce.

DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW.—The *Indian Field* lately gave us this glimpse of native female society:—"We believe that in the second-storied rooms of the zemindar and the big employé, no less than in the houses and the huts of the middling and the lower classes, the daughter-in-law is the eternal butt of practical jokes. Dares she disobey the biddings of her czarinas, she is boxed and buffeted with slaps that tell unmistakably of the luxuries of domestic domination. Doubts she the wisdom of any measure that emanates from those fountain heads of authority, she is convinced by the omnipotent logic of drubbing." The *Hindoo Patriot* accuses the writer of fouling his own nest, and says that "in all well regulated families daughters-in-law are kept in proper control by matrons, but never receive corporal chastisement."

THE RAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR having imprisoned a British subject, the magistrate of Rungpore claimed him, and obliged the Rajah to deliver him up; but disapproving of this proceeding he requested the Government to prohibit all communication to him, except through the agent. The Governor-general, we are informed, declined to accede to his request. As usual, the management of this small independent territory is as bad as possible, and gives endless trouble and annoyance to the English authorities. The fear of annexation being now mitigated, the native chiefs set all law at defiance.

OFFICIAL PLANETS.—We understand that the Commander-in-Chief was to leave the presidency for Allahabad in the third week of October. Nothing has yet been determined regarding Lord Canning's movements. Early in November he will probably form a permanent camp at Benares or Allahabad, and thence make flying visits to Nagpore, Gwalior, and Indore. We trust he will then settle the question of the exchange of the districts to the north of the Godavery for Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab, with the Nizam of Hyderabad. The *North-West Gazette* says the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces is to proceed to Moradabad early in November, and form his camp there; thence he marches to Allygurh, Muttra, and Ajmere, returning through Bundelcund to Agra, and reaching Cawnpore again about the 1st of March.

KISHNAGUR, Sept. 20.—Troops come pouring in daily, the 73rd Punjabees from Berhampoor on Tuesday, and Raban's police corps, 650 strong; the first troop of Adlam's Horse came in last evening. Rattray's Sikhs are expected to-morrow, and two companies of Europeans and three gun-boats with twenty-five men in each; in all, we must have in a few days, something near 4,000 troops in the indigo districts of Kishnagur, Jessore, and Pubna. The troops will be broken up into small detachments, and dotted all over the country, so as to be easily accessible, as there is no saying at what moment or in what place an outbreak may occur. There is a sullen, dogged countenance upon every Mussulman one meets, and the children in the villages have been taught to halloo low Bengalee abuse, *sala, sala beta saheb*, after the Europeans, as they go through them. Not more than half the villages of this district have paid rent for 1267 as yet, and many who commenced have since stopped. The rent question is a very serious one, as it endangers the very existence of the concerns. —*Hurkaru*.

IRREGULAR CAVALRY.—The three regiments of Native Irregular Cavalry for Central India, hitherto known as Mayne's Horse, are to be henceforth designated "The Central India Horse." The services of Major Mayne, Lieut. de Kantzow and Lieut. Wood, are dispensed with. Col. Travers is appointed to the command, and Lieuts. C. Martin and W. P. Conolly to succeed the other two officers. These changes are, we believe, the result of one of those frequent "personal cases" between officers and their political superiors with which the Government of India occupies its time, to the exclusion of pressing political questions. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sikh Irregular Cavalry, and the corps of Punjab Infantry, from the 7th to the 24th inclusive, which were last year transferred to the control of the Commander-in-Chief, are now declared subject to the amended Articles of War for native troops.

JESSORE, Sept. 9.—The ryots of this district are threatening to attack different factories, while in Pubnah they have already commenced operations by attacking Salgumoodiah. This insane attempt was made on the 4th, and failed, with a loss of two men killed and several wounded on the side of the ryots, the factory losing one man killed. The police (military) are now ordered out in small detachments to those places where matters look most serious to check affray, but they will effect little good, as the ryots are confident in their numbers, and as latteals form no inconsiderable portion of the population in these parts, the police will come to grief, unless reinforced considerably.

MURREE LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—The Secretary of the Murree Lawrence Asylum, C. E. Herbert, Esq., asks us (*Friend of India*) to inform all soldiers in the Punjab and its vicinity that the Asylum will be ready for the reception of children of both sexes next spring. The buildings will then be completed, and a principal and matron, selected by Sir John Lawrence, will have arrived. There is room for 80 boys and 60 girls, who will be kept entirely separate. The charges, training, religious instruction, and general rules, are the same as those of the Sunawur Asylum. Mr. Herbert will willingly reply to all questions by parents who wish their children to be admitted. The Asylum is endowed with the surplus of the Henry Lawrence Testimonial Fund, and will be assisted by Government and private donations.

SUTTEES.—Two suttees occurred at Durreabad in Oude, upon which orders to confiscate the villages in which the suttees took place have been confirmed. Another suttee took place in Sunthaur, in Central India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 7. Sarah Newman, Gibson, London; John Chison, Putt, Liverpool.—8. City of Canton, Blair, Glasgow.—9. Str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez.—10. Loodianah, Walton, put back.—13. Storfurst, Bromann, Liverpool.—15. Hashemy, Ross, Mauritius.—17. Charlotte, Pearson, Pondicherry.—18. Edmund Graham, Henderson, Madras; Peveril of the Peak, Davy, Liverpool; Muthah, Sweny, I.N., Pondicherry.—19. Wansell, Jones, Sydney; Star of the East, Grayson, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lucknow.—Mrs. Gorham.
Per Edmund Graham.—Mr. and Mrs. Farthy, Mr. H. Offery, wife, and three children, Mr. L. Xavier, wife, and three children, Mrs. Migridge.
Per Star of the East.—Mrs. O'Mealy, Miss O'Mealy and three children.
Per Charlotte.—Mr. Pearson.
Per Hashemy.—Mr. Channell.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7. Scoresby, Irvin, Mauritius.—8. Astrea, Nickles, Mauritius; Brothers, Adams, Boston; Shah Allam, Talbot, Mauritius; Loodianah, Walton, Demerara, via Cape; Defiance, Galloway, London; Japanese, Baird, Mauritius; Chastillon, Bonnier, Melbourne.—9. Jason, Barclay, London; Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Bombay; Isaac Jeanes, Cluppan, Philadelphia.—10. Waverley, Swinson, Mauritius.—11. Maharratta, Hickman, Mauritius; Liverpool, Kinney, Mauritius; Bucton Castle, Mawson, London; John Ritson, Matches, Mauritius; str. Columbian, King, Suez.—12. Forfarshire, Richmond, Bombay; Ulysses, Chivas, Demerara.—13. Bombay Merchant, Woodhouse, Hong Kong; A. B. Coutts, Wilson, London; Majestic, Miller, London; City of Mobile, Jeffery, Mobile.—14. Col. Burrey, Cook, Rangoon; Jacques Seurin, Martin, Bourbon; Earnest and Charles, Petit, Bourbon; Undaunted, Clare, London; Ellen Stuart, Lyons, Liverpool; Eliz. Cushing, Pritchard, jun., New York.—15. Camperdown, Denny, Demerara.—16. Bucephalus, Whitley, Hull, via Cape.—17. Gironde, Martel, Bourbon; Hound, Rogers, —.—18. Allandale, Gray, London; str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulemein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Col. Scott. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. Little. For MALTA.—Rev. J. C. Herdman. For MARSHALLS.—Capt. G. Sullivan, Messrs. Sadler, W. T. Berners, Grote, Molony, Alexander, and R. Colvin, Rev. P. Dufal, Capt. Gully, Capt. and Mrs. Nicolls, Capt. Martin. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Lucas, Surg. Jackson, Messrs. Innes, C. Vincent, D. Lawlor, and Holmes, Miss Cockle, Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Trench.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 21, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	96 6 to 96 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	84 12 to 82 4	
Ditto, 5 do.	96 12 to 97 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	20 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	101 12 to 102 0	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½
Do. with documents, do.	2 0½ to 2 1
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	"
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78
4 ditto ditto	" 100 " 91
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 98

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	5960 to 5975
Agra Bank (Limited)	500 "	730 to 750
Delhi Bank	500 "	500
India General Steam	1000 "	1525 ex div.
Ganges Company	500 "	620 to 625
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000 "	1750 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600 "	500 to 510
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70 "	70 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 "	575 to 585
Calcutta Docking Company	700 "	875 to 900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10 "	9 to 10
Assam Company	200 "	430 to 450
East-India Railway Company	£20 "	Rs. 3 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000 "	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75 "	70 to 75

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	5 to 10	6
Doubloons.....	"	32	8 to 32
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	"	15	2 to 15
Old Gold Mohurs.....	"	21	14 to 22
New Gold Mohurs.....	"	15	2 to 15
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0	to 16
Gold Dust (Australia).....	"	15	0 to 16
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106	0 to 106
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs.	222	0 to 222
Mexican do.....	"	224	8 to 225

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, £2 to £3.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 22).—The stocks and arrivals of produce from the districts are still unusually very moderate, and holders do not seem disposed to make much concession in prices; shippers are consequently operating with reserve and caution. In *Raw Silk* the market is supplied with the rainy band, principally of inferior quality, and but small business has been done for Europe. *Corals* of good qualities continue scarce, and have advanced in price. *Sugar*.—Benares kind is being principally engaged in for Bombay. A little is doing for Great Britain. *Saltpetre* is without change, and in limited shipment. *Rice*.—Table sorts have been engaged to a fair extent for Europe. *Linseed* continues to be shipped largely for Great Britain. *Rapeseed* has been in increased demand for Great Britain. *Jute* has engaged good demand for Great Britain. *Hides* continue to engage good inquiry, and extensive shipments have lately taken place.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 22).—Accounts from the Upper Provinces received this week are rather favourable; sufficient rains have fallen in all quarters, and the price of grain was steadily falling; some disposition was also shown at different marts for operation. Our market remains much in the same state as last reported; excepting a little demand for heavy *Shirtings* of known marks there has been little desire to purchase. Importers have shown great desire to sell, but dealers are still holding off, expecting considerable fall in prices consequent on the heavy stocks in first hands. Sales have been forced at a reduction of 2 annas to 3 annas since the last mail on light and medium *Grey Shirtings*, and 1 anna on *Grey Madapolans* and *Jaconets*. Glasgow Goods have engaged a little inquiry, owing to the approaching native holidays. *Mule Twist* has been sold to a very moderate extent at about last quotations. *Metals* continue as depressed as before.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—(*India-office, Oct. 30.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

MADRAS.

ANNEXATION OF PEGU TO BRITISH INDIA.

When the foundations of the town of Rangoon were laid, the principal object of the Governor-general of that day was, to give to public arrangements, a solid and enduring financial basis. To this end Colonel A. P. Phayre, then Commissioner of Arracan, was summoned to Calcutta, to meet Lord Dalhousie in person, and in accordance with his instructions, proceed to inaugurate a new local government for the province of Pegu, about to be annexed to British India. The proclamation of annexation was issued in Rangoon on the 20th of December, 1852. Colonel Phayre assumed civil charge, as Commissioner, and so far as it was his duty as an officer conducting the local administration, he has proved himself a most faithful and devoted servant of the Government. In every possible way the interests of the Government have been uppermost in his mind, and also in his plans and public policy. The interests of the people, it has been said, on the principle, that both cannot be equally liked, have held only a secondary place because of his enthusiasm as a zealous officer of the State. In his judicial and executive capacity, Colonel Phayre has given general satisfaction. To all classes of the population he is always courteous, accessible, and polite, and were it not for his suavity and equanimity of temper, he could scarcely have carried a few most unpopular public measures. In the revenue department he particularly excels, not as the friend of the people, but as the head of the administration in Pegu. In nearly every instance Colonel Phayre has given his decided influence against any remission of revenue. Not only is this a marked feature of his government, which the people all very well know, but he has been most keenly active in seeking out new objects and items of taxation. If a dozen more forms of taxation were proposed by the Government of India to be inflicted on the population of our province, and notwithstanding our present heavy burdens, our distinguished Commissioner would be found the last authority in Pegu to offer a frank opinion against them. Feeling, therefore, most strongly, the gravity of the present crisis in the financial affairs of our province, we are bound, not from any desire to undervalue the merits of Colonel Phayre, but to make known as the public organ of the people of Pegu, to his Excellency the Governor-general in Council, the exact state of things in this portion of her Majesty's eastern dominions.

In laying their plans in Rangoon, by authority of the Supreme Government, the land was cleared by the local authorities of its inhabitants, from one end of the settlement to the other. Town, suburban, and ship-building lots were classified and marked off, and the residence of any person in our town involved the purchase of a lot at a very high upset price, and which entailed on the purchaser in perpetuity, his heirs and successors for ever, the payment to the Government of a definite sum as a monthly municipal tax, and a land assessment payable yearly in lieu of a capitation tax, taking it for granted that such tax was, a just one on the people of this province. The sums realised by the Government on the sales of these lots have been enormous, and yet the monthly and yearly taxes have followed in quick succession as each year has rolled away. Under the operation of these tax rules, the poorest householder, besides the money already invested in the purchase of lots, has to pay Government Rs. 7, or 14s. a-year for the privilege of living in Rangoon. The majority of the householders, however, pay Rs. 9. 8 annas, and Rs. 12 (less 4 pice) or 19s. and 24s. respectively, and Rs. 67. 11 annas, being the amount of taxes charged every year on the first class lots. If any one will add the interest on the original cost of these lots to the amount of taxes levied, he will ascertain exactly the payment made to the Government by each householder in our town. This is merely on ^o form of the taxation

which our householders contribute towards the support of Government. The land being taxed in the country, the impost falls as a consequence on the produce. Thus grain is taxed, garden produce, vegetables, all are taxed. Our fisheries are taxed, our salt is taxed, even the timber of our dwellings, the dunnee thatch on our houses are taxed. Every article imported, either as provisions or clothing, is taxed. From all our various sources of revenue, the demand made by Government last year, and actually paid into the public Treasury, was over fifty lacs of Rupees. According to the last published returns, our population numbered eight hundred and ninety thousand and seventy-four persons of all ages.

Of what classes are our population composed? We do not hesitate to state that there is not a rich Burman in Pegu. We have no people here that will compare in thrift, in the dogged power of acquiring and keeping, to the money-lenders, shroffs and mahajuns of Bengal, or other parts of India. All the wealth and savings of our population consist of a few bits of gold, or articles of jewellery, of which they are passionately fond, but which not many of them possess. Their little hoards of gold, amounting to no great sum, are generally kept buried in the ground, to keep them out of the hands of dacoits in the country, and of thieves in the town. Centuries of misrule have kept the people poor. Under the former Burmese Government of Pegu, the possession of a little money rendered the owner of it a marked man. A month or two would see him stripped of every penny of it, and very probably in jail into the bargain. The people, therefore, rather dreaded the consequences of owning property or money, from the misfortunes to which it exposed them. A man who happened to be temporarily in favour with the local authorities, and could thus turn a penny, generally invested it in building a pagoda, or a monastery for the priests, from which he hoped to derive good in a future world. Our local European authorities who correspond with the Government of India, and with all its various departments on public questions and topics, cannot know these things. They do not mix, they cannot mix with the native population. No European officer will sit down and listen to the hardships, and trials and persecutions, through which our Burmese fellow-subjects have passed, at the hands of their own governors. But we record what we do know, and our words are the utterances of truth and soberness. We challenge on these subjects the most rigid inquiry in every corner of our province.

Under the administration of the Burmese Government in Pegu, the taxes were proverbially light and endurable. For example, the agricultural population, without reference to the extent of land they cultivated, or the quantity of produce obtained from their fields, paid for each yoke of oxen, or buffaloes, one tical of nearly pure silver, which went to the provincial officers in charge. To the Myothoogyee of his district, he gave on the same pair of working cattle 6½ baskets of paddy for every yoke of oxen, or buffaloes. The cultivator paid neither on his land, nor on his produce, but simply on the number of yoke of cattle he worked, and this constituted the whole demand; that is the authorised demand of the Government against him. It gave the cultivator every advantage. When his cattle died he paid nothing, because he could do no work. How full of common sense is such a regulation, for while it encouraged personal industry, it made a just discrimination, when a man could no longer work. Hence paddy sold at the rate of from six to ten rupees the hundred baskets. First quality of table rice at ten and twelve annas a basket.

The fisheries were never farmed by the Burmese authorities. On every person engaged in fishing a tax of 5 ticals of silver was levied once a year. The fishermen might catch as much, or as little as they pleased to supply their respective markets. Hence, formerly, a viss of fresh fish could be bought in the market for a couple of annas. Now the price is from eight to twelve annas.

Timber merchants paid six per cent. on all timber brought down for them from the forests. They paid their own workmen, and got the timber wherever they could find it most convenient to themselves. Merchants and bazaar dealers, and traders, paid two and a-half per cent. on their trading operations.

At the Burmese Custom-house, certain import and export duties were levied. The Royal authorities authorised a demand of ten per cent. duty for the King, and two per cent. to the local Custom-house officers. On all articles of silk, woollen, or cloth manufacture, the duty was levied at the highest rate. On spice, wax, honey, copper, cutch, sticlac and ivory, the duty was six per cent. On bazaar articles of produce, such as chillies, onions, garlic, oil gnappee, and salt, it was two and a-half per cent.

Such were nearly all the taxes demanded of the people of Pegu by their own, their native sovereigns and governors.

Mr. Crawford, in his official report in 1826, to the Government of India, estimated the revenues of Pegu at thirty-six lacs of rupees. More recently the Marquis of Dalhousie, in his lucid and interesting Minute, dated the 30th June, 1852, addressed to the Select Committee of the late Court of Directors, observes that the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, Colonel Bogle, in a very cautious estimate sent to the Governor-general, stated the total amount of the revenue in this province, at from twenty to twenty-five lacs of rupees a year.—*Rangoon Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREVANDRUM, Sept. 8.—Maharajah Martanda Vurmah is dead, and his Highness Shree Palmanaba Dausa Vaujee Bala Rama Vurmah Koola Shakara Keereeda Pathee Baghiodia Ramrajah Bahader Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Shamsheer Junj reigns in his stead. His Highness, who was born on the 14th of March, 1832, and has consequently entered upon the 29th year of his age, was lately the First Prince, and has superseded his elder brother, Carela Vurmah, hitherto known as the Elliah Rajah, in consequence of the mental imbecility with which he is afflicted. This infirmity became visible at a very tender age of his Highness, and although it did not debar his elevation to the nominal title of Heir-Apparent, it appears to have led to a provision to the effect that should he not recover from his then state of mind, when the musnud next became vacant, the succession would devolve upon his younger brother. And for that reason, also, he used to be represented on State occasions by the new Maharajah, during the late regime. The provision in question is said to have been dictated by the British Government, and, I conclude, during the office of the Marquis of Tweeddale. His Highness Ramah Vurmah has accordingly been recognised as the Maharajah. This recognition was telegraphed to the British Resident, as his Highness was anxious to secure it previous to the performance of the ceremony called *Padictiom*, or religious installation, which, by the usage of the country, the successor should undergo immediately after the term of mourning assigned for the deceased sovereign. It was performed on Sunday, the 2nd inst., within the great pagoda of Palmanabaswamy, the tutelary deity of the country, from whom, according to its mythology, it is pretended the sovereign power was originally derived. The superseded prince will not, of course, retain the title of Elliah Rajah, as it would be incompatible with his position of seniority in respect to age, to recognise him as even the titular heir apparent to his younger brother. He will in courtesy be perhaps designated "His Highness the Rajah Carela Vurmah." The question then naturally arises as to the election of the Elliah Rajah. Junior to the young Maharajah are two brothers, the second and third princes, the former named Reve Vurmah, and the latter Rama Vurmah. But the first of these is labouring under a misfortune similar to that which incapacitates his eldest brother from assuming the rule, although the mental infirmity in this case has not developed itself to that degree which is perceptible in H. H.

Carela Vurmah. On the other hand, the third prince is known to be the possessor of a highly cultivated mind, naturally gifted with abilities of a very superior standard, and a firmness of temper, (which he appears to inherit from his elder uncle, the august predecessor of the ruler just deceased), added to an innate urbanity of manners, a characteristic quality in Travancore princes, has long pointed him out as a most promising young man. Nothing, however, has yet transpired to enable me to say on whom the choice has fallen; and it remains to be seen whether it will be considered expedient to nominate H.H. Reva Vurmah to the position of Heir-Apparent, under the conditions laid down in the case of the eldest brother in respect of succession and representation at court, or to at once remove him from the effective political stage, and anticipate the necessity of a future supercession, by immediately elevating the third prince to that rank. Leaving, therefore, this question for the present, I will return to the young Maharajah. H.H.'s formal installation is fixed for the 4th Alpasy, or 18th October.—*Athenæum*.

THE ARMS BILL.—We understand that instructions have been issued by Government to all magistrates, the commissioner of police, and the inspector general of Mofussil police relative to the Arms Act, No. XXXI of 1860, which comes into operation on the 1st of next month. By certain sections of the Act no person is to be allowed to manufacture, or retain in his possession any cannon, howitzer, or mortar, without the permission of Government; for which permission a fee of fifty rupees is payable. Magistrates have been directed to cause these provisions of the Act, and the penalties for breach thereof, to be generally known throughout their districts. Rajahs, zemindars, large landholders, and others who have been in the habit of keeping cannon, are to be called upon to deliver them up, or to apply for permission to retain them, stating at the same time the number and calibre of the pieces and the purposes for which they are required. These applications are to be forwarded to Government with the magistrate's opinion on them. Cannon, &c., surrendered in the first instance, or for retaining possession of which permission is not granted, are to be broken or burst, and the pieces or their value, as the owners may elect, will be given to them. By certain other sections of the Act all persons, except officers, soldiers, sailors, volunteers, police and revenue officers, and persons specially exempted, who may convey arms, &c., under suspicious circumstances, may be apprehended without a warrant, and any person carrying fire-arms, swords, &c., without a license, is liable to be disarmed by any magistrate, joint deputy, or assistant magistrate, or police officer, if in the opinion of these officials it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed, or to carry arms. Licenses to carry arms are to be granted by magistrates in the interior and by the commissioner of police in Madras. These licenses will protect those to whom they are granted from all interference as respects the arms entered in them, but Government desire it to be understood "that persons carrying arms without a license should not be molested, if the arms are in number and character only such as may fairly be presumed to be carried merely for self-defence, and there be nothing suspicious in the circumstances under which they are carried. Dealers in fire arms, &c., are required to take out an annual license on stamped paper of the value of ten rupees; to keep a book showing the stock in trade and the particulars of sales; and such book is to be open to the inspection of all magistrates, joint and head assistant magistrates, superintendents of Mofussil police within their respective districts, inspector-general of police for all districts, and the commissioner of police and his deputies for the town of Madras. The premises of the dealers are likewise liable to an inspection by any of these officers; and any neglect or infraction of the license will subject a dealer to its revocation or suspension. Before arms, ammunition, sulphur, salt-

bombarding the fortifications of Tang-koo, which were defended for some time with considerable spirit, their fire, however, not doing much damage to the troops actually engaged, but dropping more amongst those in the rear, especially the medical staff and the camp followers and coolies connected with it, one shot, we believe, passing right between Drs. Woodroffe and Birnie, of the royals, who were standing within a couple of feet of each other.

Towards 11 A.M. the Chinese fire was pretty well silenced, and storming parties of the 60th rifles and the royals escalated the wall, and drove what of the garrison remained out of the place. About this time one of the batteries on the south side of the river, which it was supposed had been silenced in the morning, opened fire on the field hospital, a little way in the arrear of Tang-koo, and sent several shots within a few feet of the tent where an artilleryman was at the time having his leg amputated by Dr. Rennie, of the Royal artillery. Dr. Telfer, the superintending surgeon of the division, at once had the hospital tents taken down, and the coolies and mules connected with the medical department moved on, by which prompt and judicious measure the fire of the battery ceased. A short time prior to the incident we have just noted, a party of sailors, under Captain Willis, R.N., crossed the Peiho, in a cockleshell of a boat, and spiked the guns in the masked battery, blowing the junks up.

After the capture of Tang-koo, the 2nd division remained in it, with two batteries of artillery, and the first division returned to their camp at Sin-ho.

On the 17th, a small body of French troops crossed the Peiho, and made a settlement in a village on the south bank, a little way above Sin-ho. On the 18th they made an excursion into the country, but were checked by a superior force of Tartars. Reinforcements, with artillery, were sent over, and the Tartar Cavalry were soon driven from the position they had taken up, and which was defended by some pieces of small cannon.

The same afternoon an affair occurred between some Armstrong guns of Colonel Barry's battery and the battery on the south side of the Peiho, that gave the trouble on the day of the attack on Tang-koo. This battery was firing on some boats that were being brought up the river, to form a bridge across the Peiho, for the passage of the 1st English division and the main body of the French to the south side, prior to their making the projected attack on the rear of the South Taku forts. The Armstrong guns sent some well directed shots over the parapet of the battery at some 2,000 yards, while the Chinese returned the compliment by sending their shot in very good line right over the heads of the artillerymen, and much nearer than their usual practice has been; as they evidently had succeeded in pretty nearly getting the correct range. After about a dozen shots from the Armstrong guns, the Chinamen ceased to fire, and the guns returned to camp.

On the 20th, orders were issued for the attack on the North Forts by a force composed of 1,500 English and the same number of French troops—with a very heavy train of siege artillery, including several 8 inch mortars, and two Armstrong batteries of six guns each. The regiments selected belonged to the second division, and were the 44th, the 67th, and Royal Marines, commanded by Major-general Sir Robert Napier.

The troops moved from Tang-koo on the 20th, and across a flat and muddy plain, cut up by canals and ditches, and took up their position about a mile in the rear of the north fort furthest from the sea. The night was spent in throwing up batteries and trenches to act as a cover for the infantry, also in constructing bridges and improving the approaches to the fort. The same evening, the gun-boats English and French took up positions within about 1,400 yards of the mouth of the river, and all was ready for the attack at daylight the following morning.

About 5 A.M. the guns of the fort commenced firing on the troops, and in a short time the artillery, French and English, took up position, and

opened a tremendous bombardment on the fort, while the gunboats came as near as they dared venture, and pitched shell and rockets into the north fort, that we were not attacking, but which was firing briskly away on the French and English lines, as was one also on the south side, the shot and shell from which came a long way to the rear. At seven o'clock our artillery succeeded in exploding the grand magazine of the fort, which went off with a fearful report. The garrison, however, continued undaunted, and the defence was carried gallantly on, until 8 A.M., when the storming parties, consisting of the 44th and 67th, followed by the marines with the pontoons, having gradually closed round the rear, now opened a very heavy fire on the parapet and embrasures, and in conjunction with the French effected, after many difficulties, a footing on the walls, and ultimately drove the gallant defenders out of the fort at the point of the bayonet, but not until the ground had been disputed inch by inch by them. The Chinese coolies behaved admirably; nothing could be more courageous than their general bearing; they carried the French scaling ladders right up to the assault, and when, from the absence of pontoons, there was a difficulty in getting across the formidable canals and ditches which surrounded the fort, the coolies jumped into the water up to their necks, and supported the ladders on their shoulders, so as to form bridges of them, and enable the storming parties to get across. It was by this ingenious contrivance that the first of the French and 67th were enabled to get into the fort on the right. The 44th highly distinguished themselves on the left, and suffered a larger amount of fatal casualties than any of the other troops, having had fourteen killed and forty-seven men wounded, and which loss chiefly fell on one wing that was covering the advance of the Marines with the pontoons.

Our total loss in killed and wounded was twenty-two officers and 180 men—while the French lost about 130. A considerable number of the coolie corps in addition have been killed and wounded.

At three P.M. on the 21st, the remaining northern forts surrendered, a truce of four hours having been granted them to consider the matter, and in the evening the Governor-general of Pecheli, at a conference at Taku, with the Allies, unconditionally surrendered the southern forts and the province of Pecheli, on a cessation of hostilities being guaranteed.

During the assault on the forts, Captain Gregory and Lieutenant Rogers, of the 44th, with Ensign Chaplin, of the 67th, are stated to have highly distinguished themselves.

Brigadier Reeves was wounded in four places, Sir Robert Napier had the glass knocked out of his hand by a bullet, and his boot cut open by another—his aide-de-camp, Capt. Brooke, was shot through the thigh, previous to which a bullet passed through his hat. Several officers of the 67th and Marines have been wounded.

From Shanghai we learn that the rebels have withdrawn for the present before that city. Reinforcements of about 1,300 men had arrived, and a feeling of security prevailed in the settlement. Many of the native merchants and brokers were returning. Trade, however, was much paralysed. It is much to be regretted we have been brought into collision with the rebels; and we have no doubt it would have been averted had Mr. Bruce deigned to correspond with them.

From Fuhchau and Amoy we have no news of importance to narrate.

From Swatow we have intelligence of a burglarious attack being made on the house of the Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s agent, Mr. Morrison, on the 26th August, by about sixty Goswa men. The attack was well planned, and sentries posted at every available place to prevent the foreign Residents from coming to his assistance. They were successful in their attack, and their taste for plunder has, no doubt, been whetted by the rich booty they got on this occasion. The Goswas are a lawless tribe of people, and set the Mandarins at defiance, so that foreigners have to trust to themselves for protection. With a large

number of gunboats here it is almost criminal in H.M.'s naval authorities not placing one for the protection of the Residents at Swatow. When a consul is killed, we suppose it will be done.

At Canton everything remains quiet. The Imperialists have obtained a victory over the rebels or local banditti near Loching, where they have been obstructing the passage of teas, and teas may now be expected down freely. *Late Pekin Gazettes* contain a decree, appointing a new imperial commissioner and superintendent of trade at the five ports. Late reports concerning the Governor general and Governor having an animus towards one another are totally without foundation, those two officers being on the best of terms, the latter having accepted the office of Governor, at the urgent request of the former.

In this colony a trial of a very important nature came on before the Supreme Court on the 3rd instant, and two following days. The case was one for loss of market. A special jury was summoned, and after the examination of several witnesses, gave a special verdict, viz., that the defendants had a lien on the cargo; but that they should have been satisfied with reasonable security; and that the security offered by the plaintiffs was satisfactory. The judge consequently decided in favour of the plaintiffs.

The new inquiry into the civil service abuses drags slowly along.—*Overland China Mail.*

THE STRAITS.

JAVA, Sept. 11.—The Governor-general had returned from his tour in the western provinces of Java.

At Samarang the court-martial on the Swiss mutineers condemned nine to be hung, which sentence was immediately carried into effect. Four others were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The reports which prevailed here on the arrival of the mail steamer, to the effect that the citadel at Sourabaya was in the hands of 400 mutinous Swiss soldiers, proves to be incorrect. Great apprehensions prevailed, however, of an outbreak on the part of the Swiss, and numerous precautions had been adopted. Cartridges had been issued to the schuttery, and arrangements made for landing a large force of seamen and marines if required. The native authorities had been applied to and their assistance requested in case of need, a measure the propriety of which is much questioned. On the 30th August a large party of seamen and marines was landed from the vessels of war in the fort, which marched through the town accompanied by a military band. The Swiss soldiers at Sourabaya have requested to be informed what cause they have given for such precautions being adopted against them, denying that they are all disaffected. It is thought that the enlistment of foreigners, especially Swiss, for the Indian army should be given up, and that the services of Africans should be again had recourse to.

The state of affairs in Banjermassing is not considered favourable. No sooner are the rebels attacked and dispersed in one quarter than they gather together again in another. This, it is thought, will make the pacification of the country a very tedious affair, unless the leaders can be captured. Antasari, one of the principal rebel chiefs, has collected an army of upwards of 3,000 men in the Amunthy district, and is said to exercise great influence with the population. Two attacks were lately made upon the Dutch post at Martapura. They were both unsuccessful, but it is said they were made with a determination which until now has never been experienced in a native enemy. During these attacks the town was partly burnt down.—*Singapore Free Press,*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 14.—Rev. F. O. Mayne has been per. to ret. to duty by the str. of Sept. 4, the necessary ext. of leave having been granted to him for that purpose.

Foreign Dept., Sept. 13.—The servs. of Capt. R. Jenkins, 5th Eur. L.O., 2nd asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, offic. as Bheel agent and political asst. at Bhopawur, and com. of Malwa Bheel corps are replaced at disp. of the mil. dept. The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. apps.:

Lieut. T. Cadell, 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., to be dep. Bheel agent and political asst., and 2nd in com. of Malwa Bheel corps, v. Lieut. G. S. Dysart.

Maj. W. D. Aitken, Bombay art., to be offic. 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, as temp. arrangement, dur. abs. of Lieut. Bannerman on special duty.

Sept. 14.—Lieut. H. Fisher, asst. commr. of Hurdul, res. ch. of his du. on 21st ult.

Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, 46th N.I., to be adjt. of Mhairwarra local batt.

The servs. of the underment. officers, do. du. with Meade's horse, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept.:

Lieut. H. M. Burlton, from this date; and Lieut. C. Case, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, asst. commr. in Oude, rep. his return to pres. by the str. Colombo on 10th inst.

Public Works Dept., General, Sept. 14.—Appointments.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason College are app. probationary asst. engr. in public works dept., and posted as follows:—

Mr. G. F. Maitland to the N.W.P.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey to irrigation dept., N.W.P.

Transfers.—The following exchange of appointments in the public works dept. of N.W.P. is sanctioned:—

Lieut. H. Z. Darrah, exec. engr. of 4th class, from 4th div., Grand Trunk Road, to Futteghurh div.

Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, exec. engr. of 4th class, fr. Futteghurh div. to 4th div. Grand Trunk Road.

Asst. Overseer A. West, att. to presy. div., is struck off the strength of the pub. works dept. in Bengal fr. Sept. 27, 1859.

Mily. Dept., Sept. 14.—No. 919.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

19th N.I.—Lieut. E. T. Sadler, offic. dep. asst. qmtr. gen. of army, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 920.—Ena. St. G. Kirke is to rank fr. June 9, and will stand immediately below Ena. J. H. Maling, on List of Cadets, No. 3, of 1860.

No. 921.—The foll. proms. are made:—

5th Eur. Regt.—Ena. T. T. Oliphant, to be lieut., fr. Sept. 3, v. Lieut. C. Handyside, dec.

67th N.I.—Lieut. B. H. Smith, to be capt., fr. June 15, v. Capt. R. R. Harris, dec.

No. 922.—The underment. officers have rep. their ret. fr. England:—

Lieut. H. DeBrett, 57th N.I., and H. P. P. Nash, 25th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 9.

Capt. D. H. Osborn, 5th N.I., and Lieut. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I., adjt., div. mily. police batt., Jubulpore; date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 10.

No. 923.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the engr., cav., and inf., in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service, the cadets of engr. are prom. to rank of lieut. from the date assigned to them in G.G.O. No. 720 of 1860, and those of cav. and inf. to the rank of cor. and ens. respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Engineers.—Messrs. C. W. I. Harrison, F. J. Home, B. Lovett, G. T. Skipwith, and H. McV. Chrichton; date of arr. at Fort William Sept. 9.

Cavalry.—Mr. T. Shepherd; date of arr. at Fort William Sept. 10.

Infantry.—Messrs. F. E. Johnstone, W. Atkins, J. R. Campbell, and H. M. Ramsay; date of arr. at Fort William Sept. 10.

No. 925.—Mr. C. W. Babington, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.G.O. No. 929 of June 28, 1859, having satisfied Govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted into the service as cadet of inf. from June 13, 1860, and prom. to the rank of ens. from May 4, 1860, and will stand immediately below Ena. H. P. Kite. [Vide list of cadets No. 2 of 1860, and G.G.O. No. 889.]

SERVICES OF SERGEANT G. NOLAN.

No. 930.—Sergeant George Nolan, of the artillery, late deputy superint. of the Sasseram Sebundy levy, and at present assistant engineer of the second class, department public works, having much distinguished himself during the past disturbances (more especially in the district about Shergotty and Sasseram), having been recommended by his commanding officer, and being considered by H.E. the C. in C. to be eminently deserving of reward, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council concurring in that opinion is pleased to confer upon him the rank of ensign unattached, subject to the approval of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

TRANSFER OF THE STATION OF ALLAHABAD.

No. 932.—With reference to G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 246 of July 2, 1858, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the station of Allahabad from the commissariat superintendence of the 2nd or central circle of control to that of the 1st or lower circle.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Sept. 18.—The prep. leave granted to Mr. J. C. Wilson, c.s., in G.O. No. 5365, dated Aug. 31, 1859, is to have effect fr. Jan. 1, 1859, instead of Dec. 24, 1858.

Dr. T. M. Lownds, in med. ch. of Rajpootana agency, has priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. 1st inst.

The servs. of the following officers are replaced of the disposal of military dept. fr. the date on which they may be relieved of their duties:—

Lieuts. Rawlins, Scott, and Worsely, district superintendents of police in Oude.

Lieut. Maynard, asst. superint. of police in Oude.

Lieut. E. M. Woodcock to be a district superint. of police in Oude.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 15.—Lieut. S. T. Trevor, offic. asst. to chief engr., Pegu, Tenasserim, and Martaban provs., is conf. in that app.

Sept. 17.—The ch. of the Nizamut buildings at Moorhadedabad is constituted a separate exec. div. of the northern circle of the Public Works Dept. of Bengal, Mr. G. W. Vivian, exec. engr., 4th class, retg. the charge.

PUBLIC WORKS DIVISIONS.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanc. rearrang. of the Public Works Dept. of Nagpoor in four divs. as follows:—

1. Nagpoor div. embracing the stations of Kamptee and Seetabuldee Kamptee.

2. Deccan road div.—This road with the station of Nachinagun Seetabuldee.

3. Eastern road div.—The Sumbulpoor road, with the stations of Bhundora and Reapoor Bhundora.

4. Southern road div.—The northern and southern road, with the stations of Chunda and Chindwara Seetabuldee.

Sept. 18.—Appointments.—Capt. T. W. Marten, of H.M.'s 7th fus., whose servs. were placed at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab in G.O., H.M.'s forces, dated 5th Dec., 1859, is app. a prob. asst. engr., with effect from that date, and posted to Lahore and Peshawur road.

No. 941.—The underment. officer has rep. his ret. fr. England:—

72nd N.I.—Lieut. J. May; date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 10.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. J. Macdonald, 78rd N.I., to be a brigdr. on estab.

Transfers.—Mr. T. Login, 2nd cl. exec. engr., Roorkee and Rajpoot road, is transf. to irrigation dept., N.W.P., to offic. as superint. of N. div., Ganges canal, v. Lieut. C. S. Thomason, about to proc., on m.c.

Capt. E. D. R. Ross, asst. engr., 1st class, will take ch. of Roorkee and Rajpoot road, v. Mr. T. Login.

The above transfers are to take effect on Lieut. Thomason's proc. on leave.

Mily. Dept., Sept. 18.—No. 933.—The servs. of Lieut. B. J. Parsons, 23rd N.I., are placed at disposal of public works dept.

No. 935.—The servs. of Capt. J. Tickell, 78rd N.I., are placed at disposal of the govt. of Punjab.

No. 936.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

Hydrabad Contingent—1st Cav.—Lieut. W. J. Bell, 2nd Madras N.I., a.d.c. to maj. gen. comdg. the Pegu div., to offic. as adjt. dur. period Lieut. Tweedie may offic. in civil employ.

No. 937.—The underment. officers are, at their own request, transf. to corps specified, and prom. to rank of lieut., to fill existing vacancies:—

Ena. W. J. Cochrane, fr. 45th to 68th N.I.

Ena. F. H. Alexander, fr. 34th to 43rd N.I.

Ena. D. Darroch, fr. 27th to 16th N.I.

Ena. I. M. Urquhart, fr. 18th N.I. to 6th Eur. regt.

No. 938.—The foll. prom. is made:—

4th N.I.—Ena. W. J. Parker to be lieut., fr. Aug. 26, v. Lieut. J. F. Orchard, dec.

No. 939.—Rank is assigned to the underment. lieuts. cornets, and ensigns, from the dates specified:—

Engineers.—Lieuts. W. H. Pierson, G. Strahan, and B. J. Goldie, not arr. Dec. 10, 1858.

Artillery.—Lieuts. F. A. Wilson, A. Conolly, H. S. Higginson, E. H. Steel, V. Rivaz, E. J. DeLatour, C. E. Salkeld, J. E. Alexander, R. B. Hewson, W. A. Blane, A. T. Wintle, A. D. Anderson, and F. P. W. Freeman not arr., June 8.

Cavalry.—Cor. W. A. S. DeV. Beauclerc, not arr., June 12.

E. A. Money, not arr., July 16.

Infantry.—Ensigns S. M. Binny, not arr., J. G. T. Carruthers, not arr., A. Landon, not arr., B. G. Vyvyan, not arr., H. Beal, not arr., J. R. Campbell, and A. W. Bird, not arr., June 8.

Ensigns C. J. Marshall, J. H. Maling, and L. F. Cottam, June 9.

Ena. H. J. Peet, not arr., June 26.

Ena. T. R. Cowie, July 4.

Ena. S. E. Becher, not arr., July 7.

Ena. G. P. Lucas, not arr., July 16.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Sept. 6.—Appointments.—The following gentleman to be assessor in the dist. of Bancoorah:—Mr. J. R. Angus.

Sept. 8.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. H. H. M. Warrend, asst. superint. of survey, 4th or western div., for 1 mo., on m.c.

Sept. 11.—Mr. N. C. Macnamara, civ. asst. surg., of Tirhoot, for 1 mo., making over ch. of the med. dus. of the station to Konyloll Sen, the sub asst. surg.

The leave granted to Mr. J. O. Dalrymple, judge of Hooghly, on the 30th of March last, for 6 mo., is cancl.

Sept. 15.—Appointments.—Mr. A. Morgan to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Jessore.

Sept. 15.—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. C. P. Waller, Bengal police batt., for 6 mo., on m.c.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Aug. 21.—Leave of abs. for 4 mos., on m.c., is granted to Dr. H. Cayley, civil asst. surg. of Goruckpore, in addn. to the leave granted him in Orders No. 1,291a, dated May 23 last.

Asst. surg. A. E. T. Longhurst, of H.M.'s 18th L.I., is placed in charge of civil station of Goruckpore, in addn. to his proper duties, during leave of Dr. H. Cayley, with effect from date on which Dr. Cayley availed himself of leave.

Aug. 25.—Mr. A. P. Howell, asst. mag. and coll. in Agra div., is vested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

Gen. Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Aug. 21.—Rev. A. W. Irwin is app. to be chaplain of Muttra.

Aug. 25.—Leave of abs. for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. D. Tresham, head master of Benares Normal School, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mily. Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Aug. 27.—Leave of absence:—Priv. leave for 2 mos. is granted to Mr. McCarthy, offic. adjt. of Ghazeeopore batt. of mily. police, from Sept. 15 next, or the date thereafter on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut. B. G. VanderGucht, the commdt., will perform the duties of the adjt.'s office, during the abs. of Mr. McCarthy.

Aug. 29.—The following extract from the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated Aug. 18, is re-published:—

"No. 846 of 1860.—The servs. of Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, of the 27th regt. N.I., do. du. with the Agra levy, are placed at the disposal of the govt. of the N.W. Provinces."

With reference to the above, Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford is appt. to be adj. of the Etawah district police battalion.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Aug. 27.—No. 2,240 A.—Leave for 2 mo. is granted to Lieut. C. E. Orman, cantonment jt. mag. of Roorkee, fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,242 A.—Capt. J. F. Campbell, 2nd Bengal fus., is, with the consent of Col. Sherwill, comg. at Roorkee, app. to act as cantonment jt. mag. of that station dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. C. E. Orman.

No. 2,244 A.—Priv. leave for 2 mo., on m.c., is granted to Maj. E. Clerk, dep. commr. of Jhansie, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,246 A.—Capt. J. Davidson, asst. commr. of Jhansie, is app. to offic. as dep. commr. of that district dur. leave of Maj. E. Clerk.

No. 2,250 A.—Mr. J. H. Batten, engaged on spec. du. at Furruckabad, is hereby authorised to exercise powers of a spec. commr. in that district.

No. 2,269 A.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten, jt. mag. of 1st grade, is posted to the district of Allypore, in the Meerut div.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS.—NEW ORDER.

August 31.—No. 2,285a.—The notification No. 1,729a, dated July 8 last, is cancelled, under the provisions of Act III. of 1859. The Hon. the Lieut. gov., N.W. Prov., is pleased to invest Lieut. W. Smith, cantonment joint mag. of Allahabad, with jurisdiction, within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction; and also to appt. the said Lieut. W. Smith to be register of deeds, within the same limits, from July 8.

No. 2,287a.—Lieut. W. Smith, cantonment joint mag. of Allahabad, having been invested with civil jurisdiction, and appld. to be register of deeds within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, it is hereby notified that the said officer will accordingly exercise civil jurisdiction, and act as register of deeds, within the said limits, from and after July 3.

2nd. The powers of the register of deeds, of the district of Allahabad, will be suspended from and after July 3, within the limits of Allahabad cantonments.

No. 2,292a.—Priv. leave of absence, for 2 mos., granted to Mr. R. B. Morgan, Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. Prov., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

REVENUE TREASURIES.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Aug. 22.—No. B.—As required by Section 190, Act XXXII. of 1860, it is hereby declared that the Treasury of H.M.'s Government at the Hd. qrs. of every revenue district of the provinces under this Govt. shall be a treasury for the receipt of the duties payable under the said Act by the persons charged to the said duties, in each such district, or any specified portion of such district, and, further, that every treasury in the interior of each such district shall be a treasury for the receipt of the same duties, payable by the persons who have been charged to the said duties in the circle to which such treasury belongs.

Aug. 29.—No. 1,098a.—Mr. B. Alone is app. to be a dep. coll., under Regulation IX. of 1833, and posted to the district of Goruckpore.

No. 1,099a.—Mr. B. Alone, dep. coll. of Goruckpore, is placed in charge of the treasury of that station.

RESTORATION OF STOLEN ELEPHANTS.

Gen. Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Aug. 28.—No. 982a.—The Govt. being advised by the Govt. of India in the mily. dept. that a great number of Govt. elephants, plundered by the rebels during the recent disturbances, are still in the possession of private individuals, all civil authorities in the N.W.P. are hereby directed to cause diligent inquiry to be instituted, and to issue orders for the restoration of the animals to the commissariat dept., under pain of severe punishment.

Mil. Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Sept. 4.—The underment. officers of the mil. police, N.W.P., having failed to pass the exam. required, their services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept.:

1. Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th Madras N.I., 2nd in com. of Benares div. police batt., and offic. comdt. of Mirzapore batt.

2. Lieut. J. L. Sawers, 37th Bengal N.I., 2nd in com. of Jhansie div. police batt.

3. Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, 60th Bengal N.I., adjt. of Humeerpore batt.

4. Lieut. McLuroy, 36th Madras N.I., offic. adjt. of Banda police batt.

1st. With reference to the above, Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford will remain in temp. ch. of Mirzapore batt. until relieved.

2nd. Major Davis, comdt. mil. police of Jhansie div., will perform du. of 2nd in com., in add. to his own.

3rd. The comdts. of Humeerpore and Banda batts. will take temp. ch. of offices of adjts. of batt., in add. to their own du.

Sept 5.—Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, adjt. of Jounpoor district batt. of mily. police, is app. to offic. as comdt. of Mirzapore district batt. of mily. police.

Capt. G. A. St. P. Fooks, the comdt., will perform the du. of the adjt.'s office, in add. to his own.

Mr. R. Knyvett, offic. adjt. of Seonee batt. of mily. police, is app. adjt. of Humeerpore batt., on probation, v. Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, and is required to join without delay.

Capt. G. F. Pearson, the comdt., will take temp. ch. of adjt.'s office, in add. to his other du.

Lieut. R. M. Skinner, adjt. and offic. comdt. of Allygurh batt. of mily. police, is, at his own request, perm. to res. his appt.

With reference to the above, the servs. of Lieut. R. M. Skinner are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of India, in mily. dept.

Lieut. G. L. Smith, offic. adjt. of Rohilkund div. of mily. police, is app. to offic. as comdt. of Allygurh batt., v. Lieut. R. M. Skinner, res.

Maj. J. W. Carter, the comdt. of Rohilkund div. of mily. police, will perform duties of the adjt.'s office in add. to his own.

Appointment:—Mr. S. Boileau is app. to be adjt., on probation, of Banda district batt. of mily. police.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,197, dated Aug. 27.—Leave.—Capt. A. L. Busk, dep. commr., Umballa, has 1 mos. priv. leave, from Sept. 5, and will make over charge of his office to Lieut. Horne, asst. commr.

Public Works Dept., No. 1,598, dated Aug. 28.—The underment. officers have obtained 1 mos. priv. leave from dates respectively of their departure:—

Mr. N. G. Steele, exec. engr., 9th div., Grand Trunk Road.

Lieut. P. Lambert, asst. engr., 9th div., Grand Trunk Road.

No. 1,599, dated Aug. 28.—Mr. C. Fraser, asst. supervisor, Kohat div. of public works, has 3 mos. priv. leave, from date of his availing himself thereof.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,219, dated Aug. 29.—Rev. J. Sharkey, chaplain of Peshawur, has 18 mos. leave to England, on m.c., from Oct. 1, 1860.

Public Works Dept., No. 1,600, dated Aug. 28.—Appointments.—Capt. Eliot has been app. to offic. for Capt. Nicolls, exec. engr. of Upper Sirhind div. of public works.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,212, dated Aug. 28.—Rev. H. F. Corby is app. to offic. as chaplain of Subathoo.

No. 352.—Leave of absence.—Maj. O. E. Rothney, offic. comdt. Hazara Goorkha batt. is allowed 5 weeks' priv. leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2,236, dated Aug. 30.—Leave.—Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, asst. commr. at Loodiana, has 8 weeks' leave, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to m.c., to England, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,239, dated Aug. 30.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, asst. commr. of Delhi, has 2 mos. leave on m.c., from the date of his availing himself thereof.

No. 2,257, dated Sept. 1.—Lieut. J. Chalmers, asst. commr. Dera Ismael Khan, has leave on m.c. for 6 mos., with effect from May 10 last, under mily. rules.

Public Works Dept., No. 1,625, dated Sept. 1.—Lieut. L. W. Desborough, of H.M.'s 27th foot, assumed charge of Lower Sirhind div., as offic. exec. engr., on May 23, 1860, in room of Capt. Moffat, proceeded on m.c.

1ST REGT. PUNJAB CAVALRY.

Leave of absence.—No. 356.—Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, from July 30 to Oct. 1, 1860, in extn. of priv. leave, to remain at Murree.

Civil Dept., Judicial Dept., No. 536, dated Sept. 8.—Powers.—Capt. J. Bean, cantonmt. jt. mag. of Rawul Pindee, is vested with powers described in Act III. of 1859, in regard to jurisdiction of civil suits in mily. cantonments.

Public Works Dept., No. 1,641, dated Sept. 6.—Appointment and Posting.—Capt. J. Eliot, transferred to this province from Bengal, is placed in charge of Upper Sirhind div., v. Capt. Nicolls.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,319, dated Sept. 8.—Capt. J. B. Smyly, asst. commr., returned from m.c., is posted to Ferozepore dist.

No. 2,369, dated Sept. 7.—Mr. L. Cowan, extra asst. at Gooragau, has priv. leave for 2 mos.

Public Works Dept., No. 1,676, dated Sept. 8.—Mr. D. Kirwan, offic. supdt. Indus canals, has a mos. indulgence leave, from date of his availing himself thereof.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,310, dated Sept. 7.—Transfer.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, asst. commr., is transf. from the Delhi to the Gooragau dist.

Mily. Dept., Lahore, Sept. 7.—No. 65.—The brig. order, dated Aug. 27, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, c.b., comdg. Punjab irreg. force, directing the following transfers, with effect from Sept. 1, 1860, is confirmed:—

Lieut. W. C. B. Ryan, adjt., 5th Punjab cav., to 3rd Punjab cav.

Lieut. C. B. Crispin, adjt., 3rd Punjab cav., to 5th Punjab cav.

No. 367.—The brig. order, dated Aug. 18, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, c.b., comdg. Punjab irreg. force, directing Lieut. W. J. Furlong, doing duty with the 5th regt. Punjab inf., to do duty with corps of guides, in room of Lieut. Ward, doing duty officer, proceeded on leave on m.c., is confirmed.

No. 368.—The brig. order, dated Aug. 29, 1860, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, c.b., comdg. Punjab irreg. force, appg. Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in command 1st Sikh inf., to offic. as 2nd in command of the corps of guides, with effect from Aug. 20, 1860, is confirmed.

No. 369.—The regimental order, dated Aug. 16, by Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, comdg. 1st Sikh inf., appg. Lieut. C. D. P. Nott, offic. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. W. H. Unwin, doing du. to offic. as adjt., with effect from Aug. 16, in room of Lieut. and 2nd in com. F. H. Jenkins, removed temp. to corps of guides, is confirmed.

No. 370.—The Kohat station order, dated Aug. 14, by Capt. M. R. Somerville, comdg., directing Surg. C. K. Webb to make over med. charge of the 2nd Punjab cav., on his depart. on leave, to Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, 5th Punjab inf., is confirmed.

No. 371.—The Kohat station order, dated Aug. 14, 1860, by Capt. M. R. Somerville, comdg., directing Asst. surg. A. Verchere, 1st regt. Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to 4th Punjab inf., and also to receive charge of the civil med. duties of Kohat, on depart. on priv. leave of Surg. C. K. Webb, is confirmed.

No. 855.—The Murdon station order, dated July

27, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, comdg., directing Asst. surg. J. F. Tuson, corps of guides, to rec. med. ch. of the civil establishments and dispensary at that station, fr. June 1, is confirmed.

No. 356.—Leave of absence:—1st Regt. Punjab Cav.—Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, fr. July 30 to Oct. 31, in ext.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Aug. 27.—Col. W. G. Brown, 24th foot, app. a brigdr. on the estab., is posted to Delhi.

Lieut. col. C. S. Reid is rem. from 2nd batt. to 3rd brig. horse art.

Lieut. E. P. Gordon, 88rd N.I., is exempted from further examination in the native languages, the board of examiners at Fort William having on the 8th inst. declared him qualified to discharge the duties of regimental interpreter.

The following officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on 13th inst., to have passed in Hindustani:—

Lieut. A. Vivian, late 20th N.I.

Lieut. S. Beckett, late 25th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

1st E.B. Fusiliers.—Brev. maj. T. Whelton fr. July 14 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c., under new rules.

2nd E.B. Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. Blair fr. July 20 to Oct. 30, in ext., to remain at Simla, on m.c.

3rd Eur. Inf.—Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, adj., from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, to visit Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 18th N.I.—Capt. E. Smyth (2nd in com. 32nd P.I.) fr. July 21 to Jan. 21, to visit Almorah, m.c.

66th or Goorkha L.I.—Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop (do. du. 8th irreg. cav.) fr. Aug. 16, 1860, to Feb. 16, 1861, to Darjeeling, on m.c.

Aug. 28.—Capt. E. W. Bristow, inv. estab., is perm. to reside at presy., and to draw his pay and allowances fr. presy. pay-office.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Robert's Horse.—Lieut. G. H. W. Hoggan, 4th N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. T. J. Watson.

12th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., to be adj.

RIFLE PRACTICE—JUDGING DISTANCE.

Aug. 29.—The Horse Guards' Circular Memo, No. 157, dated March 7, 1859, republished in G.O., dated May 31 of the same year, having been very generally neglected during last practice season, the attention of commanding officers is particularly directed to that memorandum, as H.E. considers "judging distance" by officers to be one of the most important parts of musketry instruction.

Appointments:—

1st Assam L.I.—Lieut. D. Ross, late 10th N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. C. P. Hunter, 5th Eur. Inf., whose servs. are required with his corps.

Alexander's Horse.—Lieut. H. Chapman, 2nd in com., to act as comdt. dur. leave of Capt. W. R. E. Alexander.

Lieut. H. M. Repton, adj., to act as 2nd in com.

Lieut. R. Blair, 32nd N.I., to act as adj.

Ensign St. G. Kirke, Gen. List, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 27th regt.

Leave of absence:—

Late 24th N.I.—Lieut. J. Trevenen (adj. 14th Punjab inf.) fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Aug. 30.—The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—

Asst. surg. R. Gray, med. dep., on 15th inst.

Ensign E. C. O'B. Horsford, gen. list, 23rd inst.

Appointments:—

Ensign J. H. Bewsey, unatt. list, is app. to do duty with Rohilkund horse, and directed to join forthwith.

17th Irreg. Cav.—Capt. W. J. Ward, 2nd in com. 14th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com.

The presy. div. order dated April 4 last, app. Lieut. W. Campbell, attached to regt. of Lucknow, to do duty with Sylhet L.I. batt., v. Lieut. H. G. Waterfield, transf. to Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., and to proc. to join that corps, is confirmed.

Sept. 1.—Brev. col. W. C. Campbell, late 30th M.I., is directed to do gen. duty at Meerut, on expiration of his present leave.

Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper, med. dep., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

Lahore div. order, dated 18th inst., directing Asst. surg. G. S. Davie, H.M.'s 73th highlanders, to relieve Asst. surg. A. K. Drysdale fr. med. ch. at Dalhousie.

By Col. E. Darvall, comdg. 3rd Eur. inf., dated 12th inst., directing Ensign G. A. Owen to offic. as adj. during such time as Lieut. E. B. Wimberley may hold tempy. com. of the regt.

Roorkee station order dated 15th inst., directing Surg. R. S. O. Thring, Bengal sappers and miners, to receive med. chg. of detach. 13th Punjab inf., in add. to his other duties.

The following presy. div. orders are confirmed:—Dated 15th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. T. G. Skaddon to do duty at the presy. gen. hospital.

Oude div. order dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson to proc. and do duty with 1st Eur. L.C. at Cawnpore.

Gwalior district order dated 21st inst., directing Asst. surg. D. O'Brien, 1st Eur. L.C., to proc. to Muttra, where cholera has broken out, and do duty with 2nd Eur. L.C.

With the sanction of Govt., and under the provisions of G.O., No. 1,113, dated Sept. 1, 1857, Brev. maj. A. S. Smith, late 24th N.I., is perm. to count as serv. for retiring pension the leave granted him fr. May 13 to Oct. 15, 1858.

Sept. 7.—Brev. Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinda, 65th N.I., is perm. to visit Calcutta also, on leave granted to him in G.O. of May 1 last.

Agra district order dated 5th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Richardson, doing duty with 2nd Eur. L.C., to do duty with H.M.'s 71st highlanders at Gwalior.

Leave of absence:—
Late 46th N.I.—Ensign R. M. B. Thomas fr. Aug. 4 to Oct. 4, to Calcutta. This cancels the leave granted in G.O., 8th ult.

Order confirmed:—
Delhi station order dated June 30 last, directing Lieut. M. O. Hitchens, art., to proc. to Calcutta by dawk, and on arrival to report himself to the adj. gen. of the army.

Leave of absence:—
Med. Dep.—Asst. surg. H. W. Spry fr. Sept. 7 to Dec. 7, in ext., to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Sept. 4.—Brev. maj. A. S. Smith, late 24th N.I., is perm. to count as serv., for ret. pension, the leave granted him from 18th May to 15th Oct., 1858.

Leave of absence:—Late 46th N.I.—Ens. R. M. Thomas, from 4th Aug. to 4th Oct., to Calcutta. This cancels leave granted in G.O. 8th ult.

Sept. 6.—The following rems. and posting in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Capt. H. J. B. Macleod, from 2nd compy. 1st to 4th compy. 6th batt.

2nd Capt. W. H. Parish, from 5th compy. 8th to 1st compy. 6th batt.

2nd Capt. J. Percival, from 1st compy. 6th to 5th troop 1st brig.

Sept. 7.—Brev. Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, of the 65th N.I., is perm. to visit Calcutta also, on leave granted to him in G.O. of 1st May last.

Leave of absence:—

Lahore Light Horse.—Capt. O. J. Travers, H.M.'s 70th foot, from 27th Aug. to 15th Oct., to Nynee Tal.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. H. W. Spry, from 7th Sept. to 7th Dec., in ext., to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Sept. 6.—Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Aug. 30.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. Cunningham, to be capt., by purch., v. Mitchell, ret.

Cornet F. Sedley, to be lieut., by purch., v. Cunningham, prom., Aug. 29.

70th Foot.—Ens. C. L. Richardson, to be lieut., without purch., v. Quin, dec., Aug. 22.

Aug. 31.—Memorandum.—In G.O. No. 82, of July 14, 1858, promg. Ens. R. H. Ross, of 35th foot, to be lieut. read Ensign and Adj. R. H. Ross, to be lieut. and adj.

Sept. 1.—The following officers have qualified themselves in the native languages as follows:—

Lieut. W. B. Armstrong, 7th drag. gds., passed in Hindoostanee at Sealkote, on July 10.

Lieut. J. B. Oliver, royal horse art., passed in Hindoostanee at Fort William, on Aug. 6.

Act. serg. H. Blockman, of the 38th foot, passed at Fort William, on Aug. 6, the test prescribed for mil. interp.

Lance Corporal W. Shakespeare, 81st foot, passed in vernacular at Rawul Pindee, on Aug. 15.

Capt. Luellyn, royal art., having been posted to Maj. Craford's batt., 13th brig., at Poona, will proc. to join accordingly on being relieved by Lieut. Newcome.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:—

Directing Lieut. O. L. L. Prendergast, 52nd foot, to be attached to Kurrachee depot, and await arr. of drafts fr. England, when he will proc. with them to the Hd. Qrs. of his corps.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Lieut. H. J. Fane, 81st foot, to England, via Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

Leaves of absence:—
Royal Horse Art.—Lieut. Oliver, to England, under new rules, m.c.

4th Foot.—Capt. T. D. Sheppard, to England, for 18 mos., from date of embarkation, under new rules.

33rd Foot.—Capt. W. A. Parry, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting the regt., under new rules.

54th Foot.—Asst. surg. A. Reid, to Nynee Tal, fr. Aug. 20 to Nov. 20, on m.c.

75th Foot.—Maj. D. F. Chambers, paym., to England, under new rules, on m.c.

89th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. Walsh, to Calcutta, fr. Aug. 24 to Oct. 23, m.c.

90th Foot.—Capt. L. H. L. Irby, to Calcutta, fr. Aug. 20 to Oct. 19, m.c., and to England, under new rules, for the same purpose.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the following officers:—

6th Foot.—Maj. Blanckley, fr. July 3, 1860, to Jan. 11, 1861, m.c.

71st Foot.—Maj. Loftus, from July 16 to Dec. 31.

90th Foot.—Lieut. col. Smith, C.B., fr. Sept. 22 to Oct. 20.

98th Foot.—Lieut. Gardiner, fr. June 25 to Sept., m.c.

Sept. 3.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following prom., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

56th Foot.—Lieut. H. Williams, to be capt., without purch., v. Baxter, dec., Aug. 21.

The retirement fr. serv., by the sale of his commission, of Ens. John M. O'Leary, 84th foot, is accepted, subject to approval.

Asst. surg. W. Collis, 98th foot, passed examin. in vernacular at Peshawar, on Aug. 15.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. W. Bennett, of 1st batt., 19th foot, is appd. interp. to that corps.

Order confirmed:—
By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Brev. Maj. Disbrowe, 43rd foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

73rd Foot.—Lieut. H. Fraser, to Calcutta, for 6 weeks, fr. date of quitting the regt., m.c., and to England, under new rules.

80th Foot.—Capt. G. Sullivan, to England, under new rules, m.c.

89th Foot.—Capt. W. C. G. Fery, to England, under new rules, m.c.; Asst. surg. T. Walsh, to England, under new rules.

Sept. 8.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

6th Drags.—Lieut. Hon. E. R. Rourke, to be capt., by purch., v. Dawson, ret., Sept. 8.

Cornet R. J. FitzSimon, to be lieut., by purch., v. Rourke, prom. Sept. 8.

The leave to Lieut. Pigott, 73rd regt., is cancelled at his own request.

The following order is confirmed, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

By the officer comdg. 97th foot:—

Dated Aug. 18.—App. Lance serg. Thomas Fitzgerald, to act as 3rd class serg. instruc. of musketry, from 15th inst.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting a further extension of leave to Capt. J. Smyth, 69th foot, to Aug. 31.

By the gen. officer comdg. Oude div.:—

Dated Aug. 27.—Directg. Asst. surg. Ramsay, 20th foot, to proc. to Cawnpore at the public expense, and do du. with 54th foot.

Leave of absence:—

81st Foot.—Capt. G. Betts, to England, under the new rules, from Sept. 30, 1860, to July 30, 1861.

At the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, in charge of the insp. gen's office, Asst. surg. Allanby, H.M.'s 95th foot, do du. with provist. batt. at Dum Dum, will proc. at once to join his corps at Neemuch, where his servs. are very urgently required.

Rifle Practice.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Aug. 31.—The C. in C. directs particular attention of all officers to the following remarks of the Gen. C. in C., promulgated in Horse Guards G.O. No. 749, dated May 7; in view to the instructions therein contained being strictly observed:—

The Gen. C. in C. deems the present a fitting opportunity of calling attention to the concluding para. of the G.O. of Feb. 1, 1859, promulgating the new edition of the musketry regs. H.R.H. regrets to observe that the extra position drill, thereby enjoined, is not practised in the majority of regts., as often as it might be. This neglect will tend to lower considerably the standard of shooting, and thereby materially affect the efficiency of the infantry. Position drill is indispensable to accustom the soldier to handle his rifle expertly, and to habituate him to those positions, standing and kneeling, on which good shooting mainly depends.

The Gen. C. in C. expects that general officers on the staff will take measures for ascertaining that the provisions of the G.O. in question are strictly adhered to.

The Great Gun Exercise.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Sept. 4.—In modification of G.O. dated March 17 last, the C. in C. is pleased, with the sanction of Govt., to lay down the following rules regarding the instruction of officers and soldiers of British infantry in the great gun exercise:—

1. All officers, sergeants, majors, quartermaster-

sergeants, non-commissioned drill staff, and 100 men of European regiments, together with the European officers of native corps, shall be taught the gun drill at all stations where guns and qualified instructors are available.

2. For this purpose, the issue of fifteen rounds of field, and five rounds of siege gun ammunition per officer and man, is authorised.

3. The instruction is to be carried on at all seasons, and at such time and place as may be agreed upon by officers commanding divisions of artillery and regiments of infantry.

4. On receiving intimation of the number of officers and men required to be instructed, the officer commanding the artillery at the station shall submit an emergent indent on the nearest magazine for the requisite quantity of ammunition and stores; an account of the expenditure of which is to be made for the information of the inspector general of ordnance on the termination of the drills.

5. The first course having been completed, it is to be understood that the officers and men are to continue to be annually exercised in the gun drill for two or three days under the officer commanding the artillery division, and for this purpose a supply of two rounds of light ammunition for every officer and soldier is to be indented for. Both officers and men should also be permitted to attend in small detachments and take part, for three or four days, in the annual standing practice of the artillery, at stations where it is carried out.

6. During the period of instruction, four artillery non-commissioned officers may be appointed at each station, to officiate as drill instructors, on a staff allowance of Rs. 5 a month.

7. When divisions of royal and Bengal artillery may be serving together, it is expected that each shall, according to its means, afford instruction to the infantry located at the station.

New Form of Discharge Certificate.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Aug. 25.—A new form of discharge certificate for European soldiers having been approved by H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, forms will be supplied to regts., and the following instructions in regard to these certificates are to be strictly observed by comdg. officers:—

The description of the soldier, particulars of enlistment, character, and cause or circumstances of discharge, are to be filled in with corps; and these entries are to correspond exactly with the record of these particulars in the regt. committee proceedings and final descriptions.

In cases of time-expired men, the cause of discharge is to be entered as "His contracted period of service having expired."

In cases of men, invalided, the entry is to be "On account of unfitness for further service."

In free discharge cases, "Having been granted a free discharge."

In discharge by purchase cases, "Having paid the sum prescribed by regulation."

In cases of men pensioned, "Having been admitted to pension by G.G.O. No. — of (date)."

The discharge certificates are invariably to be sent with the committee proceedings, and final descriptions, to the ports of embarkations with the men.

In cases of men who may be at convalescent depots, or otherwise absent from their corps, the officers under whose orders they are serving, will be responsible that timely application is made to the regiments concerned for the requisite documents; and if this precaution be duly observed, there can be no excuse for men being detached without their papers.

The certificates of men performing regimental duty, who desire to remain in the country, are to be sent direct to the office of the adj. gen. of the army, at Calcutta, for signature; and they are to be forwarded in anticipation of discharge, so that they may be received back in time to allow of the discharge being effected at the proper time, and without delay and detention of the soldier.

When men are entitled to reckon additional service, the period of such extra service, and the authority under which the boon has been granted, are to be noted in the margin of the discharge certificates.

As regards men on staff employ, departmental officers concerned will always make application to the officer in charge of the office of the adj. gen. of the army, at the Presidency, for discharge certificates in due time, to allow of the certificates being sent with the men to the ports from which they are to embark; and these officers are responsible that all claims for pay and clothing are settled before the men quit their stations.

These applications are to be accompanied by a roll of the form published with this order; and when men wish to be finally discharged in India, an intimation to this effect is invariably to be made in the application for discharge certificates.

The C. in C. requests that heads of all departments will see to the due observance of this rule on the part of subordinate officers.

The rules contained in paragraph 8 apply equally to cases of non-commissioned officers serving with native corps, whose commanding officers will be

responsible for the settlement of their claims before they leave their corps.

At Calcutta and Kurrachee respectively, the discharge documents will be delivered over to the fort adjutant and officer commanding the depot, who, after the acknowledgment on the reverse of the discharge certificate has been duly signed by the discharged soldier, and witnessed, will immediately transmit the discharge certificates and final descriptions to the adjutant general's office at the Presidency, for registry and signature, and for transmission to the authorities in England.

A supply of certificates will now be sent to each regiment, and a further supply when required will be furnished on indent.

For soldiers who proceed to England, the paper discharge certificates are to be used, and prepared in duplicate.

For men who are to be discharged in India, one certificate of paper and one of parchment is to be used; the latter will be made over to the discharged soldier, and the former without any accompaniment is to be sent to the adjutant general's office for record.

By order,
W. MAYHEW, Lieut. colonel, adjt. gen.
of the army.

The European Portion of the Local Army.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has reason to believe that at some stations there prevails amongst the English soldiers of the local army a misapprehension as to the bearing which the provisions of a Bill, lately proposed to Parliament by H.M.'s Government, will have upon the condition of the non-commissioned officers and men of H.M.'s Indian forces.

The Gov. gen. in Council is able to state for general information that no change whatever in the condition of the non-commissioned officers and men of these forces is provided by the Bill, or contemplated by H.M.'s Government.

It is the intention of H.M.'s Government that the rights, privileges, and exemptions of every man now serving in H.M.'s Indian forces shall, for the whole time of his service, remain precisely what they now are: that no man shall be called upon to serve out of India during the term of his engagement, but that at the end of that term he shall take his discharge, unless he shall desire to enlist into H.M.'s army for general service, which he will be free to do; and that during each man's term of engagement he shall not be required to serve otherwise than in H.M.'s Indian forces, and in such arm of them as he has chosen for himself.

The intention of H.M.'s Government in introducing the Bill is to put a stop to recruiting for military service exclusively in India.

The Gov. gen. in Council desires to save the men of H.M.'s Indian forces from any mistake on a subject so nearly affecting their feelings and their interests, and with this view the present G.O. is issued.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Leave of Absence Affecting Promotion.

No. 940.—With reference to Government G.O. No. 1,537 of the 15th November, 1859, in which it was announced that no deduction was to be made on account of leaves of absence taken during the five years required to qualify a Lieut. col. for promotion under the Royal Warrant of the 14th October, 1858, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, to notify that, in cases of officers in command of regiments serving in India, or holding equivalent appointments, who may proceed home on furlough for periods varying from one to three years, it has been determined to place a limit on the period of absence to be reckoned as part of the five years qualifying for promotion to col., and that fifteen months, being one-fourth of the whole period of five years, will be the term allowed, exclusive of leave obtained on medical certificate in consequence of wounds received in action.

This regulation, it has been intimated, will apply to both H.M.'s British and Indian forces serving in India.

Soldiers' Gardens.

As a first step towards the provision of vegetables, recourse is to be had to the soldiers' gardens, it being the desire of Government to give to these gardens every reasonable encouragement.

In furtherance of this object, executive commissariat officers will in the first week of January of each year furnish officers commanding stations with a memorandum showing the probable quantity of vegetables that will be daily required for European troops during the ensuing official year.

On receipt of this memorandum, commanding officers will ascertain from officers commanding European corps the extent to which the gardens of their men are likely to furnish the quantity required; the several kinds of vegetables that can be supplied in each month of the year, and the price at which, in their opinion, payment should be made.

On the above information being obtained, officers commanding stations will assemble committees* to determine the articles that should be taken from the soldiers' gardens during each month of the year, and to fix the prices to be paid for each description of vegetables, due consideration being given by the committee to the interests of the soldier and to the prices locally prevailing of the description of articles recommended by the committee. The quantity of vegetables to be allowed to each man daily is one pound.

If it shall appear that the soldiers' gardens are capable of supplying only a portion of the vegetables required, or that the gardens cannot be depended on to supply any, committees will determine what description and quantities of each kind reported to be obtainable from other sources during each season should be issued in the several months, and the price which should be allowed.

The proceedings of committees, on being closed, are to be made over to executive commissariat officers, who will arrange direct with the local civil authorities for the supply of the articles recommended by committees to complete the quantities which the soldiers' gardens may be unable to supply.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj.-gen., Sec. to Govt. of India.

The Command of Fort William.

No. 929.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the command of Fort William and its dependencies shall be placed on the same footing as the command of all other stations of the army, and be subject to the control and orders of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The head-quarters of the presidency division will be removed from Barrackpore and established in Fort William.

The station of Barrackpore will be constituted a 2nd class brigade command.

The appointments of brigadier and of brigade major in Fort William are abolished, and the duties of the latter officer are transferred to the fort adjutant.

An assistant quarter-master general, who is to be of the rank of field officer, will be allowed for the duties of the quarter-master general's department in Fort William, in place of the deputy assistant quarter-master general now authorized.

The remaining staff of Fort William will continue as at present.

H.E. the C. in C. is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for carrying into effect the changes now authorized.

Treasuries for the Receipt of Taxes.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, Aug. 22.—As required by sec. CXI., Act XXXII. of 1860, it is hereby declared that the treasury of H.M.'s gov. at the head qrs. of every revenue dist. of the provinces under this gov. shall be a treasury for the receipt of the duties payable under the said Act by the persons charged to the said duties in each such dist., or any specified portion of such dist.; and, further, that every treasury in the interior of each such dist. shall be a treasury for the receipt of the same duties, payable by the persons who have been charged to the said duties in the circle to which such treasury belongs.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 14.—Appointment.—Mr. R. A. Dalvell to act as sub-judge of zillah of Chicacole until Mr. Longley joins.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 14.—The undermen. appts., published in the Fort St. George Gazette, of 7th inst., are, cance.:

2nd capt. H. T. Rogers, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Godavery, to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr. in Malabar.

Capt. J. H. M. Babington, actg. 2nd asst. dist. engr., Malabar, to take up his own appt. of 2nd asst. dist. engr. in South Canara.

Lieut. F. Robertson, of engrs., has passed exam. in Tamil, prescribed for the public works dept.

The authorised Monshi allowance is to be disbursed to that officer.

Sept. 15.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the foll. appt.:—Rev. J. Richards to be chap. of St. Thomas' Mount.

Sept. 18.—Leave of absence:—Rev. A. W. Pearson, chap. of Arcot, for 12 mo., to Eur.

Sept. 21.—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. Knox, coll. and mag. of the Krishna dist., 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c., under lieu of the leave granted to him on 17th ult., and for 4 weeks prep. leave.

Appointment.—Lieut. C. Gordon, 46th N.I., to act as adjt. of Golcondah Sebundies, v. Lieut. Dobree, pro. to Eur., to take effect from July 26.

* To be composed as follows:—Hd. Qrs. Station.—Dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, or senior med. officer; exec. commiss. officer; civil officer. Outposts.—A field officer or captain; an officer in charge of a troop or company; a medical officer.

The servs. of Asst. surg. J. H. Blackwell, zillah surg. of Chicacole, have been placed at disposal of the C. in C.

Sept. 25.—Appointment.—Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, sen. pres. chap., to act as chap. at Arcot.

Mr. W. T. Blair, C.S., rep. his return this day to pres. by the str. *Nemesis*.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, C.S., ret. to the pres. by the ship *Clarence*, on 19th inst.

Sept. 14.—No. 402.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following prom.:

9th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. T. H. Elphinstone, to be capt., v. Grant dec., date of commission Sept. 5.

Capt. F. Dawson, H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, dep. asst. qmrr. gen. southern div., is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 6 mos., under regs. of 1854.

With reference to leave to Eur. on m.c. for 18 mos. granted by Bombay gov. to Capt. J. G. Russel, 29th N.I., Paym. Kampsee, the servs. of that officer are placed at disposal of C. in C. from July 23, the date of his embarkation.

So much of G.O. dated Sept. 12, No. 397, as places the services of Capt. R. Morton, art., at disposal of gov. of India, is cancelled.

The servs. of Capt. C. M. J. Thornton, art., are placed at disposal of the gov. of India in public works dept.

The servs. of Lieut. W. J. Bell, 2nd N.I., are placed at disposal of gov. of India, for employ in Hyderabad contingent.

Lieut. W. S. Hobbart, art., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, with leave for 3 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. W. G. Morris, 1st L.C., who has ret. to his du. by permission of the Home Govt., is readmitted on estab., fr. April 17.

Surg. J. A. Horak is prom. to rank of surg. maj., fr. Sept. 6.

Returned to duty:—

Surg. J. FitzPatrick, arr. at Madras on Sept. 6.

The servs. of Asst. surg. W. R. Grylls are placed at disposal of Govt. of India for med. ch. of Seonia.

Sept. 18.—No. 408.—Promotions:—

Art.—Senior 2nd Capt. E. W. Dance to be capt., and Senior Lieut. J. Stewart to be 2nd capt., v. Rippon, ret.; date of comma., Sept. 15.

Memo.—Lieut. W. H. Montgomery is entitled to the pay and allowances of his rank, fr. Sept. 15, in succ. to Stewart, prom.

Memo.—The underment. officers of engr. are entitled to the pay and allowances of their rank from dates specified against their names:— (This cancels the memo. respecting Lieut. Trail, published in G.O. No. 393, Sept. 7.)

Lieut. D. H. Trail, fr. July 12, v. Gordon, dec.

Lieut. W. Coningham, fr. July 26, v. Campbell, dec.

Sept. 21.—No. 410.—Returned to their duty by perm. of the Home Govt. without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. D. Mitcalfe, 10th N.I., arr. at Bombay on 9th Sept., 1860.

Capt. E. W. Dance, art., and Lieut. A. A. Gordon, 7th L.C., arr. at Madras on 16th Sept.

Ens. E. S. Bell, 6th N.I., arr. at Madras on 19th Sept.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:

Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th N.I., on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Sept. 25.—No. 411.—Maj. W. G. Robertson, 22nd N.I., is perm. to proc. to sea, on m.c. for 1 year from date of embarkation from Singapore, under old regs.

Lieut. J. Moxon, engr., is perm. to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under regs. of 1854, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Eur.

Capt. C. C. Fitzroy, 68th foot, is perm., at his own request, to reg. app. of A.D.C. to the Hon. the Gov.

Capt. W. C. L. Baker, art., comr. of ordnance, is, as a temp. arrang., appd. insp. of ordnance, Fort St. George, without prejudice to his substantive app.—to have effect from date of ret. of Capt. S. Rippon.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. C. L. Combe, 23rd L.I.; arr. at Rangoon on July 14.

Capt. T. Crofton, 52nd N.I.; arr. at Madras on Sept. 19.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Ens. E. W. Begbie, on the general list, on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854.

Asst. surg. S. Meredith, on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854.

The underment. gentlemen are admitted upon the establishment as cadets for the engineers and infantry, in conformity with their appointment by the Home Govt., and prom. to rank of lieut. and ensign respectively, leaving date of commission of Mr. Renaud to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. C. A. Sims, engr., and Mr. S. Renaud, inf.; arr. at Madras, Sept. 25.

Mr. E. T. Rogers, inf., arrived at Madras, Sept. 16.

The underment. gentleman is admitted upon estab. as asst. surg.:—Mr. H. R. Handyside; arr. at Madras Sept. 20.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Sept. 17.—The following removals are ordered in the art.:—

Lient. col. G. Rowlandson fr. 4th batt. to H. brig non effective.

Lient. col. G. S. Cotter fr. late prom. to 4th batt. art.

Capt. (maj.) J. Babington from C co. 3rd batt. to D co. 4th batt. To join on being retired by Capt. Smith.

Capt. (lieut. col.) R. Cadell fr. late prom. to 3rd batt.

2nd Capt. S. R. Smith from B co. 3rd batt. to C co. 3rd batt. (No. 6 to join in ch. of the horses of the baty. and art. drafts for Burmah.)

Lient. A. K. Seacombe fr. do. du. recruit depot to C co. 3rd batt. art. To join under Capt. Smith (No. 6 horse baty.).

The foll. posting is ordered:—Surg. J. Fitzpatrick to do du. 1st L.C.

Sept. 18.—The undermen. officers of the 1st Madras fus. are directed to rejoin their regt. until further orders:—

Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) M. Galway, doing duty 36th N.I.

Capt. (brev. maj.) T. Raikes, com. Eur. inf. depot. Capt. (brev. maj.) E. L. Grant, com. Wellington conv. depot.

Sept. 19.—Second Capt. J. Blair, 1st batt. art., act. adj. and qmtr. of art. in the Straits, is confirmed in that appt. v. Cadell, prom.

Sept. 20.—So much of G.O. dated 7th inst. as directs Ens. E. A. Bruce, 37th gren., to do du. with 35th N.I., is cancelled.

Sept. 21.—The following removals are ordered in the art.:—

Lient. W. R. C. Brough, from B co. 3rd batt. to C co. 3rd batt., and No. 6 battery. To join in charge of horses for No. 6 battery per *Seringapatam*.

Lient. W. Bisset, from C co. 3rd batt. to C co. 4th batt. To join.

Sept. 22.—With reference to G.O. April 7, the appt. of Capt. J. B. Knocker, 40th N.I., to be station staff officer in Straits, is to have effect from Jan. 25, the date on which he assumed charge of the appt. from Lient. Hudleston, 14th N.I., under instructions from army head qrs.

The following removal is ordered in the art.:— Lient. W. Wyndham from 1st batt. C co. to 5th batt. B co. To join.

Court Martial.

LIEUT. H. RAMSAY, 15TH N.I.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Aug. 15.—At an European General Court Martial, held at Trichinopoly, on July 30, Lient. Horace Ramsay, 15th N.I., of H.M.'s Indian mily. forces, was arraigned on the foll. charge, viz.:—

Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and mily. discipline, in having at Rangoon, on May 8, while in arrest, appeared near the public wharf, where a detachment of the regt. to which he belonged was embarking, in a disgraceful state of intoxication.

Revised Finding.—The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what has been stated in defence, begs most respectfully to adhere to its former finding of "Not Guilty of the charge."

Disapproved.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lient. col., C. in C. Head Qrs., Madras, Aug. 15.

Remarks by H. E. the C. in C.—It is painful to withhold approval of an acquittal of such a charge, but with the facts before me I cannot hesitate.

The bandmaster of the regiment saw Lient. Ramsay in a conveyance close to the wharf when the detachment to which the prisoner belonged was embarking. From his position he supposed him to be intoxicated. He entered the conveyance, called Lient. Ramsay by name, but found that "he could not articulate a word." To the bandmaster, "he appeared to be drunk." Lient. Ramsay at noon on the same day was found in his own house lying on the floor by an officer of his regiment, and when spoken to, answered "rather incoherently." That officer believed him to be in a state of intoxication.

Between four and five o'clock p.m. of the same day, after embarking on the *Tubal Cain*, he was seen by another officer, to whom he appeared "as if he had been drinking."

Lient. Ramsay in his defence does not attempt to offer any other explanation of his state. I give the Court full credit for conscientious motives in forming and adhering to their opinion, but I much regret that I have to reflect on their discrimination and ability duly to weigh and appreciate evidence so strong in support of the charge.

Mistaken views, however, conscientiously entertained, when they arise from a want of knowledge of that which it is the duty of officers to know, deserve censure, and are injurious to discipline.

I cannot allow the verdict of the Court to be published to the army without a full expression of disapprobation.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE, wife of A., daughter, at Dacca, Sept. 3.

BRINKWORTH, wife of W. H., daughter, at Budaon, Aug. 30.

COTTON, wife of R. R., daughter, at Madura, Sept. 16. DAVIDSON, wife of R., daughter, at Cuddapah, Sept. 14.

FIRMINGER, wife of Rev. T. A. C., son, at Chinsurah, Sept. 10.

HALL, wife of A., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 14. HANCE, wife of Dr. H. F., daughter, at Whampoa, Sept. 8.

HAPPER, wife of Rev. A. P., daughter, at Canton Aug. 28.

HARRISON, wife of Major, son, at Trichinopoly, Sept. 22.

HATHORN, wife of Capt. J. G., daughter, at Darjeeling, Sept. 8.

HAYES, wife of J. W., daughter, at Madura, Sept. 9. LAING, wife of J., daughter, at Kandy, Sept. 15.

LINES, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 18. PEACHT, Mrs. A. F., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 10.

ROUSSAC, wife of E. A., son, at Darjeeling, Sept. 3. TAIL, Mrs. R., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 18.

TYDD, wife of A. G., son, at Chuckerboir, Sept. 17. WILKINS, wife of J., daughter, at Cuddalore, Sept. 10.

WILLIAMSON, wife of G. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 3.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS, A. Y., to Julia O. L., daughter of the late Sir H. G. Ward, at Newera Ellia, Sept. 27.

BUSHMAN, J. G., to Clara, daughter of J. Brooks, at Serampore, Sept. 15.

CAWDELL, Rev. J. A., to Mary A., relief of the late J. Hollis, at Mooradabad, Sept. 8.

DUNBAR, F. K., to Mrs. L. A. Nickels, at Calcutta, Sept. 18.

FORBES, Lient. W. E., Bengal art., to Louisa C., daughter of the late J. Colquhoun, at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

LAWLERS, Capt. W. H., to Miss Rebecca Galloway, at Calcutta, Sept. 13.

MAYNE, W. J., to Emma E., daughter of J. Heron, at Monghyr, Sept. 10.

PRENDERGAST, Lient. J. H., 38th Madras N.I., to Marion, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Gordon, at Walton, Sept. 13.

SCHMIDT, A. E., to Annie, daughter of E. A. Blundell, at Singapore, Sept. 18.

WALSTAB, G. A. V., to Mary A., daughter of the late J. Nowlan, at Calcutta, Sept. 12.

WEBER, J., to Anne C., daughter of J. David, at Dhurumtollah, Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

CLARK, Mrs. R. C., at Colombo, aged 31, Sept. 26. COLLEGE, Hugh W., infant son of G. W., at Bolundshuhur, Sept. 11.

FRYER, Caroline M. A., wife of A., at Calcutta, aged 28, Aug. 31.

HAMPTON, Lient. Joseph, Bengal art., at Delhi, aged 22, Sept. 1.

HANDYSIDE, Lient. Charles, 5th Bengal Eur. regt., at Mirzapore.

MACKEY, Ellen C., daughter of Doctor, at Coimbatore, Sept. 18.

PALIN, Gilbert C. W., infant son of Capt. C. T., at Surat, Sept. 2.

PARRY, John, at Calcutta, Sept. 11.

POURCEIM, Anne M. E., wife of J. E. S., at Chandernagore, aged 21, Sept. 10.

RIBERA, Martinus, at Avishawelle, aged 57, Sept. 15.

ROBINSON, Maria, wife of Rev. J., at Serampore, Sept. 17.

SAGE, Algernon W., infant son of Capt. A., at Bassein, Aug. 23.

SCHMIDT, Hermann, at Calcutta, aged 28, Sept. 16.

SOLANO, General, at Manila, aged 46, Aug. 30.

ZOZZA, A. H., at Colombo, aged 58, Sept. 13.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. Oct. 23.

7th Drag. Gds.—Ensign G. H. Bacchus, from 12th foot, to be cornet, v. O'Dowd, prom.

13th Foot.—H. Hart, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. King, prom.

49th Foot.—Ensign C. C. Welman, fr. 77th foot, to be ensign, v. H. Topp, who exch.

51st Foot.—Capt. G. B. MacQueen, fr. 60th foot, to be capt., v. P. Chaplin, who exch.

54th Foot.—B. A. Hume, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Purnell.

57th Foot.—Capt. E. Gorton, from 29th foot, to be capt., v. J. R. Grimston, who exch.

72nd Foot.—Capt. and Brev. Lient. col. W. Macdonald, from 28th foot, to be capt., v. E. J. Upton, who exch.

77th Foot.—Ensign H. Topp, from 49th foot, to be ensign, v. C. C. Welman, who exch.

79th Foot.—Lient. W. J. McCrawford to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. H. H. Stevenson, prom.

82nd Foot.—Capt. F. R. S. Flood, from h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. Brev. maj. W. R. Farman.

83rd Foot.—C. L. Smith, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Brymer, prom.

BREVET.

Lient. col. W. N. Custance, c.n., 6th drag. gds., to be col. in the army; Jan. 19, 1858.

Capt. H. Scott, 13th lt. drags., to be maj. in the army; July 20, 1858.

Capt. G. D. D. Cleveland, 98th foot, to be maj. in the army; Oct. 23.

Capt. R. J. Evans, 27th foot, to be major in the army; Oct. 23.

Capt. F. R. S. Flood, 82nd foot, to be major in the army; Oct. 23.

Brev. Lient. col. F. G. Urquhart, 1st foot, to be colonel; Sept. 20.

Oct. 26.

8th Lt. Drags.—Ensign F. Helzar, from 6th foot to be cornet, v. Tonnochy, prom.

17th Lt. Drags.—E. Corbet, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Goldsworthy, prom.

18th Lt. Drags.—Ensign T. A. B. Wright, fr. 64th foot, to be cornet, v. Harris, prom.

13th Foot.—Ensign M. J. Bell to be lieut., by purch., v. F. D. Edwards, ret.; Ensign G. Kemmis to be lieut., by purch., v. Hazlitt, ret.

33rd Foot.—Ensign M. Lynch to be lieut., by purch., v. Vaughan, prom.

43rd Foot.—Staff asst. surg. R. A. P. Grant to be asst. surg., v. C. D. Madden, m.d.

57th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. A. Illingworth to be asst. surg., v. W. Ferguson.

68th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. O. Codrington to be asst. surg., v. A. P. M. Corbett.

74th Foot.—Capt. H. G. L. Campbell, from 22nd foot, to be capt., v. J. Falconer, who exch.

83rd Foot.—Staff asst. surg. E. Drew to be asst. surg., v. E. O'Connell.

95th Foot.—Lient. M. Robinson, from 28th foot, to be lieut., v. L. Cubitt, who exch.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign H. J. T. Walpole, from 16th foot, to be ensign, v. Wilson, prom.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. W. Ferguson, from 57th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. O. Codrington.

Asst. surg. A. P. M. Corbett, from 68th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. E. Drew.

Asst. surg. C. D. Madden, from 43rd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. J. A. Illingworth, app. to 57th foot.

Asst. surg. E. O'Connell, from 83rd foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. K. J. Parr.

BREVET.

Lient. col. C. A. Denison, 52nd foot, having completed five years' service as dep. adj. gen. at Madras, with the rank of lieut. col., to be col. in the army; Oct. 23.

Oct. 30.

Rifle Brigade.—Maj. gen. Sir G. Buller, k.c.n., from 88th foot, to be col. comdnt., v. Lient. gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart., g.c.n., dec.; Oct. 13.

88th Foot.—Maj. gen. J. Cox to be col., v. Maj. gen. Sir G. Buller, k.c.n., transf. to rifle brigade; Oct. 13.

ACCELERATED ROUTE TO THE EAST.—It is said to be the intention of the Egyptian Government to carry the railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea, as far as a point closely adjoining Cape Guardafui, which would be within a short steaming distance of Aden. The coast is said to be a dead sandy level nearly the whole distance, offering no impediments whatever to the laying down of rails, of which the work would almost entirely consist, and as any amount of forced labour could be brought to bear upon the undertaking by the Pacha, it would not take long to complete. When this project is carried out, the overland journey will be shortened by five days; the dangers of the Red Sea navigation will be avoided; passengers will escape the worst part of the voyage, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company will save the great cost entailed by the present necessity for keeping up a coal depot at Suez.

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* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, November 3, 1860.

"MAKING A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES."

ANOTHER striking illustration has quite recently been furnished of the absence of any definite system of law procedure in the province of Oude. Rather more than a fortnight after the conclusion of the late libel case in Lucknow, criminal proceedings were instituted against the defendant's three principal native witnesses, on the charge of having committed corrupt and wilful perjury in giving their evidence against Ramdial. Mr. Pearson, Magistrate of Cawnpore, was specially deputed to act as judge, while the prosecution was intrusted to Mr. King, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; Mr. Spiers, an attorney, conducting the defence. One of the accused having confessed that he had been suborned by Unjore Tewarry to bear false witness against Ramdial, his depositions were laid before the Court, and were proved to have been voluntarily made, without either reward or punishment having been held out to him as an inducement. Thus far it was all plain sailing, but the rest of the day was taken up by a discussion that will appear so strange and incredible to persons acquainted only with the administration of law in this country that we feel it our duty to bring it prominently before the notice of the British public.

Mr. Spiers's first objection to the informality of the indictment, in that no prosecutor was mentioned therein, was over-ruled by the Court, on the ground that it was set forth in the calendar. It was then asked if Mr. E. G. Fraser, the judge who tried the libel case out of which the present proceedings arose, was legally qualified to administer an oath—because, otherwise, in the eye of the law no perjury could have been committed. The Court was of opinion that the proof of his qualification to do so existed in the fact of his appointment as Civil Judge, but could not say whether judges were compelled to take the oath in non-regulation provinces. The conductor of the prosecution explained that it was not customary to administer the oath to a judge in the province of Oude, but did not state why a greater compliment should be paid to the integrity of a non-regulation Judge than to any other. Mr. Spiers then argued that Mr. Fraser, as a Civil Judge, was not competent to institute criminal proceedings which arose out of a civil suit that was no longer pending, and quoted from "Beaumont's Criminal Law" to show that when a civil suit has once been closed there is no power to re-open it for the purpose of preferring an indictment for perjury. The judge, however,

doubted if that rule held good in Oude, because the only guide that non-regulation Courts professed to follow was the attainment of justice without too nice regard to legal technicalities, but the plea might be recorded. Now, Mr. Pearson's remark is at first sight plausible enough. It doubtless sounds well to talk of emancipating justice from the thralldom of precedents and formalities, but long experience has established not only the advantage, but the positive necessity of submitting to certain rules and usages, in order to avoid surprises, conceits of law, uncertainties of temper, and a thousand other inconveniences. If all magistrates were equally wise, impartial, even-minded, and sagacious, there would, of course, be little or no necessity for a written law: but taking human infirmity into account, it becomes a matter of congratulation that with respect to the ordinary events and relations of life the law is clear and explicit, and as binding upon the judge as upon the accusers or the accused. The judge, in fact, in all well-regulated communities is but the exponent, the mouthpiece, the dispenser of the law as he finds it laid down through the united wisdom of the representatives of the people. His duty is simply to watch the scales of justice, and, as it were, to read off the degree to which either balance inclines. Such is evidently not the case in non-regulation provinces, and Mr. Pearson admitted that it appeared to be their "peculiar advantage or disadvantage to have no definite law to go by." He also acknowledged with praiseworthy candour that Mr. Spiers's objection would have been fatal in a regulation province, but he did not think it was tenable in Oude. It then transpired that Mr. Fraser had tried the libel case by special orders, and Mr. Spiers insisted that he had been instructed to proceed under the regulations, with which alone his past antecedents had made him acquainted. The consequence, however, was that he had cooked up a mess of law to suit his own palate, deriving his "stock" from the Regulations, and a few mild ingredients from English law, but his high seasoning from the Punjab Code. The most extraordinary statement on the subject was that made by Mr. King, in answer to an exclamation from the defendant's attorney, to the effect that "surely there must be some law in Oude to go by." To this it was replied, that "each Court in Oude was cognisant of its own power, though perhaps not cognisant of the power of any other." What a chance medley of decisions must thence result! What a patchwork of judicial nonsense! What a caricature of law—what a carnival costume for Justice! But the prosecutor, an amateur lawyer for the occasion, was no match in astuteness for the trained practitioner. His startling admission was at once pounced upon by Mr. Spiers, and led to the awkward inquiry, "If the Courts had some special guide of which they were cognisant, what power had the Commissioner to issue an order at variance with such guide?" Mr. King saw his blunder, but it was too late, and he could only falter out something about never having mentioned Mr. Wingfield's name, and then recovering himself, he added, that, "as a matter of fact, the order was given to Mr. Fraser to take up the case." The Court was again puzzled between regulation law and non-regulation caprice, and con-

fessed that, under the former, the trial could not go on. Mr. King, however, now drew upon his imagination, and thought that *perhaps* there might have been parallel cases to justify the re-opening of a civil case in order to institute criminal proceedings, only they "had not been brought forward." This was too much for Mr. Pearson, who was manifestly bent upon doing his duty as a man of sense and honour, as well as, *pro hac vice*, a non-regulation judge. He accordingly expressed his opinion that the passage quoted by Mr. Spiers was the latest case in point, and that it was supported by the apparent concurrence of the two Courts; whereupon Mr. King doubted if their ruling was any guide for courts in Oude. "There was, in fact, no law on this matter binding on the judges in this province." Mr. Pearson could only repeat that Mr. Spiers had correctly stated the case. Judgment in the civil suit had been given on the 13th August, while the proceedings in the present case bore date 30th August and 4th September. "That would be a strong point in regulation provinces." Mr. Spiers next asked by what course of procedure the Court intended to be guided—an inquiry that appeared to Mr. King quite irrelevant; it was a point that could be settled hereafter—after the close of the trial, we presume. Neither could he be brought to understand that the objections hitherto made were preliminary, until the Court decided that it certainly was a preliminary objection which Mr. Spiers had urged against the legality of the proceedings, though not what he had said touching Mr. Fraser's competency to administer an oath. The prisoners should undoubtedly have been committed at once by the Civil Judge, when he considered them guilty of perjury; and it was questionable if he were justified, after the delay that had occurred, in commencing proceedings of a quasi-magisterial nature. Mr. King was under the conviction that such was the rule in Oude, but omitted to quote any cases in support of his opinion, and Mr. Spiers drily remarked that the only rule in Oude seemed to be *sic volo, sic jubeo*. His clients had a clear action against the Civil Judge, by whose orders they had illegally been deprived of their liberty, and he subsequently stated that he had been instructed to retain counsel to bring an indictment for perjury and subornation of evidence against certain Government officials who were to give evidence in that Court, and that Messrs. Carnegie, Berkeley, Lang, Bickers, and others, were to be proceeded against in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. This unfortunate scandal will therefore yet find employment for gentlemen of the long robe, and incalculable mischief will be done to the character of our Courts in India, of the magistrates who preside over them, and indeed of the whole machinery of our Indian administration. But to return to the "preliminary" discussion:—Mr. Spiers insisted that before his clients were brought to trial, he was entitled to ascertain under what law they were to be tried. The Judge himself was "doubtful what laws did really apply here," and appeared to be little reassured by Mr. King's assertion that "no informality would here vitiate proceedings that were carried on *bonâ fide*." Finally, the Court was adjourned till the following day, Mr. Pearson reserving the doubtful point. But, in fact, the whole case

is beset with difficulties, as every case will be until the law is administered by men who understand the law. It is idle to talk of justice under a system that varies in the hands of each individual magistrate—all the magistrates, however, tacitly agreeing to support one another, as if *esprit de corps* were superior to the *esprit des lois*. Unjore Tewarry may very possibly have committed perjury—for a spy is not usually the most honourable of men—but the question of his guilt or innocence is altogether immaterial in comparison with the just and impartial dispensation of justice. Without law, however, there can be no justice, and in Oude there seems to be neither justice nor law, nor will there be until a radical change is introduced, and men are expected to be qualified for the duties they are called upon to discharge.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES OF INDIA. No. II.—EARL CANNING.

Few men have been more prominently before the public than Lord Canning, and fewer have been so persistently misunderstood. When he quitted England he was considered a painstaking, somewhat feeble official, fairly accomplished, and likely to prove before all things a "safe" Governor-general. He is now, after five years of strife, sometimes unsuccessful, believed to be a statesman, the calmest, firmest, most sagacious of Pro-consuls. In India he was received as a Governor-general likely to advance progress, to reduce expenditure, to foster education, to promote civilisation, and generally, after a hesitating fashion, to follow in the path of Lord William Bentinck. He is now regarded as a kind of evil imbecile, without power or purpose, shortsighted and obstinate, hostile to Europeans, and the slave of an official and detested faction.

It is difficult to say which of these four estimates of his character is least in accordance with the fact. The key to that character, simple enough in itself, though inconsistent in its action, is to be found in an apparent truism. Lord Canning is what he is because he is his father's son. We do not mean that he owes his position to his birth and name. Of course official doors opened to the son of a Premier, and of a man who with all his faults was loved by many party chiefs, sooner than to the son of a clever barrister or physician. It is known also that the relationship determined his selection as Lord Dalhousie's successor, and the consequent support accorded him in Parliament by the present Dictator. But Lord Canning would have received this aid had he been a totally different character, and it is not in this sense that we speak of the influence of his descent on his career. From his earliest boyhood the notion that he, as son of a statesman, ought himself to be fit for statesmanship has been present to Lord Canning. The enterprise was not so easy as many Radicals may be inclined to assume. With some powerful party connections he was not of the class to which power descends by inheritance, nor had he the advantages which in England so frequently lead to office. He was not of historic descent, like one or two recent Under-Secretaries, nor did he own a city, like Sir John Ramsden, nor had he Sutherland-house at his back, like the Duke of Argyll. His position gave him a chance of a fair start, but

very little more. Moreover, he had some personal disqualifications. As he inherits his father's handsome face and port, impaired by a writhing lip almost painful to the observer, so he inherits his father's mind, impaired by the absence of some of its finest qualities. There is the same love of intrigue, the same keen appreciation of scholarship, the same habit of taking views so expansive as to be almost without practical weight. Canning would have delighted in the order annihilating property in Oude. Lord Canning would have been the very man to redress the balance of Europe by recognising a dozen half-caste republics in America. But Lord Canning lacks, unfortunately for India, the original qualities of his father's mind. There is a total absence of imagination in his intellect, and with it of the qualities it produces, farsightedness, sympathy and readiness of resource. There is also a lack of some innate qualities—firmness, magnanimity, and independence of opinion. These latter, however, were to be supplied. Lord Canning, living among politicians, discerned with the strange receptiveness of which we may have hereafter to speak, precisely where his own unfitness lay. A statesman to be safe must be unprejudiced, and some strong convictions were laid aside. A statesman must be indifferent to immediate pressure, and a mind morbid in its sensitiveness was trained to disregard opinion, calumny, and praise. A statesman must be superior to personal feeling, and Lord Canning, too brave not to have a bit of the gladiator in his composition, trained himself to magnanimity. Statesmen in England must work, and one of the most indolent of mankind became indefatigable in the examination of detail. The process had been continued for years, and Lord Canning landed in India a statesman, made as it were to order, by a course of self-discipline almost without a parallel in intellectual history. Unfortunately, imagination and the faculties which spring of it—foresight and creative power—cannot be acquired by any effort, however long continued.

From the day of his arrival in India Lord Canning's career has been a contest between the natural and the acquired qualities of his mind, the acquired qualities winning the game whenever the stake has been large enough to bring the whole power of his training into play. Usually vacillating in trifles, and whenever speedy decision is required, he has on great questions shown a resolution which amounts to obstinacy. Whether sparing the 19th, or providing for the events at Benares, or settling the personal disputes of a station, Lord Canning was in little matters always vacillating and feeble. But no man has seen him swerve from the immutable resolve to hold the scales between Native and European. His foreign policy, which requires no haste, is the admiration of his bitterest opponents for its firmness and dignity. Similarly in a freak of pettishness he suppressed the *Hurkaru* for publishing a sneering pasquinade. Yet he resisted all advice to place the Press under permanent restrictions. He tried to dismiss the author of the Red Pamphlet for his bitter but clever diatribe. Yet he has repeatedly raised his personal enemies to high posts under his government—posts, too, in which their power to

annoy himself was indefinitely increased. It is this perpetual conflict between his real and acquired nature which has produced his extreme unpopularity. Men judge ordinarily by the little acts of which they can see all the bearings and meaning. European and Native alike find Lord Canning small, pettish, and vacillating in all minor affairs, and cannot comprehend that on great questions the Governor-general acts on a different set of principles from those which regulate his daily life. They expect him to be always breaking down. This misapprehension affects in a peculiar degree the European question. There is no doubt whatever that the Governor-general utterly dislikes the colonists. Cool, accomplished, and indifferent, the polished Peer simply detests the turbulent, energetic race who are always screaming about rights, or appealing to Parliament, or demanding new precautions, or criticising financial orders, or, in short, making the hubbub pushing Anglo-Saxons always do make. Fifty snappish orders, proclamations, replies, speeches, and snubs can be quoted against the Governor-general. Yet it is no matter for doubt that Lord Canning accepted the "Norman and Saxon law;" that he struck the "Black" clause out of the Penal Code; that he has armed all Englishmen as volunteers; that he stood alone with Mr. Wilson in protecting the planters; that he has not the slightest intention of allowing the civilians to drive out European farmers by a jacquerie. It is the small outbreaks, not the apparent policy by which men judge—and so judged Lord Canning will never be tolerable to Anglo-Indians.

We have described a character which, if far from originally great, has acquired some of the qualities which constitute greatness. We have to dwell on the one defect which has made Lord Canning, if not the most unsuccessful, at least the most unlucky of Governors-general. He is totally devoid of imagination, can neither foresee a danger, initiate a plan, nor sympathise with any feeling he does not himself experience. It is well known that he could not believe the English people would support Lord Palmerston's Chinese policy, and refused Sir J. Bowring adequate aid in consequence. When the mutinies broke out his solitary proposal was to substitute three regiments of Company's Europeans for six native corps (vide Blue Book, No. I.). Every successive *emeute* took him utterly by surprise. He thanked the Second as they planned to murder their officers; he thanked the Sixth an hour before they executed the massacre. He declared there was no danger at Dinapore; and utterly repudiated difficulty in Calcutta. In Dinapore the mutiny occurred. In Calcutta the presence of 40,000 armed Hindostanees was officially reported. He could not comprehend that at such a time Europeans were passionately indignant at the mere suggestion of disloyalty, so he ordered even military officers to swear that they had not helped to excite the mutiny. He could not sympathise with the sudden outburst of Puritan feeling, so he sneered at all purely Christian movements. He did not, we firmly believe, mean any insult in any one case. He never compelled the taking of the oath by Europeans, though he had ordered it himself. He never interfered with the missionaries, though he called them prejudiced. He simply could not understand them, and

from that failure to understand became hated to a degree men in England cannot even comprehend. The same incapacity was at the bottom of the European mutiny. Lord Canning had no conceivable interest in insulting his own soldiery; yet he issued the order which drove the men frantic, turning them over from one service to another like cattle. Ten thousand men were thrown into mutiny for want of a few generous words, and this by a man whose pen is almost unmatchable. When the mischief was done he still could not comprehend the hunger for Europe which had seized the soldiery, and expected that the order proffering discharge would be rejected by all but a few ringleaders. Ten thousand men accepted it, and his only feeling was, "Est-il possible?"

Exactly the same mental want produces the dilatoriness and feebleness of plan usually shown whenever Lord Canning is left to his own action. He has to resolve, but to resolve he must overcome his natural vacillation, and that takes weeks. Reinforcements were asked from England a month too late. The Six Acts were three months in concoction. The services of the Nepaulese were twice refused. The reinforcements for Lucknow were delayed till nothing but genius like that of Havelock could have saved the town. No single order ever reached Delhi from Calcutta till it fell. The right thing when suggested by other men was always done, but the effort to resolve made it usually too late. In cases where none but himself could act, Lord Canning never devised a plan. No attempt was made by him to reorganise the army. The new police was organised by other men. Delhi was taken by Sir J. Lawrence. No plan of reorganisation for the North-West was attempted by the Governor-general. The Volunteer system was copied from Europe. The Act which saved the Indigo cultivation was drawn up by Mr. Wilson. The new taxes were his and Mr. Harington's. The new Code of Police Law was suggested by Major Rattray. The new Relief Law, the greatest of recent civil reforms, was suggested by the Missionaries, digested by the Secretary to the Legislative Council, and made a working instrument by Mr. Currie. In short, throughout his reign, Lord Canning, the polished, highly-trained man of the world, has proved himself unable to foresee a difficulty or prepare a plan. With those two disqualifications, he is, when his natural temperament has no play, a fair Governor-general.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The directors of this Company, in their half yearly report, congratulate the shareholders on the satisfactory prospect of completing the line to Delhi. Should the views entertained by Messrs. Turnbull and Sibley, the engineers, be realised, the construction of 1,130 miles of railway would be completed in a shorter space of time than had been anticipated, and in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon the executive officers of the Company. The surveys of the Jubbulpore line had been completed under the able superintendence of Mr. Lemesurier, chief engineer. The line would start from Allahabad, and, taking a south-westerly direction, would join the Great Indian Peninsular system at Jubbulpore, thus forming a complete line of communication between Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and Calcutta. The total length of this line would be about 223 miles. The Government of India not having replied to the reference made by the Secretary of State for India as to the further capital necessary

to complete the works on the main line to Delhi, and, in the meantime, funds being required for their due prosecution, the Board, since they last met the shareholders, had exercised their borrowing powers (limited to £3,000,000) to the extent of one-half of that sum, which they had recently raised on debentures not convertible into stock. The Board were still without the means of giving the proprietors accurate information as to the additional capital required. The cost of the line might be expected to exceed by about £2,700,000 the sum of £17,000,000, anticipated last year.

The line to Rajmahal was advertised to be opened to the public on the 15th instant for the entire distance between Calcutta and Rajmahal, 203 miles. The first train ran through on the 4th of July, and the interval had been employed in putting the line into efficient order for public traffic.

The permanent way and works continued in efficient working order, and had been maintained during the past half-year at a cost of 5½d. per train mile, the cost for the preceding half-year being, under exceptional circumstances, 7d. per train mile. The working expenses were 44.68 per cent. during the half-year. The number of passengers carried during the last half-year was 810,306, of whom 9,121 were 1st class, and 31,322 second class, the remaining 766,863 being third class. The amount for the carriage of the permanent way materials in the last half-year was about 8 per cent. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year ended the 30th of June amounted to £122,942, and the expenses to £54,925, leaving a balance of £68,016. The gross traffic receipts on the Cawnpore line for the half year ended the 30th of June last were £43,164, and the expenses £21,150, leaving £22,014. The company have now 249 miles at work in Bengal, and 126 open in the North-West Provinces, making 375 miles.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The directors of this company state in their report that satisfactory progress in the prosecution of the company's enterprise was effected during the half-year ending the 30th of June last. At the beginning of the half-year 245 miles of railway were open for traffic. This length of line was increased in the course of the half-year to 297½ miles by the opening of the following sections, viz.:—On the 2nd of January, 1860, Barseer-road to Mohol, 28½ miles; on the 2nd of February, 1860, Wassind to Shapoor, 3½ miles; and on the 6th of June, 1860, Mohol to Sholapore, 20½ miles; total, 52½ miles. Of the 297½ miles of railway open, 92½ miles are in the Concan, and 205½ in the Deccan. The Deccan portion is entirely on the Southern line, and is separated from the Concan portion by the break at the Bhore Ghat, across which steep ascent of eight miles the whole of the traffic has to be transported by carts and pack bullocks. By the revenue statement it will be seen that in the half-year the company realised from all sources of traffic the sum of £101,250, by an expenditure of £60,091, which leaves the sum of £41,159 at the credit of net revenue account. This sum, added to the previous net earnings, raises the amount which the company have to place against the advances made by Government as interest upon paid-up capital to £256,160. The amount of those advances to the 30th of June, 1860, was £1,034,431. On comparing the receipts, on an average of 279 miles, during the past half-year, with those on an average of 194½ miles in the corresponding half of 1859, it appears that the receipts for passengers amounted to £40,041, against £32,369; for merchandise £53,352, against £48,607; total receipts, £101,250, against £87,607. The average receipts per mile were £363, against £450. The total expenditure was £60,091, against £39,091, or £215 per mile, against £201 per mile; and the net profit £41,159, or £148 per mile, against £48,515, or £249 per mile in the corresponding period of 1859. The receipts from the carriage of permanent way materials were 9 per cent. of the gross receipts, against 21½ per cent. in the corresponding half of 1859. The last opening of 20½ miles was made in the final month of the half-year,

after the close of the trading season. The traffic of the last half-year was also affected very injuriously by the severe visitations of cholera throughout the territory served by the railway; and, owing to the depressed condition of the Bombay cotton market, the traffic in the article of cotton fell off very considerably towards the end of the half-year, the merchants in Barsee and other places preferring to store their cotton rather than to send it down to Bombay for shipment. Considering these points, and bearing in mind the very peculiar position of the opened lines in being separated into two sections by the long break at the Bhore Ghat, the directors regard the traffic already obtained for the railway as highly encouraging. The permanent way, works, and stations of the open line have been maintained in good order during the half-year, at a cost of 6½d. per train mile. The rolling stock has also been thoroughly upheld, and was at the end of the half-year in a highly efficient state. The number of miles of railway in process of construction at the end of the half-year was 512. Upon the Bhore Ghat incline the chief resident engineer expresses his entire satisfaction with the results of the operations, notwithstanding the extraordinary and adverse circumstances which have retarded their progress. These have been the unfortunate death, in November, of Mr. Solomon Tredwell, the contractor, and two outbreaks of cholera among the people employed upon the works—the first in January along the lower seven miles of the incline, when the labourers speedily dispersed, so that the number of hands was reduced in a fortnight from 10,000 to only 1,000; and the next in April, over the whole length of the incline, at which time several European agents and inspectors were cut off by the disease. These were serious causes of interruption, but the directors hope they will occasion no delay in the completion of this important work. Upon the 22½ miles of the north-east division of the Concan line from Shapore to Kassarah, at the foot of the Thull Ghat incline, the works were, at the date of the chief resident engineer's report, finished, with the exception of a few cuttings through basalt of the hardest description. That portion of the railway is to be completed in December next. It is also expected that at the same date 32 miles of the line from Egutpoora, at the summit of the Thull Ghat incline to Nassick, will be opened, and that a further section of 61 miles from Nassick to Nandgaon will be completed in the course of next spring. Satisfactory progress is being made on the other less advanced portions of the railway under construction, with the exception of those comprised in Messrs. Duckett and Stead's contracts, in respect to which the board are taking active measures for the protection of the company's interests. The total receipts on capital account from the beginning of operations to the 30th June last have amounted to £6,016,304, and the total expenditure to £5,481,342, leaving an available balance of £534,962. The company have been able, without pressing upon the money-market up to the present time, to borrow on debentures, which are not convertible into stock, £110,700, in addition to the sum of £333,300, which had been received previously to the 30th June. Proposals for loans continue to be received daily.

CEYLON RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this Company states that the result of the proceedings at the extraordinary general meeting of the 23rd of July last had been communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by him forwarded to Ceylon. Mr. Hawkshaw's report had been received in Ceylon, and presented to the Legislative Council by the Lieutenant-Governor, with an intimation that no action would be taken upon it until the arrival of the new Governor, Sir C. McCarthy, who, before his departure from this country, it was understood, had made himself completely master of the subject, and would not doubt be prepared to deal with it impartially in the interests of the colony and the Company. It would, in all probability, be the end of the year

before the views of the Ceylon Government could be ascertained, when they would be communicated to the proprietors. In consequence of the uncertainty attending the future proceedings of the Company, the operations of the past year had necessarily been limited. By last advices from Ceylon, the directors were informed that, with the concurrence of the Government, all the works, except those on the Lake road, had been stopped; that considerable reductions in the police and medical establishments had been effected, and that the staff were employed on surveys. At the last audit the Ceylon accounts could not be passed, owing to the absence of vouchers; and, at the repeated representations of the directors, the local Government had consented to audit the accounts on the spot from the beginning. The Auditor-General was engaged upon them, and the directors had hoped to present them to the meeting officially verified; but at the date of the last advices the accounts for 1859 only were then under investigation.

Mr. G. L. Molesworth, the acting chief resident engineer, stated in his report that he had agreed with the Government controlling engineer to continue the works during the past year with a force of only about 1,500 men. During the spring he had applied to Government to increase that number, in order that those works might be executed during the dry season which lay in districts flooded during the greater part of the year. The quantity of earthwork done during the year amounted to 295,173 cubic yards, the cost varying from 11½d. per cubic yard in high embankments formed from side cutting, where the lead had been long and the baling of surface water expensive, to 3½d. per cubic yard where the cost of each cubic yard had been divided by embankment having been formed from cutting by means of earth-waggons. The earthworks from Colombo to Gallibitiava, 13½ miles from Colombo, were far advanced, and the worst portions of the flooded district had been successfully crossed. The amount of work done in surveys during the year was—48 miles of traverse surveys, 57 miles of sections, 7½ miles of line set out permanently, 43 miles of estimates, and 942 cross sections. The capital account to the 30th of June showed that £294,221 had been received in London, and £208,377 expended, leaving a balance unexpended of £194,844.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19. Pilgrim, Hutton, Penang.—20. Goleonda, Montgomery, Penang.—22. Launceston, Crisp, Munsorecottah and Maurilius; Julian, Stern, Batavia.—24. George Caning, Sim, Madras and Coast.—25. Imperador (steamer), Grindle, Aden and Cape.—26. Julia, Carter, Foo-chow-foo.—29. Mercedes, Loff, Hong Kong; Mornington, Dyer, Bombay; Ethereal, Jarman, Manila; Sarah Black, Runciman, Alcoa Bay; City of Glasgow, Carnaghan, Calcutta; Chrysolite, McClelland, Foo-chow-foo.—Nov. 1. Ellenborough, Woodcock, Calcutta.

The Windsor Castle (s.), Walker, from Greenock to Calcutta, went ashore on the Island of Sanda about the 29th Oct., and is expected to become a wreck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 27, to proceed per str. Emu, from SUZ. For MALTA.—Miss Haydon, Miss Bethell, Mrs. and Miss Hearn, Miss Muller. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. S. Saunders and daughter, Mr. P. Candy, For SUZ.—Mr. Martin, Captain Baker, Mr. Mullens, Mr. Forester. For BOMBAY.—Mr. St. Aubyn, Mrs. and Miss Hadaway, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Tate and infant, Mrs. Selby, Mr. St. G. Muter, Miss Meicklejohn, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. L. Heaton, Mrs. Hewett and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Sibthorpe, Com. Worsley, Mr. C. P. Izon, Mr. C. F. Moore, Mr. P. Le Coutern, Mr. C. H. Baker, Mr. Stevens, Mr. W. Graham, Col. and Mrs. Maughan, Col. and Mrs. James, Miss Good, Mrs. Henderson, Capt. Heycock, Mr. P. Nicholl, Lieut. R. Burd, Mr. T. Bowling, Mr. F. Robson, Cornet Stevenson, Ens. Rolfe, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Wakefield, Mr. Baker, Asst. surg. Fuller, Mr. Britton, Mr. Bourdman, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Ferrer, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Moore. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Bradwell, Mr. Bloor, Mr. J. Maitland, Mr. W. Pearson.

Per str. Massilia, from MARSEILLES, Nov. 5, to proceed per str. Emu, from SUZ. For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Handyside, Mr. A. B. Bogle, Mr. W. Wedderburn, Mr. Walton, Capt. D. Compton, Col. de Salis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rimington, Lieut. Hobson, Mr. Labary, Mr. H. Reeves, Mr. Pearson, Capt. Curtis, Mons da Silva, Lieut. Macquoid. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Joad, Hon. Mr. Leigh and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Gales, two sisters, and son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Culvert. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Brouse. For MALTA.—Lord Carnarvon, Lord Sandon, Hon. Mrs. W. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. Miles.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW, the wife of G. Nelson, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Reading, Oct. 19.
CAMPBELL, the wife of Capt. Napier, Madras Horse Artillery, of a son, at Birchwood, Birnam, Perthshire, Oct. 21.
HANKEY, the wife of Jameson A., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, Oct. 26.
JONES, the wife of Lieut. J. William, 51st Madras N.I., of a daughter, at 8, Marine-parade, Brighton, Oct. 23.
SHAW, the wife of Charles, Bombay Civil Service, of a son, Oct. 21.
WRIGHT, the wife of Capt. T., Asst. Adj. gen. of Division, Bengal Army, of a son, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Oct. 26.

MARRIAGES.

BEVAN, Rev. D. Barclay, M.A., to Rachel, daughter of the late Josiah Nisbet, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at the parish church, Upper Deal, Oct. 23.
BRADLEY, W. H., M.M.'s Hyderabad Irregular Cavalry, to Lucy, widow of Henry Pearson, Esq., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Oct. 23.
McDOUGALL, Charles E., to Mary G., daughter of Major James Jackson, 14th Madras N.I., at Walcot Church, Bath, Oct. 18.
OUTRAM, Francis B., Bengal Civil Service, son of Lieut. General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., to Jane A., daughter of Patrick Davidson, Esq., at Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, Oct. 20.
SIBTHORPE, Lester H., H.M.'s 9th Bombay N.I., to Ellen S., daughter of Col. Tripp, late of H.M.'s 98th Regt., at St. John's Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Oct. 23.
SMITH, Asst. Surg. Frederick H., H.M.'s Bombay Army, son of Samuel Smith, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Frances H., daughter of the late William H. Hunt, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at St. Saviour's, Paddington, Oct. 18.

DEATHS.

BINGLEY, Anne, widow of the late T. B., Bengal Horse Artillery, at Kensington, Oct. 20.
BUTTERWORTH, Henry, F.S.A., of Fleet-street, rather suddenly, at his residence, Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 75, Nov. 2.
COTTELL, Capt. James W., H.M.'s Bombay Army, at 5, Tufnell-park-terrace, Upper Holloway, aged 37, Oct. 18.
DIXON, John A., late of Calcutta, at 9, Wilton-place, Regent's-park, aged 29, Oct. 31.
GRINDLAY, Maria S., wife of Capt. Robert M., at Nice, Oct. 4.
HANDYSIDE, Lieut. Charles E., 5th Bengal Europeans, youngest son of M. Handyside, Esq., w. s., Edinburgh, at Mirzapore, Bengal, Sept. 2.
KIRKLAND, Nugent M., son of Lieut. Nugent, H.M.'s 29th Bombay N.I., at Marohay, Aden, aged 1 year 10 days, Sept. 29.
LLOYD, William, late of the Hon. E.I.C.S., at 6, York-terrace, Queen's-road, Peckham, aged 86, Oct. 27.
SCOTT, Eliza, relict of Major James, of the Bengal Army, at 20, Blomfield-terrace, Harrow-road, Paddington, aged 84, Oct. 25.
SULLIVAN, Catherine, relict of the late Joseph T., surgeon, Bengal Army, at Brighton, Oct. 16.
TAYLOR, Adine E., daughter of K. J., late Bengal Civil Service, at 48, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 15 years, Oct. 25.
TICKELL, Major R. S., Bengal Army, of 22, Leinster-gardens, at Brighton, aged 51, Oct. 24.

India Office,

October 27, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. R. Hutchins.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. F. Hore (Uncov.); Mr. H. C. Lecke (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. Close, 32nd N.I.; Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls, Engrs.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. B. Woosnam, Art.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. B. Butler, Acting Master.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. R. Shelton, 38th N.I.; Capt. G. Strangways, 71st N.I.; Brev. maj. J. W. Sanders, 41st N.I.; Brev. maj. R. P. Anderson, 25th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Williams, Med. Est.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Millar, 33rd N.I.; Capt. G. F. Gosling, 1st Eur. Regt.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. G. Robinson, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Capt. J. Jones, Engrs.; Lieut. P. R. Lempriere, Art.; Lieut. C. J. De Lancey, 31st N.I.; Vet. surg. A. J. Foett; Capt. E. S. K. Dawson, 31st N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. R. Carnac, 3 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. B. Poncefote, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. E. Farquharson, 3rd Eur. Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. O. Campbell, Inv. Est., 6 mo.; Brev. Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, 21st N.I., 3 mo.; Vet. surg. R. W. Murray, 6 mo.; Lieut. H. B. Wintle, 28th N.I., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Ens. W. C. Bagley, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Miller, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. J. C. Burnett, 4th L.C., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. W. Fleming, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. H. Bonnor, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Noding, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. M. C. Newall, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. D. F. Fearon, Inv. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. T. Estridge, 24th N.I., 2 mo.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. L. Bonham, Mate, 6 mo.; Comdr. B. Hamilton, 3 mo.; Mr. G. B. Hewett, Mate, 6 mo.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 3d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	— — —
Bombay...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	— — —

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock		220½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859		102½ to 103½
	India Enfac'd Paper 4 pr. ct.		80½
	India 5 p. ct. Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent.		96 to 96½
	India Loan Debentures, 1858		102½
	India Debentures, 1859		96½
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per ct.		83½
	India 5 per cent. for account...		103½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		8s. dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		1 dis. to par.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	93½ to 94
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A		
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	4 dis. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debents.	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto F Ext.	all	4 dis. par.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864	a'l	101 to 102
100	Ditto 1865-70	75	4 dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore	all	4 dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96½ to 96½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	84 to 85½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	93½ to 94½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	87 to 88
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)	15	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	all
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto (New)	16	all
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 94
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	7	2 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	79 to 81
40	Australasia	all	62 to 64
25	Bank of Egypt	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 21½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	33 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	all
20	Ottoman Bank	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2 to 4
2½	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	3 to 2 dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	4 to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	4 to 1
	Ditto New	16s.	4 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	all
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	74 to 76
50	Ditto New	25	77 to 79
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	17½ to 17½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	4 to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	4 to 1

APPOINTMENT.—(India office, Oct. 20.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Samuel Laing, Esq., to be the Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-general of India.

LANGUAGES OF INDIA.—SANSKRIT.

PROFESSOR GOLDSTUCKER will commence his LECTURES on SATURDAY NEXT, 20th OCTOBER, at Half-past One o'clock. Gentlemen who wish to attend either of his courses are requested to apply for information at the Office of University College between Ten and Four o'clock.

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RICHD. POTTER, A.M.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

University College, London, Oct. 18, 1860.

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"We have no doubt that this valuable dictionary of the veterinary art will meet with signal success. We have before us a compendious history of all the diseases which horseflesh is heir to, and which man's abuse has bequeathed to it, with directions for treatment, and the necessary remedies, likewise the exposure of popular fallacies. . . . That horses suffer greatly from the ignorance of their riders more than from any intentional cruelty is very certain; but whatever the cause the effect is the same. A horse sinks exhausted in the field, after only a short run, and the rider is thunderstruck. Had he read Mr. Mayhew's book, and taken notice of the warning signal, of which, poor man, he was unaware, and put on the break, the catastrophe would not have been. It is in cases such as these, or where accidents happen in out of the way places, much useful information is to be gained by the general reader. . . . The work concludes with a brief summary, arranged in alphabetical order, of the subjects previously treated on, upon which great care has been bestowed, and the known ability of the author guarantees its worth. Hardly less attractive than the letter-press are the four hundred beautifully-executed woodcuts, which accompany it, and which explain clearly the meaning. In conclusion, we wish Mr. Mayhew the success his work deserves, and the public the good taste to appreciate it."—*Sun*, July 2, 1860.

"The great mass of them (the illustrations) are wonderfully faithful, and they are so varied and interesting that we would undertake to get rid of the most confirmed bore that ever pressed heavily on mankind for a good two hours by only handing him the book, and directing his attention to them. It is a well-known fact that grooms only remember the names of four or five diseases, and are sadly indiscriminate in their knowledge of symptoms. This book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms, and treatment of each."—*Illustrated News*, June 23, 1860.

"The diagnosis of every disease, no matter how simple or how complicated, is described in the most lucid manner, so that he who runs may read, and he who reads may understand. The cause and symptoms of suffering being ascertained, the next step naturally is to prescribe the most efficacious mode of treatment; and this difficult task Mr. Mayhew has achieved with admirable success—in no small degree attributable to the excellence of the numerous engravings with which he has illustrated his already perspicuous letter-press. That every member of the Veterinary College will be anxious to possess a copy of this new manual of his profession may be accepted as an undoubted fact; but we shall be strangely surprised if it do not find a conspicuous place on the shelves of every country gentleman, and of every intelligent farmer throughout merry England."—*National Standard*, June 23, 1860.

"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious. The illustrations are clever, and fully serve the purpose for which they are annexed—to give certain indications of the nature of disease, and the readiest means of treatment."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"The above is a volume of cyclopædic proportions, written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to 'man and horse.'"—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Horn News*.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 461.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 1	Burmah(Rangoon)	Sept. 12
Madras	" 10	Bombay	Oct. 12
Agra	" 6	Ceylon	Sept. 30
China(Hong-Kong)	Sept. 11.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 lb. 0s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 lb. 0s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 12th October is destitute of eventful news, unless the announcement of the death of Dr. Buist, which took place at Calcutta on the first of that month, be regarded as such. With the exception of the *Gazette* the Bombay papers deal somewhat harshly with the memory of the deceased, who was for many years connected with the press in that Presidency. The death of Major-general A. Woodburn, C.B., is also announced as having occurred at Ahmedabad on the 28th of Sept.

The chief subject of discussion, however, is the second Lucknow trial, which has terminated in the conviction of the accused. According to the telegram, the defendants' counsel was not permitted to call a single witness, although there were eighteen in attendance; and when Major Fisher, 4th N.L., volunteered to give favourable evidence as to Unjore Tewarry's character and antecedents, he was told by the Commissioner that the defendant's "character was not at stake." In this country, at least, it would be thought that a man's character would be altogether at stake under a prosecution for perjury; but apparently it is not so in Oude. The sentence of the Court was three years' imprisonment for Unjore Tewarry, two years for Jugganath Sing, and eighteen months for Mowla Bux, who confessed his guilt. The matter, however, cannot rest here. The sensation excited throughout India is too great to be easily suppressed, and there is little doubt that the whole case will have to be gone through anew, to the infinite scandal and disgrace of our Indian courts of law. It is not a little suspicious, too, that the Chief Commissioner should have given special orders that Unjore Tewarry, the convicted perjurer, be treated with kindness and consideration, and also that the *Oudh Gazette* should suddenly have become a warm partisan of the local Government.

A very important alteration in the Overland Mail Service has been suggested by Mr. Riddell, Director-general of the India Postal Department, and submitted by the Viceroy's orders for the consideration of the Chambers of Commerce of the different Presidencies. It is proposed that the Calcutta and Madras Mails be sent via Bombay; that a mail be despatched on

a fixed day once a week from London and Bombay, so that there shall be fifty-two mails in the year; that the Marseilles route be exclusively adopted for letters and newspapers; and that the time occupied between London and Bombay be limited to twenty days. The Indian Government is evidently favourable to the scheme.

The Wagheer campaign is likely to be a protracted affair, as the rebels have escaped into the "Geer," a dense forest in the south-west corner of Kattywar.

The Paper Currency experiment, if the *Madras Times* be correctly informed, is to be confined in the first instance to the Bengal Presidency.

The arrival of Mr. Markham, in charge of several boxes of the cinchona plant for the Madras Government, is announced in the Bombay papers. This is the plant from the bark of which quinine is obtained, and as about one-half of the entire quantity of that costly drug annually manufactured is consumed in India alone, it will effect a considerable saving of public money if it can be produced in that country. It is therefore proposed to attempt the cultivation of the cinchona in the Neilgherries.

THE BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The *Elora*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, was to leave Malta at two P.M. on the 4th, and may be expected at Southampton about the 13th inst.

The *Nepaul*, with the Mauritius mails, reached Suez on the 31st of October. Having fallen short of coal, she was obliged to cast the *Candia* off sixty miles below that place, but was to return to tow her up the same day.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. John F. Orchard, 4th Bengal N.I., near Chumbra, Aug. 25; Col. C. D. Blair, C.B., of the Inv. Estab., at Simla, Sept. 27.
MADRAS.—Capt. Mars Morphet, late of H.M.'s 57th Regt., at St. Thome, Sept. 5.
BOMBAY.—Maj. gen. Woodburn, C.B., at Ahmedabad, Sept. 28; Lieut. F. W. Skottowe, late comdng. H.M.'s schooner *Atari*, I.N., at Bushire, Aug. 17.

Passengers by the present Mail.

From BOMBAY.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Cheshire, Capt. Dawson, Rev. A. Matchett.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Elora*.—Serg. Callaghan, Mrs. Kenne and four children, Rev. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stuart, Lieut. Mathew, Capt. Quinn, Asst. surg. Kelsey, Mrs. Clarke and two children, Miss Tenney, Capt. Duff.

BENGAL.

SARTOR MILITARIS.

After March, 1862, the whole of the clothing of her Majesty's regiments in India is to be made up in this country, from materials sent out from England. In addition to the uniform necessary for a native army and constabulary, the clothing agencies now established at the three presidency towns and at Meerut must dress 80,000 European soldiers. By the appointment of Mr. Kellner to investigate the state of the agency at Alipore, near Calcutta, and to introduce reforms into the establishment, and from the detailed inquiries of the Military Finance Commission, Government appear to be alive to the necessity of making timely preparation for the vast increase of duty with which they will be burdened. March, 1862, seems so distant a period, that we only trust they will not be tempted to keep the matter "under consideration" till it is too late. A healthy reform has been already initiated in the present offices. In the next eighteen months there is time to introduce a new and better system, as cheap for the State, and as efficient for the increased army, as that which so successfully works in Belgium.

The system which has hitherto prevailed is so thoroughly unsound as to be unfitted for even the limited work which it is required to turn out. In Calcutta the same officer is superintendent and agent, in one capacity spending the money, and in the other, by a metaphysical transformation, sanctioning the expenditure and auditing the accounts. The books do not afford the means of verifying the balance of cash and stock, the latter of which amounts in Calcutta in the year to from 10 to 14 lakhs of rupees in value. The accounts of the master tailor who receives the cloth do not always tally with those of the storekeeper who gives it out. The cost of each article supplied to a regiment, and of each part of which it is composed, is arrived at by an average valuation, so that the charge for a pair of hooks and eyes, for instance, for a tunic, appears as sixty-six hundredths of a pie, and of a linen stay tape as forty-one hundredths. This accuracy would be refreshing were not the fact too evident that while it minds the pie it lets the lakhs take care of themselves. The system causes excessive labour in computation, disregards the ordinary laws of book-keeping, does not provide sufficient checks against fraud, does not afford any means of letting the agent know the exact amount and value of the stock in hand, and is wastefully expensive. Government has directed an immediate reform, which has been partly carried out. Cash and stock accounts are now kept separate, the stores received and expended are carefully scrutinised every month, and an annual return will henceforth be made showing the cost of soldiers' clothing throughout the service. Tables of the quantities allowable for all kinds of garments have been prepared, similar to those used in the English establishment at Pimlico. When tested by professional persons and approved of by a committee of officers, these will be in force in all the Indian agencies.

As reforms in the present system these may be admissible. But it becomes Government to consider now whether they will maintain these agencies, whether they will continue to indent on England for stores of cloth and material. At present the agencies make up all the clothing required for each regiment, and only during the pressure of the China war was there need to have recourse to outside contractors. The contract system, which was maintained at Futtehgurh till 1841, and at Alipore till 1853, proved so utterly bad that it was abolished. But then it was in the hands of natives, and no supervision over them was exercised. Now, in the Presidency towns at least, there are so many European firms, and there is such competition among them, that with the most despotic control on the part of a Government

agent, the contract system would prove cheaper and better. Once create a demand, once call for tenders, and the supply of cloth and material would be amply sufficient. The present system, by which the Secretary of State for India sends out stores valued at millions sterling, which on arrival are not required, must be discontinued. The one fact that there is at this moment sour beer in the commissariat goes down to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling is sufficient to condemn it. The Committee for War Stores has sent in a strong recommendation on this point.

But even this, while it saves expenditure, will not meet the difficulty which is felt in every regiment, that the clothing when received does not fit. The instances are numerous in which the garments, on reaching their destination, are at once taken to pieces and made up again to fit the men. The plan at once cheapest and most efficient is that of allowing every regiment to make up its own uniform from the materials furnished to it. It is done in France and in the English cavalry. In the former, Government themselves manufacture the cloth which they supply to commanding officers, while the expenditure is checked by the Intendance. When allowed as optional for a few years in the Bengal army, as many as four regiments of cavalry and twenty-one of infantry availed themselves of the permission in 1849. The common objection that this plan would not answer for the infantry, who are moved from place to place, is met by the fact that it did answer in 1849. Even if nothing more could be said for it than that it was as good as any other, the fact that it would afford employment to soldiers, who have been tailors in the long Indian day and amid the dangerous idleness of barrack life, is sufficient to recommend it. We do not despair of seeing regimental workshops introduced into the Queen's army, so that each corps shall be a complete colony within itself, making use of native labour only for the most menial duties, or to supplement their own. Small State agencies for each army would still be requisite as reserves in case of emergency. Any system of option as in 1849, except as a tentative measure, we would object to. As necessitating an indefinite Government establishment it would be productive of useless expense.

Before March, 1862, Government must decide how an army of 80,000 Europeans is to be clothed. They are left unfettered as to what plan they shall adopt. As the first step to the elevation of the condition of the private in India, we plead for a trial of the French and English cavalry system. With sewing machines and a few native assistants there are tailors enough in every regiment to do the work. Once introduced we are assured it would be so successful that it would spread to all sorts of labour. There is nothing a regiment or any of the military departments require, except the raw material, which soldiers and their families could not produce. We have no fear that the industrious artisan would be a worse fighter or a more slovenly soldier than the drunken, despairing, *canui* idler. Work and marriage are what soldiers in India want, and in this case the one would remove the imaginary obstacles to the other. Why should a Government which uses industrial occupations to reform the criminal see an army of 80,000 men demoralised in an Indian climate by enforced idleness?—*Friend of India.*

BREWING IN INDIA.

The necessity of a lower temperature than is obtainable in this country has been generally held fatal to every proposal to establish breweries therein, and in spite of the alleged success of certain experiments at the Neilgherries and the hill stations of Kussowlie and Mussoorie in the Himalayas, the failure of the brewery at Poonah some years ago is constantly adduced in Western India as a sufficient answer to all anticipations of

success elsewhere, although the conditions may in all respects be new. We cannot believe, however, that the Burton breweries will enjoy a monopoly of the Indian supply many years longer, while on economic grounds it is plainly desirable that we should render ourselves independent of them as early as possible. However unanimously medical opinion may express itself against the use of wine or spirits in India, there seems to be a very general verdict in favour of the moderate use of malt liquor, the services performed by which in the vital processes are pointed out by Liebig with clearness and felicity. Apart from this purely medical aspect of its use, it must not be overlooked that stimulants of one kind or other will ever be used by the masses, and that beer being immeasurably less harmful than others, it is desirable to bring its consumption within the means of the masses. Were the use of ardent spirits to be supplanted by a popular taste for cheap and wholesome malt liquor, the reform which temperance and teetotal societies are striving with laudable perseverance to effect would be largely secured. A Simla correspondent says, "Our brewery commenced working the day before yesterday, being a thoroughly English undertaking in every respect. A practical brewer of considerable experience, as well as two maltsters from home, a steam-engine (8-horse power), boilers, copper mash-tubs, tuns, coolers, &c., stores of hops, and excellent malt from mountain barley. It was a pleasing sight to see the first steam-engine introduced into the Himalayas at work, and the volumes of smoke issuing from the tall chimney shaft, which vies in height with the surrounding pine trees. The brewery is much larger than either the one at Kussowlie or Mussoorie, and can turn out thirty hogsheads of malt liquor daily. It would have been at work months ago, but for the loss of some of the machinery by the sinking of a boat conveying it up the Ganges. The lost portions had to be obtained from the workshops at Roorkee, hence the delay. In connection with the brewery is a small experimental hop plantation, from cuttings put down in March last. It is, I am happy to add, a success, several of the plants being nearly thirty feet high, and many of the lupules gathered in the first week of this month are fully two inches in length, all having the aroma of the best Kentish hops. The credit of introducing the plant into this region is due to Mr. Edward Dyer, the manager of the brewery at Kussowlie, who last year raised a sufficient quantity of hops for 13 hogsheads of beer, entirely Himalayan, both malt and hops. Here is matter for Europeans who contemplate settling in India to ponder upon. Hops and barley, easily reared, and giving a return within twelve months, instead of having, as in tea-planting, to wait five years!"

We look upon this experiment with very deep interest. Should it succeed, the question of European colonization upon the hill lands of India will be materially helped forward to its desired solution. From the augmentation of the European army and the rapid influx of strangers into all parts of the country, the present shipments of malt liquor to India are greatly in excess of what they were before the mutiny, while the taste is being rapidly developed in some of the native communities. We doubt if the beer-drinking population of India to-day numbers less than 200,000 persons. The army alone is nearly 100,000 strong, and if we add to this number the soldiers' families, civilians (covenanted and uncovenanted), the independent settlers in the country, merchants, lawyers, and planters, the Eurasian Population and the Portuguese and Parsee communities, in all of whom the use of malt liquor is become habitual, we are persuaded that we are not over-rating the beer consumers of India at 200,000 persons. Allowing each of these but one pint bottle a day, we find the present consumption of the country to be about six millions of gallons, or 120,000 hogsheads a year.

Pts.	Gallons.
200,000 div. 12 mul. 865 =	60,8,090

We doubt if this calculation is very far from the mark. The trade reports of Calcutta and

Madras for the last official year are unfortunately not within our reach, but we find the imports of malt liquor into Bombay alone, during the year ending April 30 last, were as follows:—

On Government account ...	12,20,184 Gallons.
On Private account ...	3,93,842 "
	16,13,526 "

This is irrespective of the shipments which found their way direct to Kurrachee (the returns of which have not yet been received) during the same period. If we value these shipments upon the average of one rupee a gallon,—and the cost cannot be less when the charges of transport and the wastage are borne in mind—it will be apparent that India is remitting on this account alone nearly two-thirds of a million sterling annually to England.

The question of supplying ourselves with beer becomes, then, one of great economic importance. For upon the supposition that we have land lying waste upon our hill slopes that might be cultivated with the hop, the annual remittances we have to make for beer, representing a capitalized value of twelve millions sterling, are all but a dead loss to us. If we are to consume this vast amount let us by all means try to supply ourselves, that what goes out of one pocket may go into the other, instead of going abroad. We calculate that were European skill and capital to be embarked in this enterprise successfully, the manufacture of malt liquor might afford the means of industrial subsistence to a population of 300,000 souls. It must not be supposed that India's gain would necessarily be England's loss. The revolution we are contemplating must necessarily be slow in its approaches, and long before it is completed the industrial interests of England would have quietly adjusted themselves to the change. In place of taking £600,000 worth of beer annually from her, she might find us taking three times that equivalent in piece goods or metal, to the advantage of both countries. A wise government will therefore foster and encourage such experiments, in so far as it legitimately may do so.

In view of such considerations as we have now attempted to present to the reader, what judgment can we form of the recent order of the Home Secretary prohibiting the servants of Government who constitute nine-tenths of our European community from holding lands of any kind until their service is completed, and the enterprise which marked their earlier years is exhausted? The *Bombay Gazette* remarked very justly upon this order that "Sir Charles Wood must be utterly ignorant of the habits of English life in India if he supposes that Government servants have not leisure to perform the simple duties of absentee landowners. The business of looking into accounts, and devising or entering with zest into schemes of agricultural improvement, would be a relief to the monotony of official work, and a man who had landed property in the country would not on that account be a less earnest and devoted servant of the State."

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of cultivating the resources of India by the appliance of European skill and capital to her fields. He is entitled to be looked upon as a benefactor of the country who succeeds in introducing the cultivation of any new staple into it. The tea plantations of Assam, and the coffee estates of Wynaad, will we trust be followed by the hop grounds of the Himalaya, and should this be so Mr. Edward Dyer of Kussowlie will have rendered no mean service to the country. We shall look with interest for future advices of the prospect of the Simla Brewery, and do not despair of ourselves tasting Simla beer.—*Bombay Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPIMUM CULTIVATION.—The collector of Ghazepore has been directed to provide nearly forty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of making advances to the opium cultivators during the ensuing season of 1860-61 in the Benares division.

MAHARAJAH RUNBEER SING has just sent to the Lieut.-governor some additional presents for the Governor-general, which he had omitted when his lordship passed Lahore.

"THE PROGRESS."—As it is a matter of some interest, and has been the subject of much misrepresentation, we now give the exact expenditure for the Governor-general's tour and gifts to native princes and chiefs, which we recently stated in round numbers as under six lakhs of rupees. The total cost was Rs. 5,40,000, or £54,000, a sum less than the Viceroy's salary and allowances for two years. This does not include military expenditure, which was really not incurred by the progress. The escort which accompanied the camp was so arranged that it consisted in all cases of troops marching from one station to another in the course of the ordinary relief. Nor has it any reference to the value of the estates presented to faithful feudatories, which were in almost every case lands confiscated for rebellion, and did not affect in any way the revenue of the State. But it includes charges of all other kinds, for carriage, commissariat, and all other gifts to the recipients of the honours conferred for loyalty. Of the whole amount Rs. 1,32,000 were 'toshakannah' charges. That is, after deducting the offerings presented by tributary princes and subjects from the gifts bestowed, the total cost to the Government was £13,200, a sum which will yet be far more than realised by the recent sale of the toshakannah stock in Calcutta. Even if to this we add the Rs. 106,000 to be bestowed on the Nizam of Hyderabad and his ministers, we have less than two lakhs and a-half, less than the Viceroy's salary for one year, as the total money of a progress distinguished for its magnificence, still more important for its political results. Nor can it be said that in any respect the liberality manifested was unbecoming the British power. No one who was present at even the meanest of the durbars could fail to be struck with the barbaric splendour and oriental parade which accompanied the Viceroy and his entourage. All felt that in this respect at least Lord Canning was a worthy representative of her Majesty. It was not merely the rich gifts of horses and elephants gaily caparisoned, of jewels and golden ornaments of exceeding price, of cloths brocaded with silver and woven with an art the finest loom cannot equal. These were but trifles to the assurance extended to princes that, as they held their power on the tenure of fealty to the British Government, so, while faithful, they and their family would ever hold it, even should direct heirs be denied them.—*Friend of India*.

MESS PLATE.—The *Hurkaru* hears that the collector of customs, Calcutta, has received instructions from the Supreme Government to the effect that all regimental mess plate should for the future be exempted from the payment of customs duty, in the event of a declaration from the commanding officer of the corps that the articles have been in use for twelve months previous to the time of importation. The Board of Revenue has likewise received orders to refund, under the special circumstances of the case, the duty charged on the mess plate of her Majesty's 54th regiment.

CAPTAIN URQUHART, of the 27th Foot, is not to be tried at Jutogh after all, but at Umballah. This will put the members of the court, as well as the witnesses, to considerable inconvenience, as they happen to be at Simlah. Sir Hugh Rose's decision on the subject, however, is quite right; and we are utterly at a loss to know why Captain Urquhart was even taken to Jutogh to be tried. Wherever he was placed under arrest, there, according to all precedent, he should have remained, and thither should all the members of the court and the witnesses have proceeded—without any sort of reference to their convenience or their comfort. There has been a further irregularity in this matter. Captain Urquhart, after being placed under arrest, was for eight days (so we are informed) required to perform the duties of his office—that of pay-master of the 27th Foot. We have always understood that when an officer was deprived of his sword he

was considered incapable of performing any duty (regimental or staff) whatsoever; and if Captain Urquhart, while so employed, had left his apartments he could not have been found guilty of breaking his arrest. A paragraph has gone the round of the Indian papers, to the effect that "the editor of the *Mofussilite* is to conduct Captain Urquhart's defence." We need scarcely say there is not a word of truth in such assertion.—*Mofussilite*.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.—The stations of Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Jullunder, and Sealkote are re-constituted brigade commands. It is to be hoped the appointments will be bestowed on officers whose claims entitle them to consideration.

PHILIBHEET, 1st Oct.—Weather very warm and sultry, grain still continues dear; gram eleven seers for the rupee, ottah ten seers. The Tehseeldar has ordered a punchayat to inquire into the incomes of the merchants, &c., here, prior to acting on the Government order, which has caused a good deal of commotion. Our kotwal, Mr. Jackson, has been appointed jailor at Bareilly, in room of Moolehund, Darogah, who is dead. His successor is a native from Shajehanpore, by name Kefatollah Khan. We had a very heavy storm on the 18th Sept.; the wind blew a regular hurricane, trees and houses falling under its influence. Wolves have again become troublesome; a child was carried away the other night, its head was found next morning in a *tope* outside the city. A good many deaths by snake bite have occurred this month, notwithstanding the number killed for the two annas reward offered for the body of every snake brought to the hospital. A letter received this morning from Fyzabad, dated 25th Sept., mentions plenty of rain to have fallen; supplies are now selling cheap, gram at twenty-five and ottah twenty-two seers for the rupee, ghee at two and a-half seers. There was a good deal of fever and ague in the city and neighbourhood. At a village called Akberpore, forty miles from Fyzabad, it is reported to have rained a sort of grain. One hears of blood and fish, but it is the first time I ever heard of grain falling from the clouds! Mr. Hamilton, the opium agent from Ghazepore, has arrived, and is making arrangements for starting the new agency cultivation in Oude. The Nepalese come down next month to take possession of the Terai, lately made over to them. Sir Jung Bahadur intends to visit the tracts some time this cold season. Bala Rao, and the Begum with her son, are about to remove towards Khatmandoo, the latter to take up her residence with the Rane of Lahore. There are not now more than twenty rebels remaining in Nepal, most of them having been carried off by fever this rainy season.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CAPTAIN URQUHART'S COURT-MARTIAL.—The following officers appear in Sirhind division orders to sit at Umballah on a day which will be hereafter named, for the trial of Captain Urquhart by court-martial:—President: Colonel Reid, horse artillery. Members: Lieut. cols.; Fyers, C.B., rifle brigade; Ewart, 30th N.I.; Blunt, C.B., horse art.; Dodgson, assist. adjt. general; Innes, Loyal Poorbeah regt. Majors: Bagot, Nusseree batt.; Dallas, aide-de-camp; Haines, 92nd Highlanders; Freer, 27th Inniskillings; Bishop, horse art.; Stevens, Khelat-Ghilzee regt.; Trevelyan, 7th hussars; Stisted, 7th hussars; and Fenwick, 30th N.I. Major Maisey will be prosecutor, and Major Hatch judge advocate, by orders from army head quarters.

GENERAL GEORGE MACGREGOR, a distinguished political officer, late agent at Moorsheadabad, is likely to be appointed Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, under the new arrangements. His appointment would be an acceptable one, we believe, to most parties, Europeans and natives, in that presidency.

THE RELIEF.—We understand that several of the reliefs notified lately in general orders will be cancelled, as the Supreme Government objects to the expense that will be incurred in moving so many corps, and especially batteries and troops of artillery, such long distances as those now ordered.

LIEUT.-COL. TAYLOR, the political agent, is under orders to proceed to Nusseerabad, to preside at the trial of the Thakoor of Ahwah, who lately surrendered.

NYNEE TAL, Sept. 29.—According to promise I send you an account of the improvements that have taken place here since last year. First and foremost, the assembly-rooms are now finished; the situation is a good one, close to the bathing-place, and easily get-at-able; the racket court, a covered one, is also about to be built, and the cricket-ground is having new turf laid down, so that next year, when the billiard table is up, there will be no want of amusement. There has been a good deal of rifle practice both here and at Almorah; at the matches Captain Cuppage, of the late 15th Native Infantry, won the chief prizes; he was lucky enough to bag a kyang. One specimen of this animal has reached England. Mr. Dunlop, in his book, "Hunting in the Himalayas," thus describes it:—"The kyang are more asinine than equine in appearance, are of a light red colour, with white belly and legs, and about 14 hands high, half mane, stripe down the back and tail, and bray instead of neigh, the head is disproportionately large, and the term 'a wild horse' a misnomer." Colonel Beamish, of the 35th, and party, have also returned with no end of trophies, having penetrated to Tibet as far as the Sutledge; it is all very well going to the snow in May and June, but not so during the months of July or September. There are two bazaars—one at each end of the lake—but both are in a most filthy condition; the natives are most insolent, and coolies will do no more work than they are actually obliged to do to keep them from starvation; few things can be got from the bazaar for domestic purposes, nor can these even sometimes be procured, without an order from the magistrate. The natives require a tight hand over them, the brushwood requires to be cleaned away, and some trouble bestowed on providing a sufficient number of coolies to fetch up travellers and their baggage before people will be persuaded to revisit a station, and place themselves a second time in such a helpless condition as they have been this season. Until something is done in the way of improvement and progress, Nynee Tal will not be so much patronised as the other Hill-stations; there is only one hotel, kept by a Mr. Chapman. The barracks of the depot are situated at Sham Kote, but although healthy for a great part of the year, it is far from being so during the rains, on this account, that the jungle is too thick, reaching in many places to the very walls of the bungalows; if this were cleared gradually away, and the dense forest of trees thinned, the men might have a chance of getting some fresh air, and the tendency to fever or sickness would decrease. The place is crowded with visitors; the Lieut.-governor has gone to Almorah, the Commissioner, Major Ramsay, and his staff accompany him. The cricket club are trying to get up a ball, and the Lieut.-governor will give one before he leaves next month; he proceeds to Moradabad, and via Agra to Saugor, Bundelcund, and by Mirzapoor to Allahabad. The Kumaon Iron Works Company have purchased the whole of the iron works from Government, and intend to carry on the works under the able superintendence of Mr. Davis: there is no doubt after a few years good iron will be turned out under the new management. Government have discharged Mr. Sowerby and their other European engineers. We have lovely weather; fires not too warm in the evenings; the rains have seemingly left us, but a letter I received from Bareilly this morning mentions there having been heavy falls there. Several officers up here have been ordered down to Lucknow and Seetapoor again, by Sir R. Walpole, for court-martial duty. *Delhi Gazette.*

BUNDELCUND, Sept. 23.—A party of the military police attacked and routed 150 rebels the day before yesterday. The latter had among them Rajah Heeramm Singh, and the Rana of Banpoor, both of whom were wounded in the engagement; the latter in the back, the former in the arm, very severely. The rebels fought well for three or four hours, and then fled in terror,

leaving eighteen wounded and two killed on the field. The party of police brought two heads to the Deputy-commissioner. The affair reflects very great credit on the police, as they were not only far inferior in numerical strength, but the position the rebels occupied (on a rocky elevation) was of considerably greater strength and advantage. This brilliant little affair will tend more to check rebel incursions than any amount of futile pursuit—futile, because the rebels are at liberty to remain in a native State in independence and security. The weather has again changed to an unsullied sky and a bright sun, and the mornings are getting chilly.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.—I learn that the rule of the newly-made Rajah of the Hill-state of Nalaghur is giving much dissatisfaction. On the death of the late Rajah, when the State lapsed to Government, an auction of the deceased Rajah's property took place by order of the British authorities; some of the people of the country bought various articles at the sale; these, the present Rajah, whom the Viceroy placed on the gudgeon in consideration of the services of his father in the Goorka campaign, has insisted on being given up to him, and he has issued a proclamation, that if any such property is concealed, on discovery the individual will be heavily fined. The Maharajah of Puttialla has possessions in these Hills, and has a "deputy" to represent him and look after his interests, who is much disliked. An order for a careful survey and assessment of the Maharajah's Hill-territories has lately been issued by him; the petty officials, in their progress through the country, oppress the Zemindars, insisting upon having sheep, rice, flour, sugar, &c., provided for them by the poor tillers of the soil in every village they choose to stay in. It is said that a threat has been made by this deputy, that if any of the subjects of the Maharajah take service with the English they will be turned out of the country. How far this is true I cannot positively say, the impression, however, remains on the minds of the Hill-people, and they complain. The knowledge that by the late Sunnud given the Maharajah, by the Viceroy, that the English Government will not in any way interfere with his Government or between him and his subjects, renders him more than ever unpopular, because now the people have not, as a *dernier resort*, the comfort of appealing from any of his arbitrary measures to the Government of India; the making the Maharajah so totally independent, of course was done as a reward for loyalty to our cause and the services he rendered during the rebellion, but it is questionable whether this is entirely a wise measure, as regards the majority of the people. *Delhi Gazette.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—We noticed some time ago the fall of a most "terrific" aerolite at Dhurumsala, in the Punjab. The proceedings of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta give us some particulars regarding that extraordinary phenomenon, which will bear repetition and remark. The aerolite appeared as a flame of fire, about two feet in depth (reckoning by the eye) and nine feet in length, darting in an oblique direction above the station from N.N.W. to S.S.E. It burst with a terrific report about half-past two in the afternoon, and fragments of the aerolite fell in places to a distance of four miles around the station, burying themselves to the depth of a foot and a-half in the earth, and sending up a cloud of dust in all directions. Specimens from several localities were brought into Dhurumsala; some of the pieces weighed 3 maunds, and were of a greyish colour. One of the most extraordinary circumstances connected with this phenomenon is, that when some of the pieces were picked up immediately after their fall, they could not be held in the hand more than half a minute, owing to the intensity of the cold which benumbed the fingers; this, considering the fact that they were apparently but a moment before in a state of ignition, is very remarkable; each stone that fell bore unmistakable marks of partial fusion. Another very singular phenomenon was witnessed at Dhurumsala on the evening of the same day that the aerolite fell. This, says Mr. Saunders in his

letter to the Asiatic Society, appears to have been a succession of igneous meteors, such as fire balls, or falling or shooting stars. The circumstance is thus related. "I think it was on the evening of the same day that the meteor fell that I observed lights in the air; they commenced to appear about seven P.M., and lasted for about three hours, till ten; they appeared for about one minute, some for longer, then went out again, other lights appearing in their places; sometimes three or four lights appeared in the same place together, and one or two moved off, the others remaining stationary; they looked like fire balloons, but appeared in places where it was impossible for there to have been any houses or any roads where people could have been. Some were high up in the air, moving like fire balloons; but the greater part of them were in the distance, in the direction of the lower hills, in front of my house; others closer to our house, and between Sir A. Lawrence's and the barracks. I am sure from some which I observed closely that they were neither fire balloons, lanterns, nor bonfires, or any other thing of that sort, but *bona fide* lights in the heavens. Though I made inquiries amongst the natives the next day, I have never been able to find out what they were, or the cause of their appearance." This has been a most extraordinary year; several most wonderful phenomena have occurred within the last few months. A waterspout in the neighbourhood of Bhurtpore, another at Calcutta; an aerolite falling at Dhurumsala, another at Bhurtpore; an aurora borealis at Delhi; a shower of live fish at Benares unaccompanied by rain; a similar shower accompanied by rain at Agra; showers of blood at Furruckabad and at Meerut; a dark spot observable on the disc of the sun; earthquakes in various parts, and an unnatural yellow fog or darkness of some duration, which occurred in several parts of the Punjab, Deyrah, &c. All these were strange phenomena, and some of them hitherto unknown. *North West Gazette.*

CENTRAL INDIA.—Rae Sahib Adil Mohammed and Bae Jhye are still committing depredations in Central India; rewards have been offered for their apprehension. At the strong recommendation of the Supreme Government of India, it is stated the Baiza Bae has transferred the town of Oojein to Scindia.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The Government of India has reported to the State Secretary that unless larger numbers are sent out immediately to supply the necessities of the Civil Service the Government will be driven to the very objectionable measure of refusing all furloughs and leaves of absence to the present members, except on medical certificate. The decrease of the members of the Civil Service from deaths and resignations for the last two years had not been adequately supplied by the numbers since sent out from England.

THE LUCKNOW GARRISON.—A reply has been received to the petition sent home by the members of the Uncovenanted Service who were in the Lucknow garrison during the mutiny. The petitioners' claim was for compensation in full for losses they sustained in having to comply with the military orders issued at the time. These orders prevented them from taking more than certain effects into the Residency, most of which they were afterwards ordered to leave behind when quitting that place. The Secretary of State said this case could not be made a special one, but that petitioners would have to abide by the published compensation rules.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA is expected to leave Simla on 1st October to consecrate a new burial-ground at Kussowlie, and hold a confirmation at Umballa, and then to proceed according to the following dates:—Saharunpore, 7th October, Mussoorie 14th, Moradabad 21st, Nynee Tal 28th, Bareilly 4th November. At Bareilly a camp was being formed, and the Bishop will proceed thence by regular marches to Shahjehanpore, Seetapore, Lucknow, Roy Bareilly, Fyzabad, Gondah, Goruckpore, Jnanpore; after visiting these stations he was to proceed by dak to Hazarebagh, and thence to Calcutta.

THE "ORIENT," from London, July 27, lat. S., long. E., experienced a severe gale of wind from north, with terrific sea making a perfect breach over the ship. 10.15 A.M., struck by a heavy sea, carrying away three midship stanchions, and about 120 feet of bulwarks on port side; almost impossible for the men to stand to the pumps, the water being on deck in such quantities. I expected to see the hatches burst open. Aug. 5, lat. 41.15 S.; long. 62.29 E.—Terrific hurricane, commencing at N.N.E. 7 A.M., blowing a heavy gale from N.W., with tremendous sea; running under close reefed main topsail. 2 P.M., sudden shift of wind to S.S.W.; the ship tossed about like a shuttlecock, impossible almost to keep the ship before it, the helm being of little or no use. 2.15 P.M., struck by an enormous sea a-beam, washing away a large portion of the bulwarks on both sides, and smashing in the front of the cuddy, perfectly gutting the two foremost cabins, carrying away the table and everything in the cuddy, and forcing the iron stanchions out of the deck in the cabin, and washing away both quarter galleries, filling the cabins with water, and damaging large quantities of stores. 6 P.M., gale moderating at S.E., but terrific and confused sea. Bar. in centre of hurricane, 29.19; ther. 47.—*Englishman*.

LAHORE VOLUNTEER RIFLEMEN.—The Punjab, which took the lead in the rifle-club movement, is first in the field in organising a Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the recent permission of the Government of India. The two distinct clubs which have existed at Lahore since May last were dissolved at a joint meeting of their members on the 22nd of September, and a corps formed of more than 50 members. The rifle clubs have, through the considerate interest of the colonel commanding the 70th Highlanders, had the benefit of regular drill instructors, men trained at Hythe, and they are proficient in the manual and platoon exercises, and have made considerable progress in target practice with the Enfield regulation rifle, which has also been provided for them from the ordnance magazine, under the sanction of Sir Robert Montgomery. The corps is at present managed by a committee composed of Mr. A. A. Roberts, c.s., president; Mr. T. D. Forsyth, c.s., vice-president; Mr. C. E. Chapman, c.s., Mr. A. Higgins, Mr. C. F. Kelly, members; Lieutenant F. M. Birch, secretary.

DIBROOGHUN, Sept. 9.—This has been the wettest year of the last eleven, and we have really not had more than seven or eight days free from rain since the beginning of May! A very heavy flood of the Burrampooter—bad drainage and no sun, so cholera is very prevalent in the station. Another meeting of planters has been called to consider H.H. the Lieut. governor's offer to assist them in importing coolies, but unless H.H. will also make a law for detaining them, or recovering them otherwise than by the tedious process of the Civil Courts, to which we are now referred, there will be few, I fancy, willing to risk their money and the fate of their plantations by importing men who have only to steal the nearest boat and be back in Bengal before a warrant can be issued for their apprehension. I believe it is in contemplation to establish a planters' association in Upper Assam, for the purpose of discussing, and, when necessary, properly representing subjects connected with planting interests, and also, if possible, settling all difficulties between planters without the interference of the courts. The number of planters is small at present, but it might be well to make a beginning, and you could doubtless afford some valuable hints from your experience with the I.P.A. Tea seed rising, Assam Rs. 65 this year; China still Rs. 40, at which rates something like 700 mds. have been purchased already from this district alone.—*Hurkaru*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25. Bombay Merchant, Woodhouse, Calcutta; Orient, Burrows, London. 26. Sir John Lawrence, Robertson, Liverpool; Amherst, Hill, Moulmein; Christolite, McIntyre, Port Phillip; Hengist, Campbell, Liverpool; Joseph Steel, Jones,

Liverpool; str. Simla, Paterson, Aden.—29. Deva, Butler, Port Blair.—31. Jizze Oakford, Eldridge, Liverpool; Mohussur, Ally Basala, Jeddah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bombay Merchant.—Messrs. Dalmas, Gandanbutche, Fink, Sautou.
Per Amherst.—Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. Jefferson.
Per Joseph Steel.—Mrs. Jones.

MADRAS.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN GREEN.

On the morning of Thursday, September 13, about nine A.M., a Mussulman boy, about 14 years of age, went to Captain Treasure (a Bombay invalid officer), and informed him that his master, Captain Green, who lived in a house some few hundred yards from that in which Captain Treasure was then residing, was lying down in the centre room of his house, and that he had better send for a doctor. The boy had previously told Captain Treasure's servants that his master had fainted, and had sent him to ask Captain Treasure to send for a medical man. Captain Treasure wrote a note to Dr. Stewart, requesting his attendance, and taking it with him immediately went down to deceased's house, accompanied by the little Mussulman boy. On reaching it he found an old Mussulman and one or two others (since shown to have been servants of deceased) outside the house. He found one of the back doors open, went in, found the doors all shut, and curtains drawn over all the windows; observed deceased lying in the centre room, went up to him, and receiving no reply on addressing him, felt him, and ascertained that he was cold and stiff. Captain Treasure then had a curtain drawn, and saw that deceased was lying at full length on his right side, his left arm raised over his head; his shirt saturated with blood: a chair lay as it were under him, as if he had been sitting in it, and it had fallen over with him; his legs crossed near the feet, and a gun lying between them with its muzzle pointed upwards towards his left breast, and the cocks resting on the ground. Captain Treasure immediately reported what he had seen to the assistant magistrate, who with Dr. Stewart attended with all possible despatch. The matter was at once made known to the highest civil authority, the sub-judge, who instantly convened a Court of Inquest, composed of himself as president, with two captains of the Bombay and a Major and Captain of the Madras army as members. The inspector of police was absent, sick at Coimbatore, but the subordinates of the police were in attendance, and a search was made by them on the premises at once, and deceased's servants placed under surveillance. Before the investigation commenced, little doubt existed in the minds of any present but that he had come by his death by his own hand, either by intention or accident. On examining the body, however, it appeared that the shirt, especially on the left side, was torn to ribbons; and on it and his flannel banian (also much torn) being taken off, a large wound, apparently that of a gun shot, appeared in the left breast; and under the left arm pit were wounds, apparently stabs, one of them larger than the others. The upper part of the body was covered with blood, in a pool of which that portion of his person lay. No spot of blood was on his drawers, stockings or slippers, none on the chair which was lying under him, none upon the gun; no pool of blood on the spot where the chair must have been standing, had it fallen with him; none in the shape of pools or quantities in any part of the floor of the room or house. The body was lying with its head towards the right hand glass door of the room, the feet towards the table in its centre. On the opposite side of the room was a sofa against the wall; and on deceased's left, about a pace from him, was an open door leading into the bed-room. On a table close to this door, and inside the bed-room, was a large old table knife, such as is used in cook-rooms; the point of this was shown by the microscope to have been recently broken off; it had the appearance of having had blood on it,

which had been carefully wiped off by a finger and thumb. This blood was shown by the microscope to be human blood. The window curtains of the door, a little to the right rear of the body high up, were perforated here and there with bloody shot marks, and on the top cross part, or vallance, of the same curtains was found a wad, a piece of red paper such as Ely's cartridges are made of, and a piece of skin all adhering together and to the vallance. High up in the corner of the wall above and to the right of this door were many bloody shot marks; and on the inner side of the bedroom-door, which was wide open, and so nearly overlapping the other door, were many marks of blood and shot. On the opposite side of the room, both above and behind the sofa, were marks of shot carrying with them blood and flesh. A medical examination was entered upon. Three ribs were found fractured high up on the left side, both in front and behind. Shots were found in the lungs and pericardium. Three incised wounds were found under the left arm-pit, direction inwards and downwards; one of these was mortal in its nature. The gunshot wound or wounds were described by the medical examiner to be the one downwards and backwards, the other backwards and upwards, both entering at the same aperture in the left breast, and no marks of exit at the breast, but some shot found in the edges of the incised wounds. Both medical men, Drs. Stewart and Lowe, pronounced their opinion that deceased could not have inflicted these stabs and gunshot wounds on himself; that it was next to impossible that he could have either first shot himself and then stabbed himself, or *vice versa*. The wounds under the armpit were clearly incised wounds; their edges were neither inverted nor everted. External circumstances, such as the chair being stainless, no large quantities of blood in other parts of the floor, the position of the gun, and the marks on the walls in opposite directions, all precluded the idea of suicide or accident. The little Mussulman boy, on being examined, stated that his master's domestic establishment consisted of himself, his, the boy's, father as butler, and his, the boy's, brother as maty, a Canarese waterwoman, and a sweeper, all of whom he declared on the night of deceased's death slept in the cook-room, distant some 30 paces from the house. He said that his master had on the previous day drank some eight bottles of beer, that he had his dinner at seven P.M., and that at eight P.M. he, the boy, according to custom, fastened all the doors of the house on the inside, save one back door through which he went out, and his master fastened it from inside, as he always did, as he would never allow anyone to sleep in the house; that all the servants slept in the cook-room and heard no noise during the night; that he got up the following morning about seven, and going to the back-door, which his master always opened on his coming, he found it ajar; that he went in and saw his master lying on the ground in the centre room; that he called him and received no answer. The room was dark and he observed no blood; he immediately went to the cook-room and told the other servants, none of whom went into the house, but told him to go and call Captain Treasure, which he did, and waited at that gentleman's house until he returned from his morning walk. A paper written on in pencil in deceased's hand writing was found on a small table in the centre room, accusing his (deceased's) servants by name of having assaulted him, robbed him of Rs. 60, and of having taken from him sword, pistols, gun, and dagger. This bore no date. In a box in his room were found 380 odd rupees in a bag. The water man and sweeper declared that all five servants slept in the cook room that night, and heard no noise. The sweeper said he always ran away if his master came near the cook-room, as the three mussulman servants told him that the master would kill him. He said that about eight days back he had seen his master's gun and pistols loaded, and his dagger and sword all in the cook room; the other servants told him that the master had brought these arms there

to kill them, and they had taken them away from him. He saw the butler the same evening return the arms into the house. The sword and dagger were found by the Court of Inquest in deceased's bed room; his gun, one barrel discharged, between his legs; his pistols loaded, capped, and one of them cocked, on his dressing table on the day of the inquest. The loaded barrel of the gun contained an Ely cartridge, a charge of swan shot and powder. One pistol was loaded with powder and the same kind of shot as that in the gun; the other pistol with powder and snipe shot; the barrels of both pistols were foul. The assistant magistrate, who was present in the house during the whole day searching deceased's papers, &c., sent an express for the inspector of police at Wellington. He arrived during the night, and on searching the three mussulman servants, i.e., the butler and his two sons, found as follows, viz.:—on seizing the eldest son's hand he observed a small spot of blood on the back of it, which the lad instantly scratched off, saying, it is nothing. His turban and drawers had blood stains on them, and had in some places been washed. The butler's turban had apparently been washed, and suspicious stains were on it; but this turban had been on the cot on which the body had been placed before it was put in the coffin. On the little boy's jacket were marks of blood upon the cuffs, which had been washed; the microscope showed most, if not all, of these stains to be human blood. The three parties gave different accounts of these marks—one saying his nose had bled, the other that he had a certain disease, the other that he had killed a duck, &c. &c. A verdict of wilful murder against the three Musulman servants was recorded. The police and magistracy have since and are at present actively employed in endeavouring to trace out the circumstances of the murder. Much native clothing, some washed and stained, and other articles of the accused's dress, partially burnt, have been found. A reward has been offered for any evidence which will lead to the conviction of the murderers, against whom there is already sufficient evidence for a jury to convict, though not sufficient for a court constituted as are those of this country.—*Daily Times and Spectator.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MORPHEW.—The *Madras Times* regrets to announce the death, at St. Thome early on the morning of the 5th September, of Captain Mars Morpheit, late of H.M.'s 57th regiment of foot. Capt. Morpheit was an old Peninsular officer, and carries to his grave the marks of honourable wounds received at the battle of Salamanca. He joined the 2nd battalion 53rd regiment as a volunteer in 1812, and was wounded three times at Salamanca, (once severely.) He was afterwards appointed an ensign in that corps. In the end of the year 1813, he was transferred to the 1st battalion then serving in this country. In June 1815 he obtained his lieutenantcy. He was present at the capture of Jeytich. He afterwards exchanged into the 87th regiment, and in 1824 into the 48th, of which regiment he was for a long time one of the smartest adjutants in the service. He was at the battle of Coorg, and shortly afterwards exchanged as a captain into the 57th regiment, from which he retired about the year 1843, in order to assume the appointment of deputy post-master of Madras. In the year 1846 he was appointed high sheriff. About four years ago loss of sight compelled his retirement from the post office, and he has since lived in much seclusion at St. Thome. He was the kindest and best of husbands and fathers, and the warmest and most sincere of friends. He was an excellent and zealous British officer, but more than this he was a faithful soldier of the Cross. In the 68th year of his age, he peacefully entered into the rest prepared for the people of God.

LIEUT. COL. T. K. WHISTLER has been gazetted Commandant of Artillery and to command St. Thomas's Mount, in the room of Brigadier Am-sinck, deceased.

BANGALORE.—We (*Bangalore Herald*) question if the Hills themselves are to be compared to the temperature we enjoy at the present time (*Sept. 21.*) The quantity of rain which has fallen has abundantly met the wants of the ryots, filled all our tanks, and imparted to the atmosphere a most agreeable and refreshing coolness. The mornings are delightful, and from the number of equestrians and pedestrians abroad, may be gathered the character of the season. Our meteorological table during the past week gives the maximum of the thermometer at 70 within the house, and the minimum at 68. The Hills may furnish a scale less in degrees, but they lack the equableness of our own locality. There is no exaggeration in declaring the climate of Bangalore second to no other in India—it is freed from the oppressive enervating heat of the Carnatic, and from the chilliness and dampness experienced at greater altitudes.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSORS.—The Income-tax Commissioners have recommended the Government to appoint the following gentlemen assessors for the city of Madras:—Mr. Morison, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Clarke, Narrainsawmy Moody, and P. T. Ramanjooloo Naidoo.—*Times and Spectator*, Sept. 28.

MILITARY RETRENCHMENT.—The Military Finance Committee has already recommended retrenchments which will reduce our annual military expenditure to thirteen crores and eighty lacs per annum; and they hope to be able to effect further reductions in the Madras presidency alone to the extent of seventy lacs.

TEA PLANTING.—The Government of Madras have granted 200 acres of grass and 25 of forest land in the Neilgherries to Mr. F. D. Rae for the purpose of tea cultivation. The terms are, "a permanent title with exemption from all taxation for seven years, and thereafter a tax of one rupee an acre for the whole extent, except such parts as are actually uncultivable." The Government depart from the usual rules in consideration of the novelty and importance of the tea experiment.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE DR. BUIST.—The people of Bombay will regret in Dr. Buist not the man of genius only, but the tried and warm-hearted friend. His fame was won amongst us, and during his long career of nearly twenty years as a journalist in this city, from the moment when he landed here an obscure provincial editor till he left us with a European reputation for eminence in every branch of science and literature, he devoted himself with all the inexhaustible energy of his character to the social and material improvement of Bombay and its inhabitants. No man ever laboured so disinterestedly, or with more taste and judgment, to benefit the people among whom his lot was cast. Himself a giant in intellect, he used not his strength like a giant to tyrannise over the pigmies by whom he was surrounded, but worked for the good of others rather than for his own. Like all of us, Dr. Buist had his foibles, and these too often made men forget the great services he rendered to mankind. But all learnt at last to do him justice. Few men are prophets in their own country, for local jealousies have seemingly the effect of reducing all to one level, and it is as difficult to be great in a country town as in the presence of one's valet. But when one man is seen to be the enthusiastic originator of every project for transforming a mean provincial town into a civilised metropolis—when, whether we regard the building of schools, the planting of gardens, the collection of museums, or any of the thousands means by which Bombay has been improved and adorned, one hand is seen throughout to be the chief motive power—no community can be so ungrateful as to persistently refuse honour to him to whom honour is due. And Dr. Buist did more than this for Bombay and for India. He raised the press of this country to a position it never before attained.

His name mentioned with respect by every learned society in Europe, his writings quoted and admired wherever they were read, Dr. Buist was the first man to make the Indian press a "power in the state," and looking back on the results of his labours in former years and comparing them with the Indian literature of the day, we see no cause to congratulate ourselves on the progress we have made. No journalist out of London ever won or deserved higher and more extensive fame than Dr. Buist. Though he was no mere man of letters, he gave to his profession all the resources of his powerful intellect, combined with hard work and ceaseless activity. Had he been less comprehensive—had his imagination been less ardent, and his prudence more assured—he might long ere this have retired to England to enjoy in learned ease the fruits of his toil. But the art of money making was unknown to him; and he even squandered his own little fortune on experiments for the good of others. If, however, he has left no store of wealth behind him, he has left what is better—an example of public spirit, unselfish zeal, and intellectual diligence, which every citizen may study with advantage, and a name which will be handed down to posterity as that of one who did good in his generation.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE LATE GENERAL WOODBURN.—We (*Bombay Times*) regret to have to record the death of Major-General Woodburn, at Ahmedabad, on the night of the 28th September. He had been ailing for some time, and sank not from any organic complaint, but from sheer exhaustion. General Woodburn belonged to the season of 1820, and as may be perceived from the subjoined record of his services in the army, was an officer of considerable experience. Major-General A. Woodburn, C.B., served against Kolapore in 1827; commanded the 25th Regiment in Sind and Afghanistan from 1840 to 1849; held the entrenched camp at Kotra (entrance to the Gundava pass) on the 1st December, 1842, while the army of the Khan of Khelat was attacked and defeated; commanded a light battalion in 1842 on the advance to Kandahar, and the right column in the second attack on the heights at Hykulaye; employed in forcing the Kujuck pass, and in reserve with the light battalion at Kandahar during the engagement with Akbar Khan's army under the city walls; with Colonel Wymer's force on the Urghundaub, taking and destroying the forts of the insurgent chiefs; twice engaged in affairs on rearguard during the retirement on Sind; commanded the 2nd Brigade at the battle of Hyderabad in 1843, and the force which carried the surrender of Omerkote. The deceased officer was a brevet lieutenant colonel, Companion of the Bath, and had a medal for services in Sind.

OPIMUM EXCISE.—Some time ago, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and the other opium merchants of Bombay, memorialised Government upon the increased excise upon opium, and the want of any previous notice as to the intention of Government to raise the duty. It will be perceived from the subjoined reply, that Government refuse to guarantee the desired notice asked for by the merchants in any future change:—No. 3,580 of 1860.—Revenue Department. To Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and other opium merchants of Bombay. Gentlemen,—With reference to Mr. Secretary Ellis's letter to you of August 30 last, I am desired to inform you that the Government of India do not deem it expedient to give any guarantee as to the notice desired by any change in future in the rate of pass duty on Malwa opium, but direct that you be assured that your wishes will be carefully kept in mind and fully considered on any future occasion of altering the duty.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, A. D. ROBERTSON, Acting Secretary to Government. Bombay Castle, October 9, 1860.

CUTCH.—Recent advices from Cutch state that the land has at last been rescued from the danger of famine, rain having fallen in considerable quantities throughout the country. The crops are invigorated, and though there may not be an abundant harvest, still with a little outside aid, there will

be sufficient to sustain the population till next year. Forage will be abundant, and consequently we hope soon to find an appreciable decrease in the high prices now ruling here. The Cutch people who migrated to Kurrachee and other quarters to escape the horrors of famine, are already returning homewards, and the new Rao has now no occasion to dread an inauspicious beginning of his reign, which would have rendered him very unpopular among his superstitious people.—*Our Paper.*

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed additional members of the commission to carry out the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the town and island of Bombay:—Mr. W. F. Hunter, Mr. W. Steven, and Mr. Meerza Ali Jan. We hear of the appointment of three assessors for the Income-tax:—Mr. A. Faulkner, Assistant Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Dossabhoj Framjee, Assessor to the Municipal Commissioners; and Mr. Moosa Khan Mahomed Hoosein Khan, Persian and Arabic Translator in the Secretariate. Mr. Faulkner will get a salary of Rs. 500; Mr. Dossabhoj, Rs. 350; and Mr. Moosa Khan, Rs. 300. It is said that each of these gentlemen will continue to hold his original office, in addition to the new one.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th of October, 1860:—

LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	...	52,25,000
Circulation...	...	99,84,109
Deposits	...	65,52,006
Rest	...	2,85,782
Rs.	...	3,20,46,897
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	...	53,55,091
Loans on Deposit of Government Securities	...	36,80,691
Cash Credits on ditto	...	15,13,472
Bills discounted	...	9,68,629
Other Securities	...	1,84,653
Cash Balance	...	2,03,44,361
Rs.	...	3,20,46,897

By order of the Board of Directors.—JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WAGHER EXPEDITION.—The *Sindian*, of the 26th September, informs us that "the right wing of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of 350 rank and file, under the command of Major Honner, marched out of Campearly on Saturday morning, and embarked on board H.M.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, which will convey them to Dwarka; another rising of the Wagheers has rendered it necessary to reinforce the garrison there, and we fancy we shall have to chronicle some hot doings ere long. The following officers accompanied the wing:—Major Johnstone, second in command; Lieutenant Fullerton, adjutant; Lieutenant Gordon, quartermaster; Lieutenant Lucas; Ensigns Reynolds, Wood, and Mockler; Surgeon Styles in medical charge."

CHOLERA has made its appearance in Kurrachee, and some cases have terminated fatally. The epidemic has broken out in the town; it first commenced its ravages at Keamaree, from which place, it would appear, it is travelling up by slow degrees. The present state of the weather certainly favours the presence of so unwelcome a visitor; yesterday morning the sky assumed a very lowering aspect, and the atmosphere was dense and oppressive to a degree; during the day it was exceedingly sultry, and the sensation that came over one was somewhat akin to that he feels when testing the properties of a vapour bath.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The head-quarter wing of the 1st Belooches, under Capt. Beville, to proceed from Hyderabad to Kurrachee and join the left wing. A wing of one of the European corps here (probably the 3rd) is to go to Hyderabad. Government, it is said, has decided upon the removal, during the ensuing cold season, of the dragoons from Kirkee to Ahmednuggur, and the artillery from the latter station to Kirkee. This important change has been resolved on at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Mansfield. We are informed that the re-

liefs of European corps in this Presidency, generally announced in General Orders, are not to take place. In consequence of this arrangement having been set aside, there will be no corps of exercise at Poona in the cold weather. Government, it seems, are getting very chary about the expense of these movements, and all the more so as the Income-tax is not likely to be so profitable a speculation in this Presidency as was expected.—*Poona Observer.*

ST. ANDREW'S KIRK.—Mr. Edw. Jas. Martin, junior, late precentor of the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, has been appointed organist and session-clerk of St. Andrew's Kirk, in the room of Mr. H. A. Cannon, resigned.

Mr. L. C. PROBYN, first assistant to the accountant-general, Bombay, is appointed civil auditor at Agra.

SIR A. GRANT has arrived in Bombay to take up the appointment of Professor of History at the Elphinstone College. This gentleman was highly distinguished at Oxford as a tutor, and his work on the "Ethics of Aristotle" has attracted great attention. The education department is most fortunate in having secured his services.

THE BHEEL LEADER OF KHANDEISH, the traitor Khaja Sing Naick of Sindwa, has at last paid the penalty of his outlawry. His head was brought into Seerpoor on the 3rd October, a Mekranee follower having murdered him. His son also has been brought into Seerpoor in irons, and the disappearance of their leaders will go far, we hope, to reduce their Bheel followers to submission.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, the 30th Sept., the Rev. Charles Gilder, a Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was ordained to the office of deacon at the close of the forenoon service in St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Right Rev. Dr. J. Harding, Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who was assisted at the service by the Venerable Archdeacon Boys, and the Rev. Messrs. Fletcher and Fenton.

MR. HENRY CLEVELAND, solicitor, is appointed coroner of Bombay, in succession to Dr. Reid, who, during Mr. Hore's absence, is acting first judge of the Small Cause Court.

CRIM. CON. ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—In the action brought by Colonel Gore Boland Mumbel, Bombay Engineers, against Lieutenant Charles Payne Barras, H.M.'s 29th Bombay N.I., for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, judgment was allowed to be entered by default—a verdict for Rs. 3,000 being recorded as damages against the defendant. The new Divorce Act, unfortunately, does not apply to India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25. Bombay (s.), Gething, Kurrachee.—28. Norna (s.), Reynolds, Aden; Sirocco, Winchester, Aden.—30. Nepaul, Briggs, Aden.—Oct. 2. Bombay Castle (s.), Wadge, Hong Kong; Tilly (s.), James, Colombo.—4. Europa, Vagler, Antwerp; B. noelen, Chambers, Liverpool.—5. Claber, Bruin, Mauritius; Emeu (s.), Dundas, Hong Kong.—7. Southern Belle, Benson, London.—8. Hevetia, Naving, Aden; Typhoon, Faulkner, Liverpool.—9. Ottawa (s.), Grubbe, Aden; Snake-spear, Norcross, Hong Kong; Ethel, H.M. Liverpool.—10. Bombay (s.), Potts, Suva.—11. Scindian (s.), Beyts, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and child, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith and child, Capt. Miles, Capt. Strawd, Dr. and Mrs. Jones and two children, Messrs. J. F. Clutcham, W. H. Hurst, R. Leys.
Per Nepaul.—Mr. J. Evans.
Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay Castle.—Mr. Browne, mate of the wrecked barque *Hopewell*.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Capt. Barron.
Per Claber.—Miss Bruin.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Emeu.—From SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall. From MADRAS.—Sir A. Grant and Lady Grant, Lieut. Hubbard. From SYDNEY.—Capt. Mitford. From GALLI.—Capt. Brown, Messrs. Barley, Whitford, Artheridge, Millard, Briscoe, Bayley, Butters.
Per Southern Belle.—Lieut. Duncan, 28th Regt. N.I., Mrs. Flasket and four children, Miss W. Wilson.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Reunishaw and three children, Mr. R. Gaffney.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Scindian.—Mr. Faily, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Maj. and Mrs. Francis, Asst. surg. Longhead, Maj. Malcom, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Barras, Capt. Hughes, Mr. A. Mann, Rev. A. Matchett, Lieut. and Mrs. Ryder.
Per str. Victoria, from SUVA.—Messrs. A. C. Hall, R. Gamvett, and.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay.—From SUVA to MZ.—Messrs. Mr. Cumming. To CHINA.—Messrs. C. Lynell, Jannet, De Courcy, and Vallon. To CALCUTTA.—Mr. Black-

well. To CAYLON.—Messrs. Goudron and Couzet. To BOMBAY.—Mrs. Verchere, Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Miss Forbes, Miss Fowler, Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss A. Raymond, Miss L. Zeln, Miss C. Zeersveeck, Miss S. Alver, Miss P. Aythe, Mrs. A. Reed, Col. Barr, Commander H. A. Drought, Capt. Flood and T. M. Harris, Lieut. Whitlock, Cornet Phillips, Ensigns Herring, Hutton, Cotton, and Jervis, Messrs. E. Montefiore, R. Murray, Caldecott, R. W. Hunter, McPherson, H. Richman, E. Noisten, C. Richin, H. Bergfeldt, G. Brunner, W. Stokes, T. Schauder, Deedes, Levi, Blake, Bossemere J. Kirby, H. Fielden, M. Kirby, E. Walker, S. Simpson, Francis, Hellerback, Stephani, Bearwick, Mausack, and Howard.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Norna.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Higginson, Capt. and Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Forman and three children, Miss H. Henderson, Mrs. S. Chatten, Mr. and Mrs. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Binks and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Lieut. Edwards, Messrs. B. Boquet, R. Dally, Lodge, E. Pulleyne, Gleiz, P. Spicer, Marsh, W. Colford, J. Tacedale, H. Jones, J. Williams, J. Simons, J. Martin, J. Weir, Brown, Gibb, Fearley, H. Caile, W. Acheong, G. Beaumont, J. Sine air, C. Duront, J. Ewing, D. Aird, J. Hamilton. From MARSILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Coates, Maj. H. Brown, Capt. Widdicombe, Messrs. B. Combe, S. G. Turner, Ellis, G. Mossop, Stewart, Legzatt, Coates, Payne, Mialhi, Border, Watson. From SUVA.—Messrs. L. Scraphine, P. Scraphine, L. Routain, J. Grescandi, J. Grescandi.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26. Poolucka Sidon, Tavernier, Kurrachee; Brewster, Clarke, Calcutta.—27. Eliza Mary, Black, Havre; str. Orissa, Purcose, Aden and Suva; str. Bombay, Gething, Cochin.—29. Str. Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee; City of Quebec, Auld, London; Gladiator, Jeffares, Liverpool.—O. Asiatic, Watt, Hong Kong; Jorgin Bruin, Kopperhold, Hong Kong.—Oct. 1. Str. Northam, Brooks, China, &c.—2. Str. Pottinger, Remondou, Aden; Anne De Bretagne, Barallan, M. urit us, via Kurrachee.—4. Wide Awake, Robinson, Calcutta; East, Boyd, Kurrachee.—6. Tomozonopa, Poe, Calcutta.—7. Charles Henri, Ruckmer, Hong Kong.—8. Echo, Le Feuvre, Kurrachee.—9. Teanmach Gardes, Liverpool.—10. Melbourne, Morris, Liverpool; Wizard King, Coe, New York.—11. Str. Tilly, James, Kurrachee; Summer Cloud, Calman, London, via Cochin; Amicus, Neel, Cochin.—12. P. and O. Co.'s str. Emeu, Dundas, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Brewster.—Mr. and Mrs. Ross and child.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Scindian.—Lieut. C. Forster, I.N., Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. J. McFarlane. U.S., Capt. Parsons, 1st Bengal Fus., Ens. Townley, H.M.'s 98th Regt, Lieut. Strachan, H.M.'s 94th Regt., Surg. maj. Ingles 64th Foot, Mr. P. M. Dalzell, Col. Grimes, Mr. Widd Scindia, Mrs. Naill, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Brown, M. J. L. Durnolly, Mr. A. P. D. Souli, Mrs. Ross, Mr. R. Boquet, Mr. and Miss Coates, Miss Charter Miss Thomas.
Per Gladiator.—Mr. and Mrs. Pagan and two children.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Northam.—To CHINA.—Mrs. Erskine, Ens. F. C. Hudson and Girardot. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. McNaughten.
Per Anne de Bretagne.—To KURRACHEE.—Mr. E. de Crepebue, Mr. Bagnan.
Per Wizard King.—Mr. W. H. Benny.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—To KURRACHEE.—Mrs. and Miss Izule Mrs. Cloke, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. J. Besmeres, jun., Mr. and Mrs. W. Davison, Mrs. Verchere, Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Maj. Goldsmith, M. sters A. J., and T. Izule, Mr. Fearley, Mr. J. Kusby, Mr. H. Filmer, Mr. M. Kirby, Mr. E. Walker, Mr. G. D. Souza, Mr. J. De Souza.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Emeu.—For ADEN.—Col. Buchanan, Dr. Hadaway. For SUVA.—Lieut. Waddington, For ALLEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Spooner, Miss Spooner and a child, Captain Waddington. For MARSILLES.—Mr. Cheshire, Capt. Dawson, Rev. A. Matchett. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Serg. Cullaghan, Mrs. Kennedy and four children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stuart, Lieutenant Matthew, Capt. Squiri, Asst. surg. Kelsey, Mrs. Clarke and two children, Mrs. Penney, Capt. Duff.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 26, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 82½	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 85½	100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 82½	100 Co.
4 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 82½	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 82½	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 92½	100 do.
3½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 102½	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	39½	40
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	87	per cent. ex d.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	131	per cent. pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	30½	prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)		
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	56	per ct. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Nom.	
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 20	500 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	5,550	
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600	do.
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600	do.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500	do. 125 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000	do. 11 000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500	do. 20 per share
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per sh. Rs. 2,200
East India Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	150	Nominal.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.	100	Rs. 30 pm.
Manockjee Pity's Spinning and Weaving Co.	125	Rs. 28 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co. (New Shares)	100	Rs. 200 pm.
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	100	Rs. 35 pm.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	Rs. 500 pm.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 215-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England—Rs. 14 per share discount.		
Do. New Shares. Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 5 do.		

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 months' sight, per 100, 99½	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	100½
30 days' sight, per 100	100½
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, per 100	99½ pm.
On China, at 60 days' sight, per 100 taels	99½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 9
Bank of England Notes	per 100, Rs. 227
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 213
Republic Dollars	per 100, Rs. 213
German Crowns	per 100, Rs. 106 4
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 17-3-6
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 10 10 ½
Bar Silver	per 100, Rs. 22 ½
Mexican Dollars	per 100, Rs. 22 ½

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Oct. 11).—Coffee.—Mocha is in demand, and worth Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 15 per pound. The value of Malabar remains at Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8. *Catua* continued depressed until the receipt of a telegram, via Galle, with news to the effect of September advising an advance of three-eighths of a penny per lb. in Liverpool, when the dealers raised their prices for good descriptions by Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per catty. There are few buyers, however, and the small purchases made have been mostly on native account, and for the China market. As yet the arrivals from the outports have been smaller than was expected, and this also tends to prevent a fall. Broach and Surat are held for Rs. 115 to Rs. 117; Dhoolera and Bhownagar for Rs. 110 to Rs. 115; Oomrawuttee, Rs. 100 to Rs. 110. Rs. 92 to Rs. 96 is asked for Mangalore and Veraval; Rs. 96 to Rs. 98 for Coimbatore, while the rates for Saw inned and Dhawar vary from Rs. 103 to Rs. 125 in consequence of the great difference of qualities. The clearances last month were very small, amounting to only 22,839½ bales for Great Britain, and 23,225 bales for China. The rise in *Linsed* advised in our last has not been maintained, and telegraphic news of a fall at home has caused a decline here to Rs. 4-11 to Rs. 4-12, at which rates the article is now to be had. The stock in country is reported to be large. *Rapeseed* is yet held for Rs. 6 per cwt. For *Gingelly* there is a demand on foreign account, but we do not hear of any purchases. Dealers are asking Rs. 26 to Rs. 28 per catty. *Ground Nut* worth Rs. 22 to Rs. 23, but nothing is doing by English houses.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Oct. 11).—In Grey Cottons the business has been on a larger scale than we have had to report for some time; and though prices in hardly any instances are such as pay the importer, yet the state of things is so far encouraging from the fact that the dealers are doing little or nothing on speculation, but having quit all the stocks, are now buying either to complete up-country orders or for present local wants. The sales of *Grey Shirtings* have been considerable, at from former rates to 1 to 2 annas advance per piece. 6, 7, and 8 lb. Cottons, 39 inch, are in steady demand, at Rs. 3-11, 4-10, and 6. The last-named are scarce and wanted. 45 inch are less inquired for, and the sales have been very limited, at our quotations. In *Printers* we hear of no transactions. *T-Cloths* are in considerable demand at current prices, and, during the last few days a slight advance has been secured on 6 lb. cloths, which, together with 7 lbs., have been the descriptions chiefly required for. Rs. 3-5½ has been refused for the former. The business reported is very large. *Longcloths* are more wanted, and stocks being light, an advance of 2 as. per piece on 36 and 40 inch widths has occurred. 45 inch is in slight inquiry. *Domestics* of narrow widths are not yet in much demand, and the sales made have been at their lower prices; but the wider kinds are more wanted, and rates steady, though little has been done. In *Drills* no transactions are reported. *Mulls* are without much inquiry and hardly anything has been done. *White Shirtings* are in moderate demand, at former low prices on which there are as yet no signs of improvement. The market for *Cotton Twist* has at length begun to show signs of life. *Mule* has advanced ½ to ¾ of an anna per lb. Nos. 30s. and 40. ¼ to ½ an anna. Nos. 50s. are worth ½ anna advance; and notwithstanding the stocks are large of local production, we may expect a further advance probably during the next two months if the demand continues, as arrivals can be very small. *Water*, Nos. 20s., 30s., and 40s. have all improved by ½ anna per lb. The demand for *Copper* has rather improved again, and as stocks have become smaller holders have generally been enabled to raise their prices. The market for *Iron* is firm.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Sept. 29.—A few showers have fallen during the fortnight, but nowhere, we believe, has there been rain sufficient either favourably to affect the crop of coffee on the trees, or to relieve anxiety as to sufficient wood being matured to bear an average crop next season. If rain does not fall speedily and copiously the prospects of the country will be gloomy enough. But there are signs of rain at hand.

During the past fortnight, the closing one of the season, only three vessels have sailed instead of the six we expected. But two of these have taken cargoes so much in excess of what we anticipated that our estimate is pretty closely approached. We reckoned 637,000 cwt. for the season—the actual shipments of the twelve months are 631,000 cwt. The *Arles* and the *Agrippina* are ready to sail, and had they actually cleared, our estimate would have been fully met. Of the three ships that sailed in the fortnight, two were

for London with 3,795 cwt. plantation, and 2,716 native; total 6,511. The third vessel was destined for Amsterdam, and took 7,146 plantation, and 844 native; 7,990 in all. The aggregate exports of the fortnight have been 10,941 plantation, and 3,560 native; total 14,501.

The exports of cinnamon have not varied greatly for the four last seasons. Coconut oil, on the other hand, has recovered the depression of the previous season and is rapidly advancing. In Plumbago there is a very large increase, and some improvement in coir yarn.

As far as coffee is concerned we fear the next two seasons will scarcely show outturns to justify the opinion held in some quarters that we should go on with the railway. The discussions in council show that, large as our estimated revenue for 1861 is (close on three-quarters of a million), it is likely to be taxed to the uttermost in meeting the demands on it. Within a few days we shall have our new governor amongst us, and we trust he may be enabled to unravel the tangled skein of our over-weighted finances. It will require no small degree of firmness and skill to steer Ceylon safely through the next five years; and we trust Sir C. MacCarthy may be blessed with health, strength, and sagacity equal to the arduous task.

Lord Torrington's pamphlet, advocating the formation of a railway from Colombo to Trincomalee, has excited some attention. The idea is a grand one—we wish we could describe it as "imperial"—for unless the Imperial Government consent to bear the larger share of the expense, we fear the project must, for the present, be deemed impracticable.

Galle has been enlivened by a visit from 183 French soldiers, who arrived overland en route to China.

Considering the state of the weather for some time back, it is scarcely surprising that we should have to record the appearance of some cases of cholera, even in the generally healthy town of Colombo. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which, we trust, may tend to arrest its progress.

Amongst the victims of this disease in the south of the island, is Mr. James O'Donnel, of the Survey department.

We have the melancholy duty of adding to our obituary the name of Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. R. C. Clark, of Colombo. Dying at the early age of thirty-one, from a lingering and painful disease, which she bore with Christian resignation, the deceased lady left a family of nine children—one a mere infant—motherless. The large number of persons who attended the funeral showed the respect entertained for the dead and the sympathy felt for the living.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

CENTRAL ASIA.

August 13.—The Ameer is now quite recovered of his sickness, and is carrying on all the business of the State. The Kotwal of the city brought some Afghans and some Chundowlee Chawan Sheer people who had quarrelled among themselves and had wounded one or two men. The Ameer tried them in person, and ordered them to be imprisoned. Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan, who some time ago had been ordered to go to Toorkistan, attended the durbar and stated that he was too old to go to Toorkistan, if the Ameer would not be displeased, he would send his son, Shah Mohamed Khan, in his place. The Ameer ordered him to do so, but without any delay.

August 14.—It is ascertained by a person just arrived from Bookhara, that one morning the King of Bookhara, after he had said his usual prayers, sat down, sighed, and said, that as he had become very old, it would be better for him to prepare for the next world and get pardon from those whom he next, during his reign, had oppressed or fined. His Majesty immediately sent for the Chief Quazee and Seeyaha Nawe (a day book-keeper) and ordered them to get a statement ready, showing the names of all the people who had been fined and those who had received other punishments since the commencement of his

reign. The king also desired them to let him know if he owed any money to any one. A proclamation was ordered to be issued to the effect that if any one had ever paid any fine to the King of Bookhara, he was to present himself before the king, and he would be repaid. The copies of this proclamation were directed to be sent to Samurkund, Kurshee, and other places, with the instructions to the Chiefs to supply the King with a similar statement. Some years ago a Khan at Bookhara had been fined forty thousand tunkas, which is equal to eleven thousand Cabul rupees; his name having been brought to the King's notice, inquiries were ordered to be made if he was living. The Khan had died long ago, but his poor son was labouring as a coolie. He was presented before the King, who ordered forty thousand tunkas to be paid to him as his father's money, and a valuable khillut with four slave girls, and three slaves and a good house, as presents from the King. In a word the King of Bookhara is said to be very charitable and kind to his people, and determined to see justice done in his country. This day the Ameer's health was so far from good, that he did not get up from his bed till late in the evening. All the Sirdars were very anxious about the Ameer's sickness, and some of them gave cows and cash in charity. Sirdar Shere Allee gave two cows and one hundred rupees, Sooltan Mohamed one cow and twenty rupees, and Oosman Khan two cows and fifty rupees. In the evening the Ameer felt a little better, and the Sirdars went home.—August 15.—Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan's letter was this day received from Kandahar, informing the Ameer that Meer Uzful Khan, Ghoolam Moheooddeen Khan, and Nadir, the ex-Kandahar chiefs, who were going to Persia via the Bukwah Desert, were robbed on their way of all the valuable property they possessed. They sent their sowars after the thieves, but without any success. At Kandahar it was rumoured that they were robbed by Sirdar Mahomed Ameen's order. From the 15th to the 18th August the Ameer was so bad that no public business whatsoever was executed; all the Sirdars remained with the Ameer, and the Hakeem performed their duties. Sometimes it was given out that he was dangerously ill, and that all the hopes of his recovery were given up. On the 18th the Ameer opened his eyes and talked a little with some Sirdars, which has made them believe that the Ameer Sahib will get round in a few days.—August 19.—Sirdar Shahooddoulah, son of Nawab Mohamed Zaman Khan, told his son Mohamed Yaseen Khan, that when he went to Heerat he left some valuable jewels and books with his mother; on his return he asked her about the jewels, and the answer she gave him was that she did not know anything about it. He has been given to understand, continued the Sirdar, that this woman, meaning his own wife, who is the daughter of Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan, has been going wrong with some Sirdars and thus lost all his valuables. The only satisfaction he will have is to kill her, as he is ashamed to go and sit amongst the Cabul Sirdars. While he was talking to his son he sent for his wife, and asked her again before Mohamed Yaseen what had she done with the jewels. On her remaining quiet, Mohamed Yaseen brought the sword to cut his mother in two. This woman no sooner saw him going for the sword, than she ran out of the door. The Quaboochee (a sepoy in charge of the door), who also had some connection with her, hid her in a room, and informed Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan that his daughter had escaped. Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan, with his four sons, hastened to the place, and told Shahooddoulah that this was very unbecoming of a Sirdar like him, and that if he dared to do such a thing he would ruin him. The matter went so far that they began to abuse each other. While they were quarrelling, the son of the Quaboochee took Peer Mohamed's daughter to the Sirdar's house. After Peer Mohamed left Shahooddoulah's house, the latter killed the two slave girls who were in attendance on Peer Mohamed's daughter.—*Delhi Gazette*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, Sept. 19.—No. 943.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to constitute the station of Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Jullundur, and Sealkote to be brigade commands of the sec. class.

Sept. 21.—No. 944.—The undermnt. sub. asst. of the Ganjam topographical survey is prom. from the third to the sec. class, with effect from the 8th Aug., 1860.—Mr. John Harper.

No. 946.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is conf. :—

No. 203, dated Aug. 14.—Conf. the order by the officer comdg. 3rd regt. of inf., Hyderabad conting., dated 7th Aug., 1860, directing Lieut. Innes, adj., 3rd inf., Hyderabad conting., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his dty. as adj. from that date, consequent on dep. of Lieut. Teed, 2nd in com., 3rd inf., Hyderabad conting., to Bombay, on m.c.

No. 948.—Capt. H. R. Wroughton, 40th N.I., offic. sub asst. comr. gen. having passed the exam. prescribed, is perm. att. to the army commissr. dept., with effect from 6th inst.

No. 949.—The undermnt. officer is prom. to rank of capt., by brev., from the date specified :—

Lieut. B. G. Vander Gucht, 2nd N.I., Sept. 20.

No. 950.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. :—

Capt. E. W. Bristow, inv. estab., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

No. 951.—The undermnt. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c. :—

Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, 6th Madras N.I., asst. comr., Punjab, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. F. J. Gully, 74th N.I., maj. of brig., Saugor dist. for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 952.—With reference to notifications from foreign dept., Nos. 4,098 and 4,122, 13th and 14th inst., the servs. of the undermnt. officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Capt. R. Jenkins, 5th Eur. regt., in civil employ.

Lieut. H. M. B. Burton, 5th Eur. regt., do. du. with Meade's horse.

Lieut. C. Case, 67th N.I., do. du. with Meade's horse.

EXAMINATIONS.

No. 953.—The examinations at Roorkee in the test laid down in G.G.O., No. 682, June 26, 1855, of gentlemen nominated to commissions in H.M.'s British and Indian armies will hereafter be conducted by a committee composed of :—

The principal of the Thomason College,

The military chaplain at Roorkee ; and

The collector of Saharunpore.

LIEUT.-COLONELS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

No. 954.—The following paragraph of a mil. letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 800, of the 16th ult., is published in G.O. :—

"A reference to the subject having been made to the G. C. in C., it has been ruled that leave of abs. taken by a brev. lieut. col. who has obtained that rank for serv. in the field, is to reckon as part of the 8 years' serv. required under the royal warrant of the 31st [Govt. G.O. No. 740 of 1859] Jan. 1859, to qualify for the rank of colonel."

R. J. H. BRACH, Maj. gen.,

Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Dept., Sept. 22.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. app. in the Oude commission :—Mr. E. Bickers to be extra asst. comr. of 2nd cl.

Sept. 25.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. R. H. Clifford to be an asst. comr. 1st cl. in the province of Oude.

Capt. J. Woodcock, comdt. 5th inf., Hyderabad conting., is app. a marriage registrar for mil. station of Ellichpor.

Mr. R. M. Collins, extra asst. comr. of Oude, has priv. leave for 15 days.

Financial Dept., Sept. 22.—Appointment :—Mr. R. Taylor, of the Meerut div., to be civil auditor in the Punjab.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 25.—Appointments :—Lieut. B. J. Parsons, 23rd N.I., is app. a probat. asst. eng. in the public works dept., and posted to the irrigation dept. N.W.P.

Lieut. W. H. G. Palmer, 40th N.I., whose serv. were placed at disposal of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, for employ. in public works dept., by

the Madras Govt., in G.O. No. 282, June 22, is app. temp. a spec. asst. eng., with effect fr. May 4.

Promotions :—

Lieut. J. M. Heywood, probat. asst. eng., Barrack-poor div., is prom. to grade of asst. eng. 2nd cl.

Mr. J. Naylor, supernu. 3rd cl. sub eng., under the orders of the superint. for the construction of the Alguada Reef Lighthouse, is prom. to grade of sub eng. 2nd cl., with effect fr. May 1.

Leave of absence :—

Priv. leave for 3 mo. is granted to Mr. P. Magrath, sub eng. 3rd cl., Toungoo Road, with effect fr. date on which he avails himself of same.

The leave for 6 weeks fr. 9th inst. granted by the Lieut. gov. of Bengal to Capt. G. Price, civil architect to Pres., to Ceylon, is confirmed.

Mr. L. F. Byrne, C.E., spec. asst. eng., relieved Capt. G. Price of his dty. on 9th Sept.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 219 of 21st inst., appg. Mr. E. B. Toussaint, for "bridge works" read "Burrakur bridge works."

Mily. Dep., Fort William, Sept. 22.—No. 955.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. B. Scriven, 1st asst. surg. pres. gen. hospital, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

MUSKETRY STATIONS.

Fort William, Sept. 25.—No. 955.—With reference to G.O. by the gov. gen., dated Feb. 21, appng. inspectors of musketry and establishing dists. of inspection, the following stations are to be added to the districts named :—

1st District.—Jaunpore.

3rd District.—Roorkee, Subathoo, and Dugshai.

4th District.—Jhelum.

The stations of Oorace and Futehghurh are transferred from 2nd to the 3rd dist., and Ferozepore from the 3rd to the 4th dist.

No. 957.—Lieut. R. S. Graves, of the 66th Goorka regt., is app. to offic. as sub-asst. comy. gen., with effect from March 8, 1860, the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of Lieut. Keir, sub-asst. comy. gen., on proceeding to China, and until he was relieved.

No. 958.—The servs. of Asst. surg. R. C. Chandra are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of Bengal.

No. 959.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Fawcus are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

No. 960.—The undermentioned officer, who proceeded to England on duty with discharged soldiers, is granted furl. from such date as may be fixed by the right hon. the Sec. of State for India :—

Capt. A. D. Dennis, art., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 961.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Brev. lieut. col. J. W. Cox, 13th foot, to be asst. qmrm. gen. in Fort William, with reference to G.G.O. No. 929, of 14th inst.

No. 964.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Capt. N. T. Parsons, 1st Eur. Ben. fus.; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 9.

No. 956.—Maj. W. G. Robertson, 22nd Madras N.I., is perm. to proc. to the Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., and to be absent on that account for 15 mos., under old regs.

General Estab., Sept. 28.—Appointment :—Mr. E. Fitzgerald, temp. asst. overseer, att. to Lucknow div., is app. permanently to the pub. works dept. as an asst. overseer.

Promotion.—Lieut. O. B. St. John, engns, probat. asst. engr., Benares div., is prom. to grade of asst. engr. of 2nd class.

Transfer.—Mr. L. F. Byrne, chief engr., special asst. engr., is transf. fr. Bengal to the Punjab, and will proc. to join when rel. of charge of office of civil architect at presy., on return of Capt. G. Price from leave.

Leave of absence.—Leave, for 3 mos., under new regs., prep. to res. his appt., is granted to Col. A. H. E. Boileau, engns, chief engr. of Nagpore, with effect fr. 1st proximo, or date of his availing himself of the same.

Appointment.—Maj. J. J. McL. Innes, engns, act. controller and auditor of pub. works accounts in Nagpore, is app. to offic. as chief engr. of Nagpore, as a temp. arrangement.

Foreign Dept., Sept. 28.—The app. of Lieut. Tweedie to offic. as dist. superint. of police in Outh, notified in G.O. July 16 last, is in the room of Lieut. Aitken, dist. superint.

Capt. W. B. Shakespeare, late 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, has prep. leave from Feb. 14 to April 12, the date of his departure from Bombay for Eur.

No. 963.—The servs. of Cor. J. Low, 3rd Eur. L.C., are placed at disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 970.—Mr. J. T. Burt is app. a 3rd cl. sub-asst. great trigonometrical survey, from Sept. 12, to fill a vacancy.

No. 971.—The foll. proms. are made :—

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. G. H. Ray to be surg. from May 5, v. Surg. F. O. Shaughnessy, ret.

Asst. surg. E. C. Thorp to be surg. from July 16 v. Surg. E. W. Macaulay, dec.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Sept. 20.—Appointment.—The following gentlemen to be assessors in dist. mentioned :—

In Baraset.—Baboo Rajmohom Chowdry.

In Singbhoom.—Dr. W. H. Hayes.

Leave of absence.—The following officer during the ensuing Dusserah vacation :—

Mr. W. Wright, principal sudder ameen of Bhaugulpore.

Sept. 12.—Appointments.—Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, 2nd asst. to the salt agent of Belasore, is vested with powers of a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

Sept. 24.—Mr. T. Tweedie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Gurbetta, is transf. to Jessore, in which dist. he will exercise full powers of a mag.

Sept. 25.—Mr. H. F. Pellew to offic. as mag. coll., and salt agent of Pooree, and ex-officio asst. to superint. of tributary mehals.

The foll. gentleman to be assessor under Act XXXII. of 1860.—In Sarun, Mr. J. Macleod.

Sept. 27.—Asst. surg. R. C. Chandra to be civil asst. surg. of Tipperah, as a temp. measure.

Mr. J. Bean to be sec., and Mr. H. Davies to be a member of the local com. of public instruction of Monghyr.

Sept. 24.—Leave of absence :—Mr. C. G. D. Betts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Diamond Harbour, for 15 days.

Sept. 27.—Mr. J. J. Halla, civil asst. surg. of Nuddea, for 4 weeks, from 16th inst., under financial resolution of Jan. 14, 1859, prep. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.

SALARIES OF MAGISTRATES.

Sept. 27.—The salaries at present attached to the office of magistrate and collector in Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency are fixed, according to the station to which the officer is attached, at four different rates, viz., Rs. 28,000, Rs. 23,000, Rs. 18,000, and Rs. 12,000 a-year. This has been found to involve the necessity of frequent transfers, which would otherwise be unnecessary, and also needlessly to multiply acting appointments. In order to remedy these inconveniences, the Lieut. gov. has obtained the sanction of H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council to the adjustment of the salaries of officers of this class upon the principle of grades, so that the salary will not necessarily depend upon the station to which the officer is attached. This change will make no difference in the number of officers of this class, nor in the aggregate amount of salary drawn by them.

Henceforth, as the new principle is applied to each magistrate and collector, his salary will be personal. The officers of this class will be divided into two grades; to the first or highest of which, consisting ultimately of twenty-two officers, a salary of Rs. 23,000 a year is attached; and to the second or lowest of which, consisting ultimately of fourteen officers, a salary of Rs. 18,000 is attached. The magistrate of Howrah, who had a house allowed, will rank with the second grade, but will draw Rs. 16,800 a year.

The new arrangement will be carried out on the occurrence of vacancies with as little delay as practicable. The undermentioned magistrates and collectors are accordingly appointed to be magistrates and collectors of the first and second grade respectively.

Sept. 27.—Appointments.—Mr. G. G. Morris, mag. and coll. of Behar, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. E. G. Birch, mag. and coll. of Burdwan, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. W. J. Longmore, mag. and coll. of Chittagong, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. C. E. Lance, mag. and coll. of Dacca, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. C. S. Belli, mag. and coll. of Hooghly, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. F. Tucker, mag. and coll. of Midnapore, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse, mag. and coll. of Moorshadabad, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. A. Abercrombie, mag. and coll. of Mymensing, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. A. Hope, mag. and coll. of Patna, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. F. A. Lushington, mag. and coll. of Rajshye, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald, mag. and coll. of Rungpore, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. G. G. Balfour, mag. and coll. of Sylhet, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. E. Sandys, mag. and coll. of Tipperah, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. H. C. Richardson, mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. H. Henderson, mag. and coll. of Monghyr, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. M. Lowe, mag. and coll. of Maldah, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 26.—Mr. F. Klerian, who

has been app. as a temp. sub-engr. of the 1st class and posted to Bengal, is att. to 2nd div. of Grand Trunk Road, for the works on Shergotty Bridges.

The Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 12th, 1860.

To THE RIGHT HON. SIR G. C. WOOD, BART., G.C.B., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,—We have the honour to enclose for your information the accompanying copy of an instruction which we have addressed to the several local Governments in India, communicating our views on the subject of the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

2. No formal applications have yet been made to the Government to give aid or facilities in the formation of such corps, but we know from the newspapers, and from other sources, that at some stations in the Punjab and in the N.W. Provinces a disposition to form them has been shown.

3. This disposition is probably traceable to several causes; to the sense of insecurity which has prevailed since the mutinies, and which has not ceased with the restoration of order; to the very remarkable and inspiring success which has attended the organisation of volunteers in the United Kingdom; and, perhaps, to a misapprehension of the purposes and effect of the Arms Bill recently passed, and forming the subject of our despatch of the 18th July, or to a feeling of dissatisfaction at the non-exemption of Christians, as a class, from the operation of that law.

4. But whatsoever may be the causes, it is right that the disposition should be met and responded to by the Government.

5. It has been our aim to do this in such a manner as shall give an assurance of useful and substantial aid wherever the disposition is earnest and deliberate; but we have not thought it necessary or desirable to invite volunteering. We should regret to see corps formed without a fair prospect of durability, and of the maintenance continuously of a certain amount of efficiency and discipline, even when the first impulse may have passed away. We have, therefore, left the initiation of a corps absolutely to each community.

6. You will see that the conditions upon which arms and other aids have been offered are much less stringent than those which have been adopted in England. The discouragements of climate, the frequent changes in the composition of European society at most Indian stations, and the fact that nearly everybody has his hands full, makes it reasonable that as little constraint as possible should be imposed upon those who are become volunteers.

7. We have provided that the arms of the state shall not be placed in the hands of persons without training to use them efficiently, and that the Govt. shall have some security for the discipline and orderly condition of each corps. This we think is enough.

8. It is our intention that the arms to be furnished shall be Enfield rifles of the newest pattern; and if the store of these in India should fall short, we trust that H.M.'s Govt. will be prepared to increase the supply.

We have, &c.,

CANNING.
H. B. E. FRERE.
CECIL BEADON.

Punjab Regiments.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, Sept. 11.—No. 903.—It is hereby notified that the following Punjab regts. were transf. to H.E. the C. in C., with effect fr. Feb. 15:—1st Sikh irreg. cav., 2nd ditto, 3rd ditto, 4th ditto, 7th Punjab inf., 9th ditto, 10th ditto, 11th ditto, 12th ditto, 13th ditto, 14th ditto, 15th ditto, 16th ditto, 17th ditto, 18th ditto, 19th ditto, 20th ditto, 21st ditto, 22nd ditto, 23rd ditto, 24th ditto.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is now pleased to notify that these regts. are subject to the Articles of War for the native troops, and to Act VI. of 1860, published in G.G.O. No. 313 of March 23.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 26.)

Judicial Dept., Bombay Castle, Sept. 22.—Lieut. S. F. McGillivray, superint. of police, Nassick, has leave fr. 1st inst. on m.c., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Sept. 25.—Maj. Agar, superint. of police at Ahmedabad, has leave for 2 mo.

Lieut. F. W. Atkins, act. superint. of police in Khandeish, has leave for 2 mo.

Sept. 26.—Mr. E. H. Percival, act. 2nd asst. mag. of Kaira, is vested with full powers of a mag. in that collee orate, with exception of the power of flogging and review.

Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845, the underment gentlemen have been app. H.M.'s justices of the peace for the town and island of Bombay and its

dependencies, and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths:—

Capt. J. J. Combe and Capt. H. R. Hathway.
Mr. J. Gibbs delivered over charge of the office of judicial asst. to the comr. in Scinde to Mr. A. E. D. Grey, act. judicial dep. mag. of Kurrachee, on 21st inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Poona, Sept. 24.—Rev. G. A. F. Watson, 2nd chapl. at Belgaum, is granted 40 days' priv. leave dur. months of Oct. and Nov., commencing fr. date of his leaving his station.

Sept. 25.—The foll. arrangements will take effect at the close of this monsoon:—

Rev. G. L. Fenton, sen. chapl. of Poona, to be chapl. at Malcolm Peth.

Ven. Archdeacon Boys to act as sen. chapl. of Poona dur. Mr. Fenton's abs.

Rev. H. H. Brereton, chapl. of Dharwar, to act as chapl. of Kirkee dur. abs. of the archdeacon.

Dharwar will be visited once in each month by one of the chaplains of Belgaum.

Revenue Dept., Fombay Castle, Sept. 21.—Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, supernu. asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutmagherry, has leave to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in the Marathi language.

Sept. 24.—Mr. W. M. Coghlan, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, has leave, on m.c., to proc. to Bombay.

Mr. Coghlan is also allowed leave, for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Sept. 25.—Mr. J. A. Hankey, 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, has leave, for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Sept. 26.—Mr. H. D. Rae, asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, has leave, in ext., for 6 mo.

Financial Dept., Sept. 26.—Asst. surg. M. Kane is app. act. assay mr. dur. Dr. Collum's abs. at Calcutta, on du., or until further orders.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 25.—Erratum.—In notification dated Sept. 8, for "Capt. Southey to be garr. and dockyard engr. at the pres." read "Capt. Southey to be garr. engr."

SERVICES OF DR. GIBSON.

Revenue Dept.—Dr. A. Gibson's employ. on special duty having ceased, and his connection with the forest management of this pres. being thereby ended, H.E. the Gov. in Council desires publicly to acknowledge Dr. Gibson's unremitting zeal in the discharge of the office of conservator of forests during a period of 14 years, and the beneficial results which the measures conducted under his direction, have secured to the State.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 3.—Mr. C. H. Cameron, sen. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of the Konkan, for the detached station of Rutmagherry, received charge of the Adawlut at that station, on 19th ult.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to appt. J. Dunbar, Esq., barrister at law to the office of examiner of the court for the relief of insolvent debtors at Bombay, in succ. to Richard Tuohill Reid, Esq.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 1.—Mr. H. Hutchinson resu. charge of the offices of coll. of Bombay and superint. of stationery on 28th ult.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. J. Elphinstone to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Messrs. T. Bosanquet and J. H. Grant, to act respectively as 2nd and 3rd assts. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, offic. dep. comms. of customs, salt, and opium, assu. char. of his duties on the 28th ult.

Oct. 2.—Mr. C. J. Davies to be actg. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, offic. coll. and mag. of Surat, assu. char. of his duties on 27th ult.

Mr. W. Harrison, asst. to the superint. rev. sur. and ass. Tanna and Rutmagherry, has leave for 1 mo. to Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. Gibbs, special comms. for the town and island of Bombay, joined his appt. on the 26th ult.

Oct. 3.—Mr. J. A. Hankey, 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, has leave to Bombay, from 20th ult. to the date of his embarkation on m.c., to Eur.

Mr. W. Fenner, forest ranger in Scinde, assu. char. of his duties on 22nd ult.

Mr. G. Stretzell acted in the above appt. from June 25 up to the date of Mr. Fenner assuming charge.

Financ. Dept., Oct. 2.—Mr. J. M. Erskine res. ch. of the gen. treasury, and of the offices of gen. paymr., superint. of stamps, and sec. to the Govt. savings bank, on the 29th ult.

Oct. 3.—Mr. A. D. Robertson to act as Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay, and member of the Mint committee, dur. the abs. of Mr. Ellis on leave.

Gen. Dept., Oct. 3.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Moore, actg. civ. surg., Bhooj, are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C., for app. to med. ch. of Aboo sanitarium.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 8.—Lieut. E. B. Holland, exec. engr., Southern Konkan, to be prom. to sec. class, and to be asst. to chief engr. at the presy.
Lieut. W. A. Baker, assist. to exec. engr., Lower Scinde, to be exec. engr., Southern Konkan.
Lieut. E. P. Gambier, prob. asst. engr., to be asst. exec. engr., Musseerabad and Neeruch.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Poona, Sept. 24.—No. 535.—The undermen. officers have been per. to proc. to Eur. on m.c. for 18 mo. under the new furl. regs.:

H.M.'s 3rd N.I.—Lieut. T. E. Strong and Ena. W. H. Yates.

H.M.'s 5th N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Mackenzie.

No. 537.—Mr. Conductor Gray, head overseer of the gun carriage dept., is prom. to the rank of dep. asst. comy.

No. 538.—The servs. of Lieut. J. Jacob, of 22nd N.I., have been placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. in Mayne's horse.

Sept. 25.—No. 532.—Lieut. E. Coghlan, 4th N.I., and qmr. 1st regt. Jacob's rifles, has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 540.—Capt. Beale, H.M.'s 12th N.I., is app. 2nd cl. commissariat agent at Surat, on his taking ch. of the du. of fort adjt. at that station, and the servs. of Lieut. Walsh are placed at disp. of the C. in C. on being rel.

No. 541.—Sub-cond. R. Moore, asst. surv. public works dept., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c.

Bombay, Sept. 27.—Ens. H. A. Hobson, att. to 6th N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on 22nd Sept.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

1. The C. in C. requests that, whenever officers desire a personal interview with H.E. for the purpose of preferring any claims or demands, they will have the goodness to send a statement of the case in writing to the mil. sec. When this precaution shall have been omitted, it will be out of the power of H.E. to receive personally such claim or demand.

The above rule is not to interfere, of course, with ordinary visits, or with business not affecting claims.

2. Under instructions from gov. art. 221, sec. XLV., page 184, 3rd appendix to Jameson's Code, is cancelled.

INSPECTION OF CLOTHING.

3. In supercession of all previous arrangements, the C. in C. is pleased to appt. the officer comd. the marine batt. to inspect all army clothing previous to its despatch to regts., &c., under the provisions of art. 32, sec. II. of the clothing regs.

In consideration of the duty thus required of this officer, he will be relieved from court-martial and committee duty in the garrison of Bombay.

4. Referring to G.O. No. 540, dated the 25th inst., Lieut. Walsh, of the 1st gen. regt. N.I., on being relieved by Capt. Beale, will proc. and join his regt. forthwith.

5. Asst. surg. G. Y. Hunter, gen. duty, Bombay, is transf. to gen. du. Poona, to join.

Sept. 28.—Cavalry cadet A. Combe, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du. for 6 mos., with 6th Inniskilling drags.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. T. Ryder, from date of dep. from Kurrachee to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m.c., under new reg., for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

Poona, Sept. 29.—No. 543.—The underment cadets for the engns., art., and inf., are prom. to lieuts. and ens. respectively, and rank is assigned to them from dates specified opposite their respective names:—

For the Engns.—H. Doveton; Dec. 11, 1858.

For the Art.—F. J. Caldecott, A. C. Gardner, F. Lodge, H. C. Seton, S. G. D. Turner, and E. Montefiore; June 8.

For the Inf.—C. M. Erskine; May 12. C. F. Gleig, and John Becke; June 8. J. I. Tindling, A. R. T. McRae, E. G. Sturt, and E. R. Redy; June 9. E. Hemsted, C. Hay, and F. A. Beville; July 1.

The foll. postings are made to fill vacancies, and regimental rank is assigned as follows:—

Lieut. H. Doveton, regimental rank, Nov. 28, 1859, posted to corps of engns.; Lieuts. F. J. Caldecott, A. C. Gardner, and F. Lodge, June 8, 1860; and Lieut. H. C. Seton, June 25, regt. of art.

No. 544.—The servs. of Ens. J. Ducat, 17th N.I., are placed at the disposal of the gov. of N.W.P.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOODBURN.

No. 545.—The Gov. in Council has learned with much regret the death of Maj. gen. Woodburn, C.B.

Maj. gen. Cunningham, C.B., is confirmed in his appt. on the div. staff of the army, with the rank of brig. gen. dur. abs. of Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel, C.B.

No. 546.—Capt. J. Daun, 8th Eur. regt., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of a capt.

Brigdr. Williams is app. temp. to the div. staff of the army.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GARRISON BRIGADE MAJOR.

The following establishment has been fixed for the office of the brigade major, Bombay garrison:—

1 head clerk	Rs. 70
1 second clerk	50
1 third clerk	25
8 peons, Rs. 6 each	18
Stationery	80

Rs. 198

The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to permit Brev. maj. H. L. Evans, H.M.'s 17th N.I., to count as service for the retiring pension, 15 mos. leave obtained by him on account of sickness contracted on field service.

The undermen. officer has passed the required examination in the colloquial Hindoostanee:—

Capt. T. Howley, H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) regt.

Oct. 3.—Leave of absence:—

18th N.I.—Lieut. E. N. Marsh, fr. Sept. 2 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

Oct. 4.—No. 550.—The commissariat duties at Malligum will for the future be performed by the station staff officer, who will be *ex officio* a second-class commissariat agent. In consequence of this arrangement, the servs. of Lieut. L. M. Davies, H.M.'s 26th N.I., are no longer required in the commissariat dept., and are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 551.—In consequence of Lieut. col. Birdwood's departure to Europe, Capt. J. B. Dunsterville is app. actg. dep. comy. gen., and Lieut. Kenys actg. asst. comy. gen.

With reference to the notification of 12th ult., the following gentlemen have been appointed additional members of the commission to carry out the provisions of Act 32, 1860, in the town and island of Bombay:—Messrs. W. F. Hunter and W. Steven.

REVENUE COLLECTORS.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the superintendent of stamps, the collector of Bombay, and the collectors in the Mofussil, have, under the provision of section 19 of Act 36 of 1860, been appointed collectors of stamp revenue, and authorised, with the exception of the collector of Bombay, to issue licences for the sale of stamps.

AUDITING SALARY BILLS, C.S.

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the salary bills of all public officers in civil employ without exception, in Bombay, be subjected to the audit of the civil auditor, previous to the issue of the salaries.

Oct. 5.—No. 552.—Asst. surg. A. Kelsey is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 553.—Surg. W. J. Stuart, of the Bombay med. estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. under old regs.

No. 554.—The name of Lieut. R. C. Kennedy, 2nd Bombay L.C., is to be removed from the list of the Bombay army from the date of the promulgation of this order at Neemuch.

No. 555.—The undermen. gentlemen are admitted to the service as cadets of art. and cav. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Sept. 28, 1860:—

Artillery.—No. 518.—Mr. F. Lodge.

No. 525.—Mr. S. G. D. Turner.

Cavalry.—No. 502.—Mr. B. A. Combe.

No. 556.—The undermen. gentleman is admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 28:—

Infantry.—No. 540.—Mr. C. F. Gleig.

Oct. 6.—No. 558.—Surg. R. Dent has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years under new furl. regs.

Oct. 8.—No. 561.—The foll. proms. are made:—

H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt.—Lieut. H. G. Robinson to be capt. of a co., and Ens. W. T. Sandwith to be lieut. from Oct. 3, in succ. to Daun, ret.

No. 562.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Moore, actg. civ. surg., Bhooj, have been placed at disp. of the C. in C. for app. to med. ch. of Aboo sanitarium.

No. 563.—The foll. proms. are made:—

Infantry.—Sen. lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. J. Jameson to be col. and Sen. maj. R. Travers, from the 23rd N.I., to be lieut. col., from Sept. 29, in succ. to Col. A. Woodburn, dec. on 28th idem.

H.M.'s 23rd N.I.—Capt. S. J. K. Whitehill to be maj., Lieut. C. A. C. Hawkins to be capt. of a co., and Ens. J. G. McKee, to be lieut., from Sept. 29 v. Travers, prom.

No. 564.—Lieut. T. H. Turner, asst. mil. aud. gen. ordnance branch, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from 15th inst.

Oct. 9.—No. 566.—Lieut. R. W. Duff, 47th Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Oct. 10.—No. 569.—The undermen. officers have furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new regs.:—

Lieut. T. Ryder, 3rd Eur. regt., for 18 mo.

Lieut. B. H. Mathew, engr., for 15 mo.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Sept. 22.—Asst. surg. A. M. Blomfield is transf. from gen. duty Southern Mahratta Circle, to ditto, presy.

DISTRIBUTION OF GUARDS.

Poona, Sept. 24.—The C. in C. has had under his attention the subject of distribution of guards at the several stations of this presidency. On an examination of the returns H.E. is of opinion that with proper supervision, and a judicious distribution, many guards may be dispensed with.

The attention of general officers commanding divisions, and brigadiers commanding stations, is particularly called to this subject, and to the separate G.O. under the head "duties in garrison," especially to paragraph 64, and they are requested to prevent the employment of any men in excess of the strength therein laid down for regimental guards.

It is seldom that in peaceful times a departure from these orders can be found really necessary. The extraordinary differences noted by H.E. in regimental arrangements, may be attributed in many cases to want of care rather than to a desire for military precaution.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Sept. 24.—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

12th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. Wodehouse, to remain in Bombay till Oct. 12, or date of departure of the first steamer for Kurrachee, after the assembly of the next Hindoostanee Examination Committee.

Poona, Sept. 25.—The following transfers and posting in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. col. H. W. Trevelyan, c.b., from horse brig. to 1st batt. Lieut. col. J. Pottinger, from 1st batt. to horse brig.

Lieut. C. Carey from 2nd batt. to 4th batt., to command post guns at Rajkote.

Lieut. C. E. Basevi, from 4th batt., Lieut. A. F. Wallace, from 3rd batt., and Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony, from 2nd batt., to horse brig., to join head qrs., on being relieved.

Lieut. R. Le Messurier, from 4th batt. to 2nd batt., to join 2nd comy. with No. 14 lt. field batty., on being relieved.

Lieut. W. Ward, from 4th batt. to 3rd batt., to join 3rd comy. with No. 15 lt. field batty., on being relieved.

Lieut. R. A. Stevenson, and Lieut. J. Vibart from horse brig. to 2nd batt.

Lieut. H. T. Vachell, from horse brigade to 3rd batt.

Lieuts. H. W. Stockley and J. H. Lloyd, of the horse brig., are posted, the former to the 3rd, and the latter to the 4th troop.

Leave of absence:—

14th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. S. Hill from Aug. 29 to Oct. 27, on priv. leave.

Lieut. C. Frankland, of H.M.'s 12th N.I., is attached to M.M.'s 95th foot, as instructor of musketry, and directed to join immediately.

Lieut. W. T. Eden, H.M.'s 29th N.I., is attached to do duty with H.M.'s 25th N.L.I., from 30th inst. till arrival of his regt. at Poona.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 21.—By the officer comdng. at Ahmedabad, appg. Lieut. Fraser, H.M.'s 14th N.I., to act as interp. to H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) regt., v. Capt. Laurie.

Dated Sept. 28.—By Lieut. Guerin, appg. Sergt. Rouse to act as 2nd class sergt. instruct. of musketry to 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., v. Johnson.

Bombay, Oct. 9.—Lieut. A. J. McNeill Duncan, 28th N.I., returned to duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India in Council on Oct. 8.

OFFICERS' LEAVE.

The C. in C. is pleased to intimate that subject to the approval of the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Viceroy has ruled that officers proceeding with troops round the Cape to England will be allowed to count 3 months of such period as service for pension.

Lieut. F. C. Donne, H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., is admitted to the wound pension specified in clause 4 of G.O. No. 203, of Feb. 17, 1858.

H. James, comdt. Asseerghur, dated Oct. 3, granting leave to Lieut. C. Thackeray, H.M.'s 28th regt., to Bombay, m.c.

Bombay, Oct. 10.—Leave of absence:—

Unatt. Lieut. J. Bennett, late adjt. N.V.B., from Oct. 1 to 31, to Bombay on m.c.

Poona, Sept. 27.—The undermen. officer has passed the required exam. in the colloq. Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. C. M. Stockwell, H.M.'s 72nd highlanders

The foll. order is republished for information:—

Head Qrs., Madras, Sept. 20.—Paymr. G. B. Belcher, of H.M.'s 17th lancers, has leave, m.c., from Sept. 18 to Nov. 17, 1860, to proc. to Bombay and the western coast.

The foll. orders are conf.:—

By Maj. gen. Cunynghame, c.b., com. Scinde div., dated Sept. 21, 1860, granting leave, under new furl. regs., m.c., to Surg. H. H. Jones, H.M.'s 77th regt.

By Lieut. col. J. Holmes, com. at Nusseerabad, dated Sept. 17, 1860, granting leave, in ext., from Sept. 14 to Oct. 15, to Lieut. Humfrey, H.M.'s 28th regt., to remain at Taraghur sanitarium on m.c.

By Brig. C. Lucas, com. at Neemuch, dated Sept. 21, 1860, granting leave to Lieut. Nicholas, H.M.'s 95th regt., to proc. to Bombay, m.c.

Leave of abs.—8th Hussars. Cor. S. W. Rawlinson, in ext., from Sept. 20 to Nov. 30, to remain at Mussoorie on m.c.

Poona, Sept. 28.—At the recommendation of a med. board, Asst. surg. J. M. Marshall, 91st foot, will join the sanitarium at Colaba, Bombay, where he will remain until the departure of the last mail str. in Nov., when he will proc. to England, m.c. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

Sept. 29.—Inf. cadet C. F. Gleig, recently arr. from England, is att. to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with 64th foot.

Leave has been granted by H.E.H. the Gen. C. in C. to the undermen. officers:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Surg. Allen from Aug. 9 to Nov. 9, m.c.

Lieut. col. Payne, c.b., from Aug. 14 to Jan. 12, 1861, when he is to embark for Bombay to join his regt.

Oct. 4.—The following order is confirmed:—

By Maj. gen. com. the Scinde div., dated Sept. 24, granting leave to Brev. maj. Francis, H.M.'s 64th regt., for 30 days, to Kurrachee, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

83rd Regt.—Capt. J. M. McKenzie, fr. the date of his giving over his company, until the permission to retire from the service is granted, to Bombay.

The following arrangements in the regt. of arty. are ordered:—

Lieut. J. G. Edwardes to join hd. qrs. 1st batt. Lieuts. T. Walker and G. E. Hancock, having completed their course of instruction at the arty. depot, is att. to h.l. qrs. of the horse brig., for instruction in equitation.

Order confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 22.—By Capt. Boyd, app. Lieut. Newton to act as adjt. to right wing of H.M.'s 11th N.I. during its separation fr. hd. qrs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRIGADE-MAJOR, BELGAUM.

Referring to G.O., No. 366, abolishing the southern division of the army, and constituting Belgaum a first class brigade under the sanction of Govt., the following office establishment has been fixed for the brigade major at Belgaum:—

Office establishment Rs. 90

Office rent 30

Stationery 25

Rs. 145

The office rent will be increased to Rs. 75 monthly whenever the brigade-major may accompany the brigadier on a tour of inspection.

Leave of abs.:—H.M.'s 31st N.I., Deesa.—Lieut. C. D. MacLeod, fr. Oct. 1 to Nov. 4, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Lieut. Ostrehan, 25th N.L.I., is att. for 6 mo. as instruct. of musk. to the two lt. fld. batteries of roy. art. at Poona.

With reference to G.O. dated Poona, June 27, Lieut. Browne, H.M.'s 33rd regt., will proc. to join the detach. of his regt. at Baroda as soon as possible.

Capt. T. E. Gordon, H.M.'s 95th regt., has permission to remain at Bombay and the Deccan till Oct. 21.

Maj. Cocks, or the officer 1st batt. 4th king's own regt. who may have exchanged with him from the 2nd batt., will, on arrival at Aden, remain and take com. of the wing of the regt. at that station.

Bombay, Oct. 4.—Medical Estab.—Asst. surg. N. Hopkins passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on 25th Sept.

Conductor T. Ward, commissariat dept., returned to duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of H.M.'s Princ. Sec. of State for India in Council, on Sept. 28.

Leave of abs.:—13th N.I.—Lieut. and adjt. S. Consens, fr. Sept. 12 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, m.c.

Poona, Oct. 5.—Referring to G.O. No. 550, dated 4th inst., Lieut. L. M. Davies, H.M.'s 26th N.I., on being relieved of his present duties, will proc. and join his regt.

Asst. surg. W. J. Moore is app. to med. ch. of the sanitarium at Mount Abo.

Brig. gen. Williams, app. temp. to divl. staff of the army in G.O. No. 545, dated 1st inst., is posted to N. div.

Leave of abs.:—Horse Art.—Lieut. J. T. Leishman, fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 30.

Bombay, Oct. 5.—The undermnt. officers will appear before the gen. exam. committee, to be assembled at the Town-hall on 10th inst., for exam. in the native languages:—

HINDOOSTANEE.

Capt. H. E. Hathway, 11th N.I.

Lieuts. J. D. Sheppard, 4th N.I. (R.C.), and adj. marine batt.; W. B. Preston, 14th N.I.; H. G. Monk, 56th foot; F. J. T. Ross, 16th N.I.; C. J. Turnbull,

23d N.I.; A. N. Bruce, 4th N.I. (R.C.); A. M. She-well, 2nd Eur. L.I.; E. S. Oshchan, 25th N.I.; T. H. Ouchterlony, art.; C. Woodhouse, 12th N.I.; W. J. Berthau, 15th N.I.; G. Consinaker, 23rd N.I.; F. J. S. Adam, 22nd N.I.

Eus. T. G. McRae, 23rd N.I.I.
MARATHES.

Lieut. W. C. Lester, 2nd gen. N.I.; M. J. J. Mig-non 16th N.I.; G. A. Jacob, 22nd N.I.

The leave of the undermt. officers is ext. to the 31st inst. to remain at presy. on m.c.:—
Capt. P. M. Briggs, 19th N.I.

Lieut. W. Ferguson, 1st gen. N.I.; T. Ryder, 3rd Eur. regt.; E. Bell, 1st gen. N.I.

Leave of absence:—
Unat. ens. T. A. Buchanan, from 5th Oct. to 31st Oct. to Bombay, on m.c. for final certificate to Eur.
Poona, Oct. 6.—The undermt. officer has passed the required exam. in the colloquial Hindoostanee:—
Maj. gen. A. A. F. Cunningham, C.B.

NAVAL.

Poona, Oct. 1.—No. 158.—Lieut. Mitcheson, act. naval instructor, is app. to ch. of observatory, and to conduct du. of Indian naval draftsman, in add. to his own, from date of Lieut. Fergusson's departure to Eur.

THE SCHOONER "MARY."

Commodore's Office, Bombay, Oct. 2.—Under the sanction of Govt., the name of the schooner *Mary* is to be changed to that of *Fanny*, from the date of her being brought on the estab. of the I.N.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Oct. 2.—Mr. Parkhill, schoolmaster of the *Ajdaha*, is to be discharged to the shore.

Poona, Oct. 8.—No. 161.—Lieut. H. A. Fraser is allowed extension of leave to remain at the Neilgherry hills until Jan. 31 next, on m.c.

No. 162.—An extension of leave, on m.c., has been granted to Mr. E. A. Mignon, purser in I.N., to enable him to return to his duty by the overland route on Sept. 27.

Lieut. G. Way, I.N., has been perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on m.c. His ret. takes effect on Feb. 11, 1861.

No. 163.—Mr. M. N. C. Byris, purser, ret. to du. on Aug. 27, with the perm. of H.M.'s Secy. of State for India.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 29.—No. 127.—Mr. H. Williams, purser, is app. to act. as secy. to the C. in C. I.N., from date of Mr. Bone's dep. on leave to Eur.

Court Martial.

MR. H. LE MESSURIER MATE, I.N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, Oct. 10.—At a Court Martial assembled on board H.M.'s receiving ship *Ajdaha*, at Bombay, on Sept. 12, and by adjournment every day afterwards to Sept. 14. The Court, pursuant to an order from Commodore Wellesley, C.B., R.N., dated Sept. 10, directed to Capt. J. Frushard, I.N., commanding H.M.'s ship *Ajdaha*, I.N., and second in command in Bombay Harbour, having been duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of Mr. Henry Le Messurier, mate of H.M.'s ship *Ajdaha*, I.N., on the following charge, exhibited against him by Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., C. in C. I.N., viz.—

Charge.—For desertion in that he, the said Mr. H. Le Messurier, mate, I.N., being at the time in actual service and full pay, and of and belonging to H.M.'s I.N. ship *Ajdaha*, did on or about April 12 absent himself from the said ship without permission, and did remain absent until brought back on Sept. 8.

Having carefully and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charge, as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, as also the evidence adduced in his behalf, and also the confinement he has already suffered, and having very maturely considered the whole, the Court is of opinion that the charge is proved against the prisoner, and the Court doth therefore adjudge the said Mr. Henry Le Messurier to be dismissed H.M.'s Indian navy, and forfeit all claims against Government of pay, allowances, or other demands, and the said Mr. H. Le Messurier is hereby sentenced accordingly.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT ON THE ABOVE.

The Governor in Council entirely concurs with Commodore Wellesley. Dismissal from the service was, under the circumstances, no punishment at all. Such leniency to a brother officer guilty of the most deliberate defiance of authority, and who further disgraced himself by dishonourable attempts to misrepresent the circumstances, appears to the Governor in Council misplaced and inconsistent with an adequate apprehension of the responsibilities of a commissioned officer.

W. F. MARRIOTT, capt.,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Oct. 10.

Income-tax.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the civil auditor's printed circular No. 1,309, dated the 12th Sept.,

1860, the following points connected with the Income-tax are hereby notified, for the information and guidance of officers preferring bills to this department.—

1. The undermentioned allowances are not taxable:—House-rent, travelling allowance, batta, horse allowance, tentage, palanquin allowance, subscriptions to the civil, military, medical, and marine funds, as well as subscriptions by Warden's official fund pensioners for their families.

2. Subscriptions on policies of insurance are also not taxable; but the civil auditor has nothing to do with them, and all claims for exemption on their account should be referred to the Income-tax commissioners.

3. Military officers in police employ, whose salary is not above Rs. 415-6-0 per month, are exempt from the tax; but those whose pay in the aggregate is above that sum are liable.

4. Military men in civil employ, whose consolidated salary or whose military pay and allowances exceed that of a capt. of inf., are to be charged on the total, after deductions on account of tentage and horse allowances.

5. Pensions paid before audit to be taxed just the same as those paid after audit; and it is the business of the civil auditor to check the sums deducted by the collectors and others, the disbursing officers being held responsible for any sums not duly levied under the law.

6. Section thirty-one of the Income-tax Act does not exempt persons from paying Income-tax on their house-rent; that section only exempts a person occupying a house at a rack-rent for habitation only from being assessed to Income-tax in respect to the property in or value of such house. If he were occupying his own house or a house rent-free, he would be liable to assessment in respect of the occupation of such house.

7. In calculating the tax leviable on incomes, the table published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 18th August, 1860, page 1800, is to be used.

10. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of H.M.'s forces, or H.M.'s Indian forces, and military pensioners in civil employ, other than police employ, are not exempt.

14. The civil audit office is not called on to take notice of the fact that a party's income is more than Rs. 500 per annum, owing to private means which he possesses in addition to his salary. The civil auditor has to do with salary and pensions alone; and if the income derived from them be less than Rs. 500 per annum must assess at the lower rate, leaving to the Income-tax commissioners the task of levying the extra tax.

By order,

A. D. ROBERTSON, Actg. Sec. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, Oct. 2, 1860.

Examination Rules.

Poona, Sept. 21.

No. 532.—With reference to G. O., No. 487, dated July 19, and to the Government Notification, dated Oct. 25, 1858, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules, prepared by the Examination Committee for the examination in Hindoostanee of military officers who may be desirous of qualifying themselves for Staff employment, excepting appointments in the Commissariat Department, the office of Cantonment Joint Magistrate, and Interpreterships to Regts., for these the interpreter's examination is required.

POINTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Written translation of an English passage in an easy narrative style into Hindoostanee, both in the Persi-Arabic and Nagri character. Maximum number of marks 75.

2. *Viva voce* and extemporaneous translation into English of a passage from the "Bagh-o-Bahar," in the Persi-Arabic character. Maximum number of marks 60.

3. *Viva voce* and extemporaneous translation into English of a passage from the *Betal Puchesse* in the Nagri character. Maximum number of marks 60.

4. Conversation in Hindoostanee with Native gentlemen, as well as with officers and non-commissioned officers of Native corps. Maximum number of marks 55.

5. Pronunciation, as tested throughout the examination. Maximum number of marks 5.

6. Handwriting as tested in the first exercise. Maximum number of marks 25.

Errors shall be divided into three classes, viz., errors in meaning, errors in syntax, and errors in spelling.

In each class two kinds shall be distinguished—major and minor—one of the former being reckoned equal to two of the latter.

A major error in meaning shall be counted as five units of value; a major error in grammar as three; and a major error in spelling as two.

The errors of each translation shall be distinctly marked on the face of it.

The sum of errors, reckoned as above directed, shall be deducted from the full value, and the remainder assigned as the value of the exercise.

In the *viva voce* exercise, each examiner shall give a mark, representing, according to his judgment, the degree of the proficiency exhibited by the examinee under the several heads; and the average of such marks shall be assigned as the value of the exercise.

A candidate will not be entitled to a certificate of having passed the examination, if he shall have obtained less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate value of full marks, or shall have obtained in respect of any particular exercise less than 20 per cent. of the marks assigned to it.

Every examinee, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be allowed to see the general result of the judgment formed respecting him, and the grounds of that judgment so far as they appear on his own exercises.

Allowances of Military Officers on Civil Employ.

Public Works Dept.—H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following resolution, passed by the Govt. of India in the financial dept., under date July 19:—

No. 6,370.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated July 19.

[Read an endorsement from the public works dept., No. 3,079, dated 21st ult., forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Govt. of Fort St. George, relative to the allowances of mil. officers in civil employ during abs. on priv. leave.]

Resolution.—Under orders of the Secretary of State, dated May 19, 1859, priv. leave may be allowed to a mil. officer in civil employ for a period of 3 mos. as prescribed in the civil rules, but the allowances are to be regulated by the mil. rules, under which any expense incurred in providing for the performance of the duties of the absentee is made good by him.

2. If sick or private affairs leave is taken, in continuation of 3 mos' priv. leave, the above rule applies to the allowances of the first 2 mos. of the priv. leave only, after which the reduction prescribed in cases of abs. on sick or private affairs' leave under mil. rules will commence.

3. Lieut.-col. Lawford, dep. chief engr., Madras, Northern Circle, now represents the hardship inflicted on officers situated like himself, by the forfeiture of one-half mo.'s pay, during the 3 mos' cumulative priv. leave.

4. Lieut.-col. Lawford points out that he has served nearly thirty-three years in India, and that consequently it is no object now to him to count one month's service while on leave; in this respect, therefore, the privilege of three months' cumulative leave is to those situated like him altogether null and void.

5. He also points out that the civil officers of the Public Works Department, both covenanted and uncovenanted, are entitled to cumulative leave, without any loss of salary, while officers on the Military Staff are entitled to sixty days' privilege leave annually, on the same terms.

6. It is thus seen that whereas a civilian can obtain, say in nine years, as many months' privilege leave, taken either annually or cumulatively on three different occasions, without any loss of allowances, and a military staff officer no less than eighteen months' privilege leave in the same period, taken by instalments of two months' annually, and on the same terms, a military officer in civil employ is only entitled to nine months' privilege leave in the same period, and if it be taken cumulatively, in periods of three months' each time, he will receive in the aggregate seven and a half months' pay, or one and a-half months' pay, less than a covenanted or uncovenanted officer of the same department.

7. This appears to the chief engineer to bear hard upon military officers in civil employ, and particularly upon those who, like Lieut.-col. Lawford, have served their full time for colonel's pension, and therefore have nothing to gain on that score. But, at the same time, he is of opinion that if any modification of the rule is made, it should be made to include all military officers in civil employ, whatever be their period of service, and not be confined to one class only.

8. To the Government of Madras it appears that there is justice in Lieut.-col. Lawford's representations, and they therefore recommend the case to the favourable consideration of the Government of India; at least in so far as it concerns officers who have served their full time.

9. The Gov.-gen. in Council, however, does not see that Lieut.-col. Lawford has anything to complain of. The three months' cumulative leave was granted to military men in civil employ as a boon, because it was found in practice to be impossible to make arrangements which would allow of their taking privilege leave strictly in accordance with the military rules.

10. With regard to the allowances granted to them during such leave, it has to be observed that privilege leave to covenanted civilians used to be granted on condition that any expense incurred in providing substitutes to officiate during their absence should be defrayed by the absentees.

11. It was subsequently found that the deductions made from the salaries of civilians absent on leave were so large that a considerable surplus was credited every year to the absentee fund; and under these circumstances, when the new absentee rules, dated June 8, 1855, were promulgated, it was provided that privilege leave should be allowed to civilians without any deduction of salary, in the belief that the cost of substitutes would be defrayed out of the amount that would otherwise have been saved to Government.

12. This expectation has been fully realised. Since the operation of the new rules, the sums standing at the credit of the fund, after defraying the allowances of the acting officers, have still been very large, and there is not, therefore, any prospect of the State ever being saddled with any expense, in consequence of the absence on leave of the covenanted civil servants.

13. In respect to uncovenanted servants again it is distinctly provided in Clause 1 [See Financial Notification No. 27, dated June 17, 1857] Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules, that privilege leave may be granted, provided it is attended with no "additional expense to Govt." It is further provided in the concluding part of Section XIV. "no additional expense is on any account to be incurred by the absence of any officer on leave."

14. The same rule is observed in respect to military officers. The principle is that the State shall not be put to extra expense by the absence of any of its servants, and as in the case of military officers in civil employ there is no fund, as in the case of covenanted civilians, to meet the cost of substitutes, they, like uncovenanted servants, are themselves obliged to defray any additional expense. The orders which permitted them to take cumulative leave for three months, made no alteration in respect to their allowances. They merely placed them on the same footing with civilians in respect to the period of privilege leave, and this was done simply with the view of improving the position in which they were previously placed. Were they allowed the same indulgence as civilians in respect to allowances, the expense of their substitutes would obviously fall on the State, and thereby infringe the great principle on which all the absentee rules are founded, as above adverted to.

15. The Gov. gen. in Council cannot think, under such circumstances, that it would be expedient to accede to the recommendation of the Madras Govt.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Public Works Dept., with reference to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Ordered, also, that a copy be sent to the several civil auditors for information.

C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Covenanted Absentee Rules.

The following letter from the Government of India is published for general information:—
No. 7,727.

From C. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Civil Auditor at Bombay.

Fort William Council Chamber, Aug. 17, 1860.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 790, dated 28th ult., I am directed to state that the views expressed by you in respect to the grant of an instalment of privilege leave after the first six months of an officer's service under Government appear to the Governor-general in Council to be erroneous.

2. It is clear, from the general bearing of the rules noted in the margin,* and specially from that part of the rules which treats of cumulative leave for two or three months, that no privilege leave, not even for a day, can be granted, until an officer, either in the covenanted or uncovenanted Civil Service, has earned it by being at his post for eleven months.

3. When he has been at his post for eleven months, the Government may, if convenient, give him one month's leave, either at one time or by instalments, but there is nothing in the provisions of the rules quoted which seems to permit of any leave being granted until eleven months' service has been completed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. U. BROWN,
Under Sec., for the Sec. to Govt. of India.

BIRTHS.

ADRY, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Balaram, Sept. 28.

BORRADAILE, wife of A. A., son, at Surat, Oct. 4.

BRISTOCKE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Simla, Sept. 16.

CAREW, wife of R. R., daughter, at Nainee Tal, Sept. 17.

* Financial Notification, dated 27th June, 1857, No. 25. Financial Resolution, dated 20th June, 1858. Do., dated 29th August, 1858. Section XII. of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, dated 8th June, 1855.

CARNEY, wife of P., son, at Mussoorie, Sept. 20.

CLARK, wife of O. D., son, at Asseerghur, Sept. 24.

COFFIN, wife of Maj. S. S., daughter, at Ramandroog, Sept. 18.

COLVIN, wife of A., daughter, at Mozuffurnuggur, Sept. 29.

COURT, wife of J. H., jun., son, at Black Town, Sept. 24.

COWLEY, wife of H. C., son, at Agra, Sept. 29.

DALY, wife of F. D., son, at Simla, Sept. 17.

DANIELL, wife of C. A., daughter, at Landour, Sept. 24.

ELLIOT, wife of Capt. C., son, at Raipore, Sept. 19.

FOOKS, wife of Capt. W. K., daughter, at Umritsur, Sept. 21.

FOX, wife of Capt. H., son, at Howrah, Sept. 22.

GIBBON, wife of J., daughter, at Meerut, Sept. 25.

HEENAN, wife of R., son, at Bhaugulpore, Sept. 20.

HENDERSON, wife of C., daughter, at Poona, Oct. 3.

HOPE, wife of Capt. F. H., son, at Secunderabad, Sept. 28.

HUBBARD, wife of G., daughter, at Bombay, Oct. 1.

KAIL, wife of C., son, at Byculla, Oct. 4.

LACEY, wife of J. T. H., son, at Poona, Oct. 1.

LAPSEY, wife of W., daughter, at Poonamalee, Sept. 26.

LUND, wife of S. W., son, at Kalbadaree, Sept. 29.

LYE, wife of Col. W. H. C., son, at Neemuch, Sept. 26.

MCFAHLAN, wife of D., daughter, at Meerut, Sept. 23.

MAINWARING, wife of Capt. R., daughter, at Vellore, Sept. 22.

MACLAGAN, wife of Capt. R., son, at Roorkee, Oct. 1.

MELLIS, wife of G. J., son, at Mhow, Sept. 25.

MILLS, wife of Capt. H., son, at Ferozepore, Sept. 20.

MONTAGU, wife of Capt. A. W., son, at Sealkote, Sept. 27.

NEEDHAM, wife of Capt. C., daughter, at Benares, Sept. 22.

NICOL, wife of P. D., daughter, at Howrah, Sept. 22.

ODEVAINE, wife of F., daughter, at Humceerpore, Sept. 13.

PALMER, wife of R. S., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 22.

PEILE, wife of J. B., daughter, at Ahmedabad, Oct. 1.

PENNY, wife of C., daughter, at Chinchpoojly, Sept. 28.

PERKINS, wife of Capt. E. N., son, at Dabousie, Sept. 15.

FLOWDEN, wife of G., son, at Dhumsalla, Sept. 13.

ROSS, wife of A., daughter, at Azimgurh, Sept. 14.

RYDER, wife of Capt. S. C. D., daughter, at Seepree, Sept. 22.

SHULDHAM, wife of H. D., daughter, at Delhi, Sept. 21.

SNELL, wife of W. C., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 24.

STEEL, Mrs., daughter, at Malabar Hill, Oct. 2.

STEEL, wife of Maj. J. A., son (still-born), at Mussoorie, Sept. 6.

STRATTON, wife of J. H., son, at Bundelkund, Sept. 24.

SWEENEY, wife of Lieut. M. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 22.

WATSON, wife of Lieut. J., son, at Delhi, Sept. 25.

WHITE, wife of Lieut., son, at Tanna, Sept. 28.

WOODFALL, wife of Lieut. col. C., son, Sept. 21.

WORMALD, wife of Lieut. col. R. C., daughter, at Belgaum, Sept. 29.

MARRIAGES.

ATKIN, F. N. S., to Elizabeth A., daughter of P. Howell, at Secunderabad, Aug. 27.

ATKINS, Capt. F. W. M., to Laura, daughter of the late R. Bell, at Dhurrungam, Sept. 25.

CABRAL, E. E., to Miss Jane A. Rennie, at Kurachee, Sept. 17.

DALE, M., to Mrs. Wiseman, at Poona, Oct. 1.

FERNANDEZ, J. C., to Miss Mary C. Jackson, at Poona, Oct. 1.

HERBERT, C., to Elizabeth G., daughter of Lieut. col. Rigby, at Murree, Sept. 15.

JACOB, W. N. F., to Alice, daughter of W. Haworth, Sept. 29.

LOWNDS, T. M., to Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. C. Gazer, at Ahmedabad, Sept. 27.

MASSEY, J., to Catherine, daughter of J. Knox, at Dhoolia, Oct. 4.

MORGAN, C. H., to Ann C., daughter of the late J. Hughesdon, at Serajungum, Sept. 22.

NARTINDALE, T. F., to Miss Marion H. Philliss, at Calcutta, Sept. 17.

PITCHARD, Lieut. H. T., to Harriette J. D., daughter of T. White, at Vizagapatam, Sept. 24.

SCOTT, Capt. A., to Maria, daughter of the late H. Davidson, at Hyderabad, Oct. 5.

STEWART, J. A., to Elizabeth, daughter of W. M. Fuchabers, at Barrackpore, Sept. 25.

WATMOUTH, Capt. C., to Annie F., daughter of Maj. gen. Carpenter, Sept. 13.

DEATHS.

ALMEIDA, E. D., at Bombay, aged 45, Oct. 9.

BERRIDGE, Ann A., daughter of J., at Goondaloor, aged 17, Sept. 14.

BERRIDGE, Georgina, infant daughter of J., at Goondaloor, Sept. 8.

BLAIR, Col. C. D., Invalid Establishment, at Simla, Sept. 27.

BYRNE, John, at Delhi, Sept. 17.

CARBY, James, at Colaba, aged 32, Sept. 27.

CHASE, infant son of H., c.s., at Mynpoory, Sept. 26.

CRAIGIE, J., Esq., c.s., at Delhi, Sept. 15.

FRANCIS, Grace A., infant daughter of Lieut. A., at Accola, Sept. 10.

HALL, Barbara, wife of S., at Hoonsoor, aged 20, Sept. 27.

HAMMOND, Charles F., at Bombay, aged 35, Oct. 7.

HOPKINS, Dorah, wife of Lieut. J., at Allahabad, Sept. 22.

JOHNSON, William, at Poona, aged 38, Sept. 22.

JOHNSTON, Charles S., infant son of W., at Allahabad, Sept. 28.

JOBSON, Christopher, at Madras, Sept. 18.

LAVILLE, Jeannette M., wife of S., at Bolarum, Sept. 23.

LEACH, Lucy, infant daughter of Mr., at Poona, Oct. 4.

MARKEE, W., at Mazagon, aged 23, Sept. 23.

MCDONALD, wife of W. H., at Bombay, Sept. 27.

MCKENZIE, Ella A., infant daughter of J., at Rajpore, Sept. 15.

MORPHETT, Capt. M., late of H.M.'s 57th regt., at St. Thome, Sept. 5.

MOSES, Francis E., at Poona, aged 27, Sept. 30.

ORCHARD, Lieut. John F., 4th Bengal N.I., near Chumba, Aug. 25.

PELLEY, Percy L., infant son of W. O., at Bombay, Sept. 28.

RATTRAY, Robert H., at Calcutta, aged 79, Sept. 30.

REVIS, H. J., at Madras, Sept. 20.

ROSS, Richard M., at Bombay, aged 42, Oct. 7.

SANDERSON, Alexander, at Asseerghur, aged 34, Sept. 30.

SKOTTOWE, Lieut. F. W., late Com. H.M.'s schooner Snake, at Bu-hire, Aug. 17.

TONNOCHY, Thomas, at Bulundshuhur, aged 70, Sept. 25.

WARD, Alice, wife of J., at Madras, aged 19, Sept. 28.

WOODBURN, Maj.-gen., c.b., at Ahmedabad, Sept. 28.

YATES, wife of J., at Kemptee, aged 52, Sept. 15.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
Nov. 6.

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. C. Murphy, from 3rd Lt. drags., to be capt., v. J. V. Cleland, who exch.; Lieut. R. Bury, from 9th Lt. drags., to be lieut., v. R. S. Cleland, who exch.

7th Lt. Drags.—Cornet A. Jones, from 6th drag. gds., to be cornet, v. Fauquharson.

13th Foot.—Ensign R. H. Home to be lieut., by purch., v. Bond.

23rd Foot.—Capt. C. Hewett, from h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. Brev. Lieut. col. C. S. S. E. Gordon.

70th Foot.—Ensign C. H. Prior to be lieut., without purch., v. C. W. Quin, dec.; Aug. 22.

80th Foot.—Capt. Tucker, from 22nd foot, to be capt., v. J. J. Dudgeon, who exch.

95th Foot.—Ensign R. Anderson to be lieut., by purch., v. Knipe.

BREVET.

Capt. W. Gray, 1st Bombay Eur. fus., to be maj. in the army; July 2.

Surg. maj. A. Gibson, Bombay Med. Est., ret. on full pay, to have the honorary rank of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals; Nov. 6.

The following promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces consequent on the death of Gen. J. Currae, Madras inf., on Aug. 29, 1860; and of Maj. gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, K.C.B., Bombay inf., on Oct. 6, 1860:—

Lieut. gen. G. B. Brooks, Bombay inf., to be gen.; Aug. 30.

Maj. gen. J. W. Cleveland, Madras inf., to be lieut. gen.; Aug. 30.

Col. J. Fitzgerald, Madras inf., to be maj. gen.; Aug. 30.

Col. C. Clemons, Madras inf., to be maj. gen.; Oct. 7.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian mil. forces, ret. on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Col. J. S. Ramsay, Bombay inf., to be maj. gen.; Nov. 6.

Lieut. col. N. C. Macleod, Bengal engrs., to be col.; Nov. 6.

Lieut. col. P. L. Hart, Bombay engrs., to be col.; Nov. 6.

Maj. H. W. Freedy, Bombay inf., to be lieut. col.; Nov. 6.

Maj. C. H. Winfield, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; Nov. 6.

Capt. J. E. Taylor, Bombay inf., to be maj.; Nov. 6.

THE MONSOON.—The total fall of rain at Bombay up to Saturday, October 6, inclusive, is as follows:—At Byculla, 74 in. 65 cts.; in the Fort, 69 in. 86 cts.; and at Colaba, 60 in. 64 cts.

The War in China.

CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 4.

No. 37.

Head Quarters, Tangku, Aug. 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the allied forces were unable to leave Pehtang until Aug. 12, on account of the very heavy rain, which had made the country almost impassable.

On that morning, however, the troops marched according to the following dispositions—viz., the 2nd div. of inf., an Armstrong battery, a rocket battery, Madras sappers, and the cav. brig., with three six pounders. The whole, under Maj.-gen. Sir Robert Napier, struck off to the right of the road leading from Pehtang to Sinho, for the purpose of turning the left of the Tartar position. This column experienced the greatest difficulty in getting through the deep heavy ground, which extended for more than two miles out of Pehtang, and considerably delayed the departure of the main column, under Sir John Michel, which moved along the causeway leading directly from Pehtang to Sinho, and which was composed as follows—viz., the 1st inf. brig., a company of royal engineers, an Armstrong battery, 1,000 French inf., and a French battery, all under Brigadier Staveley. This was followed by the 2nd inf. brig., two 9-pounder batteries, and a rocket battery, succeeded by the main column of the French.

On approaching the entrenched camp the Tartar cav. moved rapidly down to attack Sir Robert Napier, who was at this time about two and a half miles off, on my right flank. His report of that part of the engagement I beg to enclose.

Sir John Michel's division deployed at the same time in front of the enemy's works, and opened fire with Lieut.-col. Barry's Armstrong battery and Capt. Desborough's 9-pounders, a French battery being on the left, together with a French and an English rocket battery. These guns kept up such a heavy fire that the Tartars were unable to resist long, and they abandoned their works, being closely followed into their second entrenched line at Sinho, which they were unable to defend, and fled to Tangku.

I enclose Sir J. Michel's report of this affair.

The enemy's force was composed principally of cavalry, and numbered about 4,000 men. At Sinho I was joined by Sir R. Napier's div., and the cav., who had cut up a good number of the Tartar horsemen.

The loss of the Chinese was about 100 men.

On the 13th I reconnoitred the ground along the banks of the Peiho leading to Tangku, and found it tolerably firm, though intersected with creeks and ditches. I ordered these to be bridged during the night, and on the morning of the 14th an allied force moved from Sinho towards Tangku, keeping their right flank on the bank of the river. The English part of the force consisted of the 1st inf. div. under Sir John Michel, and the art., as per margin,* which formed one grand battery under Brig.-gen. Crofton, R.A.

On arriving within a mile of Tangku, a battery and some junks on the right bank were silenced by two Armstrong and two 9-pounder guns; and a party of sailors who had been brought up for the purpose crossed the river and burnt the junks.

The whole of the artillery was then advanced to within 600 yards of the entrenchment, and opened a heavy fire on the walls; two French batteries deployed on our left; the enemy replying with ten or twelve guns, and a brisk fire of gingalls and matchlocks. The artillery gradually advanced to within 350 yards, and the enemy's guns being silenced a breach was commenced, when a passage across the double wet ditch was discovered at the river's edge by the 60th rifles, and an entrance was effected, the Chinese retreating with great precipitation. At the same time the French advanced with great gallantry, and entered by the main gate, which had been partially broken in by the artillery fire. The garrison of Tangku retreated,

some into the north forts, and some across the river to Tangku.

I am happy to say that our losses in these two engagements were very slight, owing to the enemy being completely paralysed by the superior fire of our artillery.

Forty-five guns were captured in Tangku. My thanks are due to Maj.-gens. Sir John Michel and Sir R. Napier, commanding divisions (the former had a horse killed under him on the 14th), also to Brig.-gen. Crofton, commanding royal art., and Brig. Pattle, commanding the cav., for the able way in which they exercised their respective commands; and the whole of the officers and soldiers acquitted themselves to my satisfaction.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT, Lt.-gen.,
Comdg. H.M.'s Forces in China.

The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for War.

No. 38.

Head-quarters, Tangku, Aug. 24, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, after the capture of Tangku on the 14th inst., I commenced bringing up siege-guns and ammunition from Pehtang, with a view to the reduction of the uppermost fort on the left bank of the Peiho, distant about two miles from Tangku.

The ground upon which it was necessary to advance was mostly of a very difficult nature, and intersected with broad and deep canals used in the manufacture of salt.

I placed Maj.-gen. Sir R. Napier in charge of the advance, his division being quartered in Tangku. Under his superintendence bridges were thrown over these ditches and canals by Lieut.-col. Mann, commanding royal engrs.; and heavy guns as per margin,* with a good supply of ammunition having been brought into Tangku, the 67th regt. and an Armstrong battery were pushed forward on the evening of the 19th to within 2,000 yards, to cover the working parties making roads, bridges, &c. On the 20th the road was made practicable to within 800 yards of the fort, batteries were traced, and the heavy guns were brought out ready to place in position by daybreak of the following day. The Chinese opened fire during the day, and were replied to by Capt. Milward's Armstrong guns at 2,000 yards' range with good effect, and the firing gradually ceased.

During the night batteries were constructed for the heavy guns and mortars, and for one field battery, also for two 8-inch guns, which were brought up by great exertions from Pehtang during the night; and the whole were placed in position by daybreak of the 21st August.

It had been arranged with the Admirals that the gun-boats should cross the bar that morning, and should engage the outer North Fort and the flank of the outer South Fort at the same time that the attack on the inner North Fort was commenced by the land forces.

At five a.m., however, the Chinese opened fire upon the troops from all their forts within range, and we were thus forced to reply an hour earlier than had been intended.

The artillery was disposed as follows:—A French 24 pounder battery of 6 pieces, one English 8-inch gun, and two Armstrongs played on the inner South Fort to keep down the fire they might otherwise have poured on our right flank. Two Armstrong guns and two 9-pounders fired from Tangku across the river at an entrenchment which flanked the French right; three 8-inch mortars were in the centre at 600 yards' range, and to their left rear an Armstrong battery, two 32-pounder guns, and two 8-inch howitzers, all of which played on the fort we were attacking. In addition to this, two 9-pounder guns, four 24-pounder howitzers, the remaining two Armstrong guns, and a rocket battery were placed in the open ground about 800 yards in front of the fort.

The storming party of infantry consisted of a wing of the 44th, under Lieut.-col. MacMahon, and a wing of the 67th, under Lieut.-col. Thomas, supported by the other wings of those

two regiments, and the royal marines, under Lieut.-col. Gascoigne. A detachment of royal marines, under Lieut.-col. Travers, carried a pontoon bridge for crossing the wet ditches, and Maj. Graham, R.E., conducted the assault. The whole were commanded by Brig. Reeves.

The fire of the artillery was most effective, the guns of the fort (of which many were of very large calibre) were speedily silenced, and at about seven a.m. the magazine blew up with a terrific explosion. A few minutes later the magazine in the outer North Fort was also exploded by a shell from the gunboats.

The field guns were all advanced to within 500 yards of the fort, and redoubled their efforts.

The fire of the forts having almost entirely ceased, a breach was commenced near the gate, and a portion of the storming party was advanced to within thirty yards to open a musketry fire, the French infantry being on the right, the English on the left.

The fire of our artillery being thus partially compelled to slacken, the enemy emerged from their cover, and opened a heavy fire of musketry on our troops.

The French, under Gen. Collineau, immediately pushed on to the salient next the river, crossed the wet ditches in the most gallant manner, and established themselves on the berm, from whence they endeavoured to escalate the walls. This, however, they were unable to effect, from the vigorous resistance of the Chinese.

The efforts of the sappers to lay down the pontoon bridge were unavailing; no less than fifteen of the men carrying it being knocked over in one instant, and one of the pontoons destroyed.

At this juncture Sir R. Napier caused the two howitzers of Capt. Govan's battery to be brought up to within 50 yards of the gate, in order more speedily to create a breach, and a space sufficient to admit one man had just been made when our storming party (now joined by the head-quarters' wing of the 67th, under Col. Knox), who had partly crossed by the French bridge and partly swam over, forced their way in by single file in the most gallant manner, Lieut. Rogers, 44th regt., and Lieut. Burslem, 67th regt., being the first to enter, when they assisted in the regimental colours of the 67th, carried by Ensign Chaplin, who first planted them on the breach (assisted by Private Lane, 67th regt.), and subsequently on the cavalier, which he was the first to mount. At the same moment the French effected their entrance, and the garrison was driven back step by step, and hurled pell-mell through the embrasures on the opposite side.

Here the same obstacles which had impeded our advance obstructed their retreat; in addition to two wet ditches and two belts of pointed bamboo stakes, there was swampy ground, and a third ditch and bank.

The storming parties opened a destructive fire upon them from the cavalier, and this was enhanced by the cannister fire of Capt. Govan's guns, which had been moved to the left of the fort for that purpose.

The ground outside the fort was literally strewn with the enemy's dead and wounded; three of the Chinese were impaled on the stakes. A few fugitives reached the outer North Fort, which opened fire to cover their retreat, and was answered by the Armstrong guns with good effect.

About an hour after this the whole of the forts on both sides of the river hauled down their war banners and hoisted flags of truce. Gen. Montauban and I sent each an officer to ask their meaning and summon them to surrender, but they only received an evasive and insolent reply, and were defied to come on to the attack.

Accordingly two fresh regiments, the 3rd Buffs and the 8th Punjab Inf., having been brought up, I advanced to attack the outer North Fort. Two 8-inch guns were placed in position against it; the other siege guns could not be brought up.*

* Two Armstrong batteries, two 9-pounder batteries, two pocket batteries.

* 2 32-pounder guns, 2 8-inch howitzers, 3 8-inch mortars, 3 5½-inch mortars.

* The guns of the cavalier of the captured fort were manned and turned on it.

The field batteries were placed at 800 yards range on an arc encircling the left and front, the French guns on our right. Not a shot was fired by the enemy, and the allied infantry pushed on, crossed the ditches, and scaled the walls, without meeting any opposition; the garrison of 2,000 men being made prisoners.

This fort was stronger than the first. They are all constructed on the same plan, being redoubts, with a thick rampart heavily armed with guns and wall-pieces, and having a high cavalier facing seawards, the guns of which were all turned in towards us. They have two unfordable wet ditches, between which and the parapet sharp bamboo stakes were thickly planted, forming two belts, each about fifteen feet wide, round the fort, an abattis encircling the whole, and further covered by pieces of water, which force an advance to be made only on a narrow point.

Towards evening the garrisons of the South Forts were observed to be evacuating them, and detachments of English and French were passed over in ships' boats, and occupied them. There is not now the trace of an enemy near us, and the whole of the forts and entrenched camps are in our hands, containing about 400 guns, many of which are of very large calibre.

It is difficult to account for the confusion and uncertainty which seemed to pervade the enemy when the first fort fell; but it now appears that the general in command was killed, and the second in command either killed or missing; and the confusion caused by this, together with the severe lesson received in the first fort, rendered them incapable or unwilling of further resistance.

I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my sense of the very valuable services of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Napier, who conducted the attack, and whose assistance has been most useful.

The service of the artillery under Brig.-gen. Crofton was most excellent; its effects I have already described.

The engineering operations were conducted by Lieut. col. Man; and lastly, I must bring to notice the gallant conduct of the storming party, which was commanded by Brig. Reeves, who, himself severely wounded in three places, did not quit the field until he had conducted his men into the fort.

The wounded were removed as soon as possible into Tangku, where every arrangement for their temporary reception was made by Dr. Muir, the principal medical officer.

Many others, both officers and soldiers, behaved in a manner deserving of being mentioned; but want of time does not permit me to treat of it in this despatch, and on a future occasion I shall do myself the honour of bringing their names to your notice.

I would also wish to inform H.M.'s Government how cordially and sincerely our French allies have co-operated with us, as well as the admiration I feel for their gallant conduct in the field.

General de Montauban has always shown every disposition to act thoroughly in concert with me, and to co-operate in every manner in his power.

The services of the gunboats will doubtless be brought to notice by the naval C. in C., and I beg here to record what a valuable and efficient colleague I have found in Admiral Hope, whose unwearied exertions throughout the whole campaign and in discharging the onerous duties of transporting this large force to the seat of war have contributed greatly to the success of operations.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT, Lieut.-gen.,
Comdg. H.M.'s Forces in China.

The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State
for War, &c., &c.

Head-quarters, 1st Div., Camp, near
Sun ho, Aug. 24, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in obedience to the orders of H.E. the C. in C., the 1st div., under my command, marched from Pehtang about half-past ten a.m. on the 12th inst.

On reaching the enemy's second picket-house, which is about 900 yards from their entrenched

position, skirmishers of the 1st royals were sent to the left, and some of the 31st to the right, and shortly afterwards Colonel Barry's battery of Arm strong guns, and Capt. Martin's battery of 9-pdrs. (the whole under the command of Capt. Desborough), opened fire on the enemy's entrenchment at a distance of about 800 yards; after a cannonade of twenty-five minutes, the enemy's cav. were seen moving to their left from the entrenchments.

The guns then advanced to within 500 yards, and played on the enemy's position, as also on the cav. who were moving to their right; the fire of two Armstrong guns quickly dispersed their cav., and in a few minutes the advance was sounded, and the enemy's position found to be abandoned.

The enemy now retired to the entrenched village of Sin-ho, but Sir R. Napier's div. having turned their left, the cav. of the enemy, in large numbers, escaped behind this village towards the Peiho Forts.

The Armstrong guns, at a range of from 2,000 to 2,500 yards, made good practice on the fugitives.

This engagement having been entirely that of art., only one man of the div. was wounded.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MICHEL, Maj.-gen.,
Comdg. 1st Div.

Camp, Tang-ko, Aug. 24, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of H.E. the C. in C. the result of the operations of the force under my command, employed in the advance from Pehtang, and the attack of the Tartar post at the Sinho entrenchment.

The troops left their billets at four a.m. of the 12th inst., and moved out in the following order:

An advanced guard of 200 men of the 3rd buff., with two Armstrong guns of Milward's battery, under the command of Lieut.-col. Sargent, 3rd buff.

Four Armstrong guns, Milward's battery, 23rd company royal engineers, 3rd buff., 8th regt. Punjab inf., 44th regt., Rolton's rocket battery, royal marines, Madras sappers and miners, right wing 67th regt., reserve ammunition, hospital stretchers, &c., rear guard, left wing 67th regt.

Cavalry Brigade—2 squadrons King's dragoon guards, Probyn's horse, 3 guns Stirling's battery, Fane's horse.

The head of the column moved at 4 a.m., but though two days' hard work had been devoted to repairing the roads, the deep, tenacious mud rendered them so difficult that it was not till half-past seven that the rear of the column cleared the gate of Pehtang.

According to his Excellency's instructions, the force above enumerated struck off from the causeway by a track to the right, at half a mile from Pehtang. The C. in C. was himself a witness of the extreme difficulties which had to be overcome in extricating the troops from the inundated town of Pehtang, and advancing through the deep mud, in which gun-wheels were frequently embedded axle-deep. It cost two hours' hard labour to the troops to traverse the first two miles.

I advanced by brigades in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance, my front covered by the advanced guard of 200 3rd buff. and Milward's battery, under command of Lieut.-col. Sargent. The cavalry was formed on my right.

A considerable halt was necessary to enable the rear to struggle through the heavy ground, and close up, for I was aware that I was liable to attack from the north as well as from the enemy in front.

Observing the approach of the allied columns to the direct attack of the entrenchment upon the causeway, and perceiving the enemy in great force, both in that entrenchment and in front of the village of Sin-ho, I marched directly towards them, taking their position in flank, and threatening their line of retreat.

On arriving within 1,500 yards, Milward's Armstrong guns opened on the enemy. These were the first shots fired with that weapon in war, and the range and accuracy of their fire excited the

admiration of the force. The Tartar horsemen were surprised by the fire, but not shaken. After some hesitation they streamed out in a long line through a passage across the marsh which separated us, and forming with great regularity and quickness, enveloped my force in a great circle of skirmishers. The northern portion formed by the cavalry, known to be in that direction, who hitherto kept out of sight, seemed suddenly to rise in position from the plain.

As soon as the enemy's movements were clearly defined I sent to Brig. Pattle, commanding the cavalry, directing him to detach a troop to protect my right rear, and to take the opportunity to charge which the enemy so boldly offered him.

I then had the satisfaction of seeing the admirable charge of my cavalry, by which the Tartar horde in front of them was driven from the field in disorder. Milward's battery had continued to play upon the enemy as long as it was possible to do so without injury to our advancing cavalry.

About this time Stirling's half-battery, which, being unable to follow the movements of cavalry in such heavy ground, had been left with an escort of thirty of Fane's horse, under Lieut. Macgregor, was charged by a body of Tartar cavalry of very superior numbers. Lieut. Macgregor gallantly led his small party against the enemy and defeated them, many Tartars being killed, and Lieut. Macgregor and many of his men being severely wounded.

Whilst this was going on, my attention had been diverted from my right front to a large party of Tartars, who were steadily approaching the Buffs, on the left front, apparently regardless of the fire of two of Milward's guns under Lieut. Harvey, of the rifles, of the advanced guard, and of Rolton's rockets. They advanced to within 450 yards, and bore unflinchingly for a considerable time such a fire as would have tried any troops in the world. The 4th brigade, under Brig. Reeves, being similarly attacked at the same time, replied with a steady fire, which did considerable execution.

At length the courageous endurance of the enemy began to give way, and they fled from the field with precipitation.

I then advanced my force towards the western end of the village of Sin-ho, and joined the allied columns.

At no time throughout the day had we opportunity of coming into contact with the enemy's infantry.

Trusting that the objects intended by H.E. have been carried out by the force under my command, I beg to bring to his notice the excellent conduct and discipline of the troops of all arms during a very trying day.

I am much indebted to the brigadiers commanding the several brigades of cavalry and of infantry, and to the officer commanding the field artillery, all of whom performed the duties entrusted to them to my entire satisfaction.

I received the most valuable assistance from my divisional and personal staff, whose labours were unremitting.

I beg to subjoin a list of officers, whom I desire earnestly to recommend to H.E.'s favourable consideration.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. NAPIER, Maj.-gen.,
Comdg. 2nd div. China Force.

To Capt. Biddulph, Mil. Sec.

(From the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, Nov. 6.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 5.

CAPTURE OF THE FORTS AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE
PEIHO.
No. 287.

Coromandel, in the Peiho, Aug. 27, 1860.

My Lord,—You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the 12th inst. the allied troops moved out of the village of Pehtang, and occupied that of Sinho, driving back a considerable body of the enemy, and taking two entrenched positions on their march; and that on the 14th they attacked and captured the fortified village of Tang-kou, the enemy retiring across the river and into the forts

on its northern bank. To the despatches of the Lieut.-gen. in command I beg to refer their lordships for the details of these and other purely military operations.

2. The Lieut.-gen. in command having acquainted me with his intention of attacking these forts on the 21st, the French and English gunboats, with the rocket-boats of the fleet, were moved into the Peiho on the day previous, in order to shell the outer North Fort with those of light draught, while those of larger size should be held in reserve for the purpose of checking the flank fire of the Southern Fort, should it open on the troops during their advance.

3. The attack of the troops on the Inner Fort commenced about daylight, and that of the gunboats, which had been delayed for want of water in the position assigned to them, about 6; half an hour later the magazine of the Inner Fort exploded, as did that of the Outer Fort shortly after. At 9 the allied flags were shown from the Inner Fort, and at 11 firing ceased, flags of truce being displayed on all the remaining forts.

4. During the afternoon the outer North Fort was taken possession of by the troops without further resistance. In the evening the South Fort, being deserted by the enemy, was occupied, and the booms across the river were removed; but the iron stakes, of which there were two double rows, being fixed with much firmness, a passage through was not opened till noon of the following day, when the gunboats passed up and anchored off Tang-kou.

5. On the following day a force of English and French gunboats* left for Tien-tsin, and on their arriving next morning, finding that the town was destitute of troops, and the authorities anxious to make their unconditional submission, in concert with Admiral Charner, I placed guards in the forts and on the city gates, hoisting the allied flags in token of its military occupation. It is the intention of the Lieut. gen. in command to place an adequate force in the town or its vicinity, the inf. and art. portion of which are now being forwarded in the gunboats.

6. The fire of the gunboats and rocket-boats,† which I placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral Jones, to whose assistance on all occasions I have been much indebted, was well directed and serviceable; that of the French gunboats attracted attention by its precision. Being placed well in on the mud on the northern bank of the river, at high water, only one English gunboat was within long range of the South Fort, all being more or less out of the line of fire of that which they attacked. The enemy, after a few shot, which fell short, ceased to fire on them, and consequently they sustained no casualties whatever.

7. While, therefore, I have not on this occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to conduct such as that which distinguished both officers and men in the attack of last year, I yet gladly avail myself of this occasion to express the sense I entertain of their unwearied exertions, not merely in effecting the landing of the army here—an operation continued without intermission until it was completed, but also in the fitting out of the transport fleet, the embarkation at Hong Kong, as well as the disembarkation and embarkation at Talien-whan Bay, all of which, together with the keeping up the supplies of the army, has involved much heavy labour.

8. I am indebted to Commander Ward and the surveying officers under his directions for a chart of Talien-whan Bay and the coast line of the Gulf of Pecheli, made early in the year, notwithstanding much bad weather, for accurate surveys of the Peitang and Peiho rivers, while still in the possession of the enemy, and for much zeal and ability displayed in subsequently buoying those rivers.

9. I am unwilling to conclude this despatch without acknowledging the cordial co-operation on all occasions of my colleagues, and more espe-

* First Squadron of Gunboats, Capt. McCleverty:—Havock, Staunch, Opossum, Forester, and Algerine.

† Third Squadron of Gunboats, under command of Captain Lord John Hay:—Clown, Drake, Woodcock, and Janus. Third Squadron of Rocketboats, Commander Alpin. Fourth Squadron of Rocketboats, Commander Hirt.

cially of Vice-Admiral Charner, on whose suggestion the effective position assigned to the gunboats was adopted.—I have, &c.,

J. HOPE, Vice-Admiral and C. in C.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., M.P.,
Sec. of the Admiralty.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BATTALION OF MARINES SERVING WITH THE ARMY.

(No. 288.—One Enclosure.)

Coromandel, in the Peiho, Aug. 27.

My Lord,—Herewith I forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the report I have received of the operations from Lieut.-col. Gascoigne, who is in command of the battalion of royal marines serving with the army, and, should they prove to have been so fortunate as to have obtained the favourable notice of the Lieut.-gen. in command, I feel assured their Lordships will feel pleasure in meeting any request which may be made in their favour by H.R.H. the C. in C.—I have, &c.,

J. HOPE, Vice-Admiral and C. in C.
Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, C.B.,
Sec. of the Admiralty.

(Enclosure in No. 288 of 1860.)

Batt. of Royal Marines (L.I.),
Ton-ku, Aug. 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of the batt. of royal marines under my command, serving by your order with the expeditionary force, and attached to the 4th brig. in the second division, since landing at Peitang on the 9th inst.

On the 12th of August the whole force (excepting the 99th regt.) moved out for Sinho. The Tartar cavalry showed themselves in great numbers during the advance, and made demonstrations of attack, but were repulsed with considerable loss, the casualties being few on the side of the allies, our own batt., though engaged, having none.

On the 14th, at daylight, the art., with the 3rd and 4th brigs. and a French force, were sent forward to take the strongly fortified village of Ton-ku. After a severe bombardment the 60th rifles effected an entrance at the west angle upon the river, the casualties having been but few on the part of the allies. Two deep ditches encompassed the place, and the loss to the enemy was great.

On the 21st (having marched out of Ton-ku the previous evening) the art., engr., royal marines, 44th and 67th regts., accompanied by about 1,500 French, moved to the attack of the strong North Peiho Fort. The right wing of the royal marines being sent forward under Lieut.-col. J. O. Travers to carry the pontoons and scaling-ladders, these companies were commanded by Capt. J. C. Symonds, Brev. maj. J. C. D. Morrison, Capt. J. B. Prynn, and Lieut. T. H. A. Brennan, with No. 6 company, which (on account of the deep mud and heavy weight of the pontoons) was subsequently ordered to assist. These officers all distinguished themselves by endeavouring to surmount the difficulties that met them at every step. The pontoons being laid down by order of the commanding engr., the ladders were immediately taken round to the right angle and put across the ditch. A rush of men upon them caused them to be used as bridges to cross the wide ditch, the men standing up to their armpits in water to support them.

An entrance was effected at the main gate about the same time as at the angle. This fort commanded the others, and in consequence of its fall, and some good practice from four gunboats (one shell exploding a magazine), the forts on both sides of the river submitted to the allies.

With regard to the operations, the remainder of the battalion was kept moving up in support, and during the assault was so placed as to command access to the gate or the angle, should either point have required further assistance.

The loss of the battalion was one private killed, five officers, one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-one privates wounded.

I have the satisfaction of reporting the good conduct of the battalion generally. Lieut.-col. Travers, during these operations, supported his well-known character for devotion and untiring energy. Asst. surg. D. M. Shaw was well up to the front under fire, and gave instant attention to the wounded men, Dr. J. Little's arrangements for quickly passing them to the rear being most complete and satisfactory.

Capt. Prynn was one of the first to enter the fort, followed by some men of his company, and shot down with his revolver a mandarin of note, since ascertained to have been the general in command.

Capt. Prynn speaks highly of Sergt. Teacle, 8th compy.; Sergt. Knapp, 83rd; Corporal Kelly, 61st; Private Bray, 16th; and Private Bowerman, 8th compy. The conduct of Sergt. H. Trent, 83rd compy., was deserving of all praise, as he continued his indefatigable exertions to get the pontoons up, although wounded, until another severe wound obliged him to be taken to the rear.—I have, &c.

J. H. GASCOIGNE, Lieut.-col.,
Comdg. Battalion.

BENGAL CRIMINAL COURTS.—The following pleasing little incident occurred a few days ago when I was in the station (Kishnagur). To a man who has been accustomed to the purloins of a Bengal criminal court there is nothing unusual in it, but to that fortunate individual who is not, it may appear "funny":—A Mr. Duval, a gentleman connected with the railway, ergo new in the country, had a case in the Fouzdaree Court. When it was over he received a bill of costs from his mooktear, Berisser Singee, one of the best mooktears in the Nuddea Court, the making up or contents of which struck him as singular. Most people would have returned the bill to the mooktear with any objections he liked. Mr. Duval did not; he put it in his pocket, rode into the station, and asked the magistrate's opinion of it. Here it is:—

	R. A. F.
To hiring four witnesses to prove your case ...	8 0 0
To amount paid to witnesses of opposite party to say, "I don't know anything" ...	4 0 0
Paid to the Isaharnuvees for writing "I don't know anything" ...	4 0 0
Paid to the Serishtadar for dismissing the case ...	10 0 0

The amounts are really not at all heavy, but the items I can well fancy astonished a fresh man, only I pity him in any case he may have in future. Every mooktear will work against him *con amore*. I am glad to say the magistrate has taken the matter up in a perfectly proper light. The mooktear has been suspended from practising in the courts, and will be prosecuted in due form. There is no question, or lack of proof, and I only hope he may be prevented from ever practising again, not for his great crime, but *pour encourager les autres*. Such accounts have often been sent to all Mofussil men, especially whilst they were young, but it is seldom a magistrate gets the opportunity of taking judicial notice of it, and I am pleased to think the present occasion will not be lost.—Correspondent of Hurkaru.

NATIVE RUMOURS.—The latest report, we hear, that some evil-designed natives have been spreading abroad to delude their simple-minded countrymen is, that Government are about to take advantage of the famine and allow the bunnahs to get rid of all their stores of grain, and then when the people are actually starving, the Government are to open granaries well filled with the old capital of the mischief mongers, atta polluted with bone dust, &c., and so destroy caste. What is to be done with people who will believe such rubbish? During the former visitation of cholera they got a notion spread about that the cholera pills, which had saved the lives of thousands, were composed of some caste-polluting substances, and refused to take them. This notion of theirs about the grain looks well in contrast with Colonel Baird Smith's proposal in his minute, that Government should expend a million sterling in charity.—*Delhi Gazette.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, November 9, 1860.

LOYAL MAHOMEDANS.

SYUD AHMUD KHAN, Principal Sudder Ameen of Moradabad, has taken the trouble to write "An Account of the Loyal Mahomedans in India," with the double view of glorifying himself and of vindicating the fidelity of his co-religionists. His pamphlet is entitled to notice as the best apology that an astute and well-read Mahomedan gentleman, with all the advantages of judicial training, has been able to devise on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. The worthy Syud commences with certain moral reflections to the effect that the misconduct of an individual may bring disgrace and contumely upon a whole class. This, he says, was strikingly exemplified in the late rebellion, when the entire Mahomedan community was represented as all that is "vile, treacherous, and contemptible," because of the misdeeds of a small number of abandoned miscreants. "There was no prickly thorn in those awful times," he continues, soaring into the regions of poetry, "respecting which it was not said that it was planted by a Mahomedan; there was no fiery whirlwind that was not raised by a Mahomedan." Descending from this declamatory flight, he coolly states as a fact that no class displayed "so much single-minded and earnest devotion to the interests of the Government, or so willingly sacrificed reputation and status, life and property, in their cause as the maligned followers of the Prophet." Again, "it is to the Mahomedans alone that the credit belongs of having stood the stanch and unshaken friends of the Government amidst that fearful tornado that devastated the country, and shook the empire to its centre, and who were ever ready, heart and hand, to render their aid to the utmost extremity, or cheerfully to perish in the attempt, regardless of home and kindred, of life and its enjoyments." Presently awakening to the consciousness of the fact that this assertion may appear both novel and startling to such persons as have read only the narratives of "those who are obstinately wedded to their own opinions, albeit founded upon imperfect or erroneous information, and a profound ignorance of the manners and customs of the people, and the condition of the country," the Syud kindly condescends to particulars, and instances a score of Mahomedans in the Rohilcund district who remained throughout true to their allegiance. The first example he adduces is—himself. Fairly enough he records his own services and those of two other Mahomedan officials at Bijnore, and the rewards that were subsequently bestowed upon them by a grateful and discerning Government; but he seems to over-

look the damaging circumstance that their enemies also were Mahomedans. In Mr. Shakespear's Report to the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division, it is stated that the deputy-collector of Bijnore and Syud Ahmud Khan, "with the aid of the chief Hindoo landholders were doing much towards restoring order, when they were compelled on the 23rd of August to fly to Huldwar, which town was shortly afterwards attacked and taken by the Mussulmans, after a stout resistance on the part of Rajpoots and other Hindoos, who have throughout stood firm in their allegiance." And in the very next paragraph we read that the loyal officials made their escape "after running great risk at Chandpoor from the fanatical Mussulmans, who were infuriated against them on account of their loyalty to the British Government." After this it must be acknowledged that in the Bijnore district the faithful were the few, the faithless the many.

Passing on to Zuqurrea Khan, Peshkar of Jehanabad, in the Pilibheet district, we find that this true and devoted servant of the Government "was cut down and killed in open cutchery by a scoundrel of a Mahomedan." So these two cancel one another. Abdoollah Khan, again, the Kotwal of Pilibheet, greatly distinguished himself, as did also his near relatives, in contending against superior forces, likewise commanded by a Mussulman, the notorious Khan Bahadoor Khan. Then, the Moonshee Eemamooddeen, Tuhseeldar of Moradabad, undoubtedly did his duty in putting to death the rebellious Moulvie Munnoo, alias Wahajooddeen; but what was the consequence? Why, he was soon afterwards "obliged to fly and conceal himself, as his conduct on the above occasion exposed him to the bitter hatred of the whole Mahomedan population." But, in truth, it is mere waste of time to attempt to whitewash the Indian Mahomedans, or to draw a distinction in their favour as compared with their Hindoo accomplices. In reality, there cannot be a question that the former were in some respects the more guilty of the two, as being more prone to acts of gratuitous and relentless cruelty. The Syud, indeed, has the audacity to argue *a priori* that his co-religionists could not have perpetrated the crimes imputed to them, because it was contrary to their religion. Very likely; but this rather enhances than diminishes the enormity of their guilt, as it deprives them of even the miserable excuse of having acted on religious conviction. Their over-zealous advocate is particularly shocked at the charge brought against them of preaching a Jihad, or sacred war, because it is contrary to the precepts of the Koran that "the protected" should make war upon their "protectors"—and this is precisely the relation in which the Mussulmans of India stand towards the English. In like manner he asserts, and very truly, that the Prophet was well disposed towards the Christians, and did not confound them with the Jews or with the Kaffirs of Arabia and Persia. But the Syud is far too sensible a man to suppose that the modern Mahomedans, especially in India, are really guided by the actual teachings of the Koran. The stream, already impure at its fountain head, has long since become polluted with all manner of abominations, and is now a stagnant pool of corruption. It is idle to talk of the prohibition to shed the blood of

women and children, to break covenants, to destroy standing corn or trees that bear fruit. There is the damning evidence of facts to show that in India this prohibition has not been regarded, and one fact is more weighty than a dozen arguments. Low, sensual, and degraded, as the Mahomedans are in all parts of the world, nowhere, not even in Constantinople, are they so sunk in vice and all unmanly practices as in India, and this sweeping charge is in no way invalidated by the few exceptional cases that may occur among so many millions. Those who did remain faithful displayed, we gladly admit, remarkable courage and energy, for the Mussulman, when not altogether debased by sensual indulgence, is decidedly a more vigorous and manly being than the majority of the Hindoos. And it is that which makes him inimical to the British rule. He might possibly be induced to forgive our Christianity, but he cannot forget that he belongs to what was once the conquering race, and that it is the English who have reduced him to the level of the Hindoo his fathers conquered, oppressed, and despised. This is the real cause of his animosity, and not the irreligion of the swine-devouring wine-bibbers.

CURIOSITIES OF EASTERN CIVILIZATION.

Do any of our readers ever glance at the Cabul news-writer's letters which appear under the head of Central Asia? Though not at first sight very inviting, they will generally repay the trouble of perusal. Curious enough are the glimpses they occasionally afford of Eastern habits and customs, and of the mingled squalor, magnificence, and barbarism of a genuine Asiatic Court. They throw, too, a strong light upon the "Thousand and One Nights" so dear to the youth of all countries, and serve to reconcile many seeming incongruities and contradictions in Scheherazade's wonderful stories. Without further preamble, then, we extract a few characteristic passages at random.

A great nobleman being desirous to make the Ameer a handsome present, is not above doing a little business at the same time. So, together with the nine horses and seven camels intended as a good-will offering to his sovereign, he sends 2,000 sheep to be disposed of on his own account. Pleased with the attention shown to him, the Ameer can do no less than order the sheep to be well fed and taken care of, and then to be sold at a good price. On the following day a number of the townsfolk wait upon the Ameer and complain that the corn and flour merchants will only deal with "those who are rich and strong," and leave the "poor class people" to starve. Soldiers are at once sent into the bazaar, to compel the dealers to sell at a uniform price to all without distinction, and apparently without reference to the actual cost. The morning after that, while the Ameer and his youngest children are disporting themselves in a garden belonging to one of the princes of the blood, a soldier enters a goldsmith's shop and asks for a ring which he had bespoken. Now, the goldsmith happens to be a Hindoo, and, therefore, keenly sensible of the risk attendant upon a system of credit. Accordingly, he declines to give up the ring until it has been paid for. Thereupon the soldier "first kicks

him right and left," and then inflicts a severe sword wound upon his shoulder. The unfortunate goldsmith is straightway carried, not to the hospital, but to the entrance of the Ameer's private residence. By-and-bye the Ameer returns from his pleasant morning promenade, and sees a wounded man lying at his door. He stops and inquires into the case. The battalion to which the sepoy is known to belong is turned out, and the offender being recognised is sent off to jail. But though just and firm to others, the Ameer is apt to be self-indulgent, and the consequence is, that next day he is unable to attend the durbar. Affairs of State, appeals, and petitions, must all stand over till the prince is cured of "a kind of pain in the stomach." The physician is sent for in hot haste. He arrives anxious and important, and after consulting with two personages of distinction, ventures to administer "the proper medicine." We are not told what it was, but the Ameer gets better, and the prudent doctor advises him to "keep himself from too much eating, as, his stomach being weak, it would never agree with him." A few days later a Persian nobleman asks the Ameer to "make over to him" a fellow who had murdered his sister's husband in Tashkurghan, and thence fled to Cabul. This very reasonable request is at once complied with, and orders are issued that the murderer should be hanged "the very same day." No sooner said than done; but the rope breaks, and down he drops. However, another one is quickly obtained, and he is "left to swing." After a while the body is taken down for interment; but while prayers are being read over it at the mosque it begins to show signs of returning animation. Great is the consternation, still greater the compassion of the bystanders. Away gallops a horseman at full speed, and carries the news to the Ameer. Mercy! mercy! is the universal cry; but the old chief is inexorable, and sternly commands the poor wretch to be hanged a third time, "and to be left there until he was dead."

On another occasion a Candaharee chief, Mahomed Koolee Khan, who was unfortunately addicted to drink, called to pay his respects, when the Ameer, turning to one of the great men there present, lamented this deplorable propensity, and said that he would one day repent of his weakness. The nobleman thus addressed politely suggested that if his intemperate friend could be induced to take his oath on the Koran, in presence of his Highness, to abstain from liquor, he would keep to his word. The Ameer at once acted upon the hint, and told Mahomed Koolee Khan that, if he would give up his evil ways, and "faithfully promise to be a good man for the future," he would increase his pay and give him one of his daughters in marriage. It was, of course, impossible to resist such an argument in favour of total abstinence, and the "pledge" was taken without hesitation. Delighted with this ready acquiescence with his wishes, the Ameer conferred on the penitent a robe of honour and an order on the Candahar treasury for ten thousand rupees, and desired him to "bring his mother and other relations as soon as possible, as in the next cold weather he would have the marriage celebrated." At that time, and for several days afterwards, the Ameer was too ill to attend to public business; and considerable anxiety being felt on his account, a

certain Sirdar gave two cows and one hundred rupees in charity, another bestowed in a similar manner one cow and twenty rupees, and a third two cows and fifty rupees. His Highness's partial recovery followed as a matter of course.

Sickness and old age are so far beneficial that they sometimes cause even despots to tremble on their thrones and bethink them of the wrongs they have done. Thus, one fine morning, after saying his prayers, the King of Bokhara "sat down and sighed," and said that it was time to prepare for another world, and to ask forgiveness of whomsoever he had ever fined or oppressed. So a proclamation went forth to the most distant borders of the kingdom, to the effect that, if any one had ever paid any fine to the king he must come and present himself before the throne and receive back his money. And it came to pass that, in looking through the day-book of the King's reign, it was discovered that a certain Khan had for some reason or other been fined 40,000 tunkas, a sum equivalent to 11,000 rupees of Cabul. This had happened many years ago, since when the Khan had died in poverty, and left a son who earned his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. Then the King sent for the poor man and returned him the 40,000 tunkas, and arrayed him in robes of honour, and, in addition, bestowed upon him a good house, with three slaves to wait upon him, and four slave girls with whom to make merry and solace himself for his past miseries. "In a word, the King of Bokhara is said to be very charitable and kind to his people, and determined to see justice done in his country"—and this because he is an old man, and well stricken in years.

And now let us return to Cabul, and view a picture of the domestic life of an Afghan nobleman at the present day. Shah-ood-doulah Khan told his son Yaseen Khan that before he went to Herat he left some books and valuable jewels with his (Yaseen's) mother, but that on his return only the books were forthcoming, and that he had ascertained she was a wanton and a "light o' love." Therefore, the only satisfaction he could have would be to put her to death, as he was "ashamed to go and sit amongst the Cabul Sirdars." Then he sent for his wife, and asked her in presence of her son what she had done with the jewels. But she held her peace and would make no reply. Upon that Yaseen Khan rose up and went to fetch a sword "to cut his mother in two." And when she saw him coming she ran away, and the Quaboochee, or soldier at the door, to whom, also, she had granted the last favour, took her and hid her in an inner room, and brought word to her father of the evil plight she was in. Her father, Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan, was a man of mark in that city, and he rose up, with his four sons, and went to Shah-ood-doulah Khan, and told him "this was very unbecoming of a sirdar like him," and "the matter went so far that they began to abuse each other." While this storm of words was raging, the grateful Quaboochee took the woman home to her father's house, but when her husband found that she had escaped, he seized her two slave girls and slew them. Next day her father, accompanied by two of his friends, again called upon Shah-ood-doulah and remonstrated with him on the impropriety of giving his daughter a bad name, and the others said that he had better let the

matter drop, and "make it up with Peer Mohamed." But Shah-ood-doulah answered that, if he could not have the woman's life he would divorce her, and to this they assented, and her property was accordingly given up by him to her father. On the following morning Shah-ood-doulah recounted the whole affair to the Ameer, who commended him for putting away the woman, but reproved him for sending certain sons of Belial to Peer Mohamed's house in the course of the night, with orders to kill the old man or his daughter. This rebuke brought Shah-ood-doulah to his senses, and he "promised before the Ameer that he would think no more of the matter." Verily, a wise man and a sound philosopher! Thus much at present from the Cabulee letter-bag.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1. Duchess of Sutherland, McLachlan, Batavia. — 3. Greenock, McLean, Mauritius. — 5. Jane Jack Mitchell, Logan, Bombay; He Marie, Calcutta. — 6. Thomas Fielden, Braham, Bombay. — 7. Glencaine, Turnbull, Foo-chow-foo; Post Wieland, Akynb; Genevieve, Tarpe, Mauritius; Pera (str.), Jamieson, Alexandria.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, Nov. 4, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from Suez. For MALTA. — Miss Forrest, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Knox and child, Dr. R. Grezor, Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Bell, Miss G. R. berts, Mrs. Thora and child, Mr. H. Hansson, Mr. Tighman, Capt. A. P. Ga net, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson and two children. For ALEXANDRIA. — Mrs. Ogilvie and infant. For SUZ. — Mr. Newell. For CEYLON. — Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Tonge, Lieut.-col. and Mrs. McDonald. For MADRAS. — Dr. Harris, Mr. P. Irvine, Miss R. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. A. F. Wilkinson, Mr. Foster, Lieut. Wood, Mrs. T. B. Turner, Mrs. Dudgeon. For CALCUTTA. — Mr. H. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Keets, Lieut. F. D. Harrington, Mrs. F. Drummond and three children, Col. and Mrs. Fleming, two Misses Cudiffe, Miss Reicher, Mrs. Reid, Miss Blair, Miss Maclean, Mrs. H. D. Tripp, Miss Parry, Lieut. Harcourt, Dr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. Montagu, Capt. and Mrs. Tulloch, Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Reid, Maj. Oldershaw, Ena. Chambers, Maj. Sinclair, Ena. Dowler, Mrs. Odershaw and two children, Mr. W. B. Walto, Mr. A. Bruce, Mr. H. B. Greaves, Surg. R. Rivers, Mr. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Dickson, Lieut. C. B. Saunders. For HONG KONG. — Mrs. M. McLeod and infant, Paym. Pope, Mr. S. Rosenthal. Per str. Val-tia, from Marseilles, Nov. 13, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from Suez. For ADEN. — Mr. Steinhausen. For MALTA. — Mr. and Mrs. Scott. For ALEXANDRIA. — Rev. W. J. Beaumont, Mr. W. Beaumont, Mr. Fox, Mr. Morrison, Mr. C. Thurbon. For CEYLON. — Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. H. Ritchie. For MADRAS. — Mr. and Mrs. Bradish, Capt. H. A. Hope, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Scudder, five children, Mrs. A. H. Hope. For CALCUTTA. — Dr. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Sandes, Mr. T. Cowie, Mrs. and Miss Hill, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. J. Maitland, Hon. H. B. and Mrs. Devereux, Capt. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. C. White, Lieut. J. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. Tweedie, Mrs. Cunningham and niece, Mrs. C. F. Tonnerre and infant, Mr. J. Smead, Lieut. F. Acton. For SINGAPORE. — Mr. and Mrs. H. Huecken and three children. For HONG KONG. — Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN, the wife of Robert B., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Manor-cottage, the Forest, Essex, Nov. 4.

MARRIAGES.

COMPTON, Capt. D'Oyly T., Bombay Army, to Clara E., widow of the late W. H. Pigon, Esq., surgeon, Bombay Establishment, at Christ Church, Paddington, Nov. 1.

GROVE, Capt. Joseph C. R., 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Emily H. H., daughter of the late William D. Erskine, of the Madras Army, at Cardross, Perthshire, Oct. 30.

HICKSON, John S., second surviving son of the late John Annesley Hickson, Esq., Capt. and Staff-Officer of Pensioners, Auckland, New Zealand, to Julia L. E., youngest daughter of the Rev. B. P. Brooke, Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment, at the Parish Church, Brighton.

DEATHS.

BRASLEY, W. Frederick, formerly of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at 185, Great Portland-street, Portland-place, aged 71, Nov. 1.

RAJAH OF JULAWUR.—The Supreme Government has remitted one lac of rupees of the tribute paid by the Rajah of Julawur, and presented him with a khillat worth Rs. 3,000 for his loyal conduct during the rebellion.

India Office,

November 9, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Gully, 74th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. H. F. C. Cleghorn, Med. Est.; Capt. F. W. Robson, 20th N.I.; Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Tubbs, Inv. Est.; Lieut. E. Coghlan, 4th N.I.; Surg. major A. Burn, Med. Est.

NAVAL.

Lieut. E. H. Fergusson; Midshipman H. Boys.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Mr. R. P. Harrison, Hon. H. B. Devereaux, Mr. G. F. Harvey.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. W. Swatman, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Lieut. C. C. S. Moncrieff, Eng.; Asst. surg. F. J. Earle, Med. Est.; Brev. maj. J. F. Richardson, 49th N.I.; Lieut. F. A. Dickins, 31st N.I.; Brev. maj. H. Dinning, 71st N.I.; Capt. J. E. Cracroft, 69th N.I.; Surg. T. Maxwell, Med. Est.; Capt. J. S. Ogilvie, 48th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Robinson, 1st L.C.; Surg. W. C. Smith, Med. Est.; Capt. J. J. Hockley, 66th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. Drury, 51st N.I.; Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, 51st N.I.; Vet. surg. T. Aston; Asst. surg. J. Chisholm, Med. Est.

Bombay Estab.—Sub-conductor W. C. Tarleton; Lieut. E. H. Ashe, 8th N.I.; Lieut. H. T. Vachell, Art.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. F. Carnac, 6 mo.; Mr. J. H. Morris, 6 mo.; Mr. J. W. Dalrymple, granted 3 yrs. from 10th April, 1860.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. P. Hodgson, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. Leckey (uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. P. St. J. Law, 11th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. H. T. Bartlett, 21st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, Art., 6 mo.; Surg. J. Lee, Med. Estab., 8 mo.; 2nd Capt. F. E. Smalpage, Art., 2 mo.; Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. Regt., 2 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Ringer, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Le G. Bruce, Art., 6 weeks.

Madras Estab.—Capt. D. Scott, 8th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. P. L. Gordon, 6th Lt. Cav., 2 mo.; Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. F. J. Russell, 48th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. J. D. O'Neill, Inv. Estab., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. C. W. Bannister, 2nd Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. J. G. Fife, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. H. F. Sykes, 3rd Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Brev. col. A. P. Le Messurier, 10th N.I., 6 mo.

NAVAL.

Lieut. J. A. Heathcote, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE (H.P.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, Inv. Estab.; Brev. capt. F. Elms, 16th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Brydon, Art.

BOOKS.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. No. DXI. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

There are three papers in the November number of *Blackwood* which will be read with great interest by Anglo-Indians, and indeed by all thoughtful and educated men. The first is on the relative merits of the Nomination and Competition Systems in Civil Service Appointments, and completely overthrows all the claptrap arguments usually adduced in favour of the competitive mania. The second paper, though very able, and in the main well founded, is weakened and disfigured by the acrimonious tone that pervades it. It purports to be a comprehensive review of the present situation and future prospects of the administration of India, and is written, not only in a desponding spirit, but with a degree of bitterness that betokens a personal animosity towards the present Secretary of State for India. It is well worthy, however, of perusal, and in certain political quarters will give considerable satisfaction. The third article to which we have alluded in terms of praise is an excellent synopsis of the question whether "heart of oak" or iron plates

are to form the future bulwark of Old England. The writer, a naval man of high standing, supports the latter, and gives unanswerable reasons for the position he assumes.

Strange Surprising Adventures of the Venerable Gooroo Simple and his Five Disciples, Noodle, Doodle, Wisacre, Zany, and Foozle. Trübner and Co.

Messrs. Trübner and Co. appear to have taken up, as a specialty, the pleasing task of clothing in a rich English garb the quaint parables, satires, and conceits of other tongues and other times. In quick succession they have presented to the public their beautiful editions of "Reynard the Fox," and "The Marvellous Adventures of Master Tyll Owl-glass"—to say nothing of the not less surprising "Adventures of Baron Munchausen"—and now they add to our former obligations the duty of rendering them hearty thanks for a work of curious interest, profusely illustrated, and resplendent in its gorgeous cover of sapphire and gold. It is the history of the Gooroo Paramartan, and his young disciples Matti, Madeirgam, Pedei, Mileichan, and Moodan, whose English synonyms are considerably given for the benefit of those who are not familiar with Tamul. It is not so much a translation, however, as a paraphrase of Father Beschi's version of that popular satire on the fatuous ignorance and self-sufficiency of the Brahmins. Though the humour of these ridiculous adventures is sometimes rather coarse, it is thoroughly genuine, and very often quite irresistible. A more amusing volume, indeed, is rarely to be met with, while the notes in the Appendix display considerable erudition and research, though we observe that *Ghee* is said to be "equivalent to our word *mess*, a mess of pottage, of meat, &c., and, like the Latin *ferculum*, means the principal dish of the meal." This is at least a novel definition of the word, which is simply "equivalent" to clarified butter. However, that is a matter of very slight importance, and is largely counterbalanced by the beauty and exquisite drolery of the illustrations; but on that head it is superfluous to say more than that they are designed by "Alfred Crowquill." In short, whoso would keep up the good old kindly practice of making Christmas presents to one's friends and relatives may go far afield and never fall in with a gift so acceptable as a copy of the "Strange Surprising Adventures of the Venerable Gooroo Simple."

THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL applied to Government to be exempted from the operation of the Income-tax, or if that was not deemed admissible, that as his stipend was paid out of a large accumulated fund, called the Nizamut Fund, that the tax should be paid out of that. The Lieutenant-governor, in laying this claim before Government, stated that he did not think that the claim for exemption was a good one, and that the allowance was made on the same terms as all other pensions paid out of the Nizamut Fund on which Income-tax was charged; but he considered the application of the Nawab for an addition to his income from the fund equal to the tax in a more favourable light, and he would recommend that the addition to his allowance should be paid him. We understand the Governor-general concurs in the view of the Lieutenant-governor. The Governor-general, we are informed, has written to the Lieutenant-governor N. W. Provinces, requesting information when he thought the orders for a general search for arms could be prudently withdrawn, as the Government were anxious to do so at as early an opportunity as possible. The total number of arms collected in the N. W. Provinces up to the end of April last is as follows:—Arms of all descriptions, 36,76,317, and it is estimated that there are at least fifteen lakhs more in the country not surrendered.—*Englishman*.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Della*, Oct. 27, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£25,700	—
Mauritius	10,100	2,706
	£45,100	£2,706

Per str. *Elipon*, Nov. 3, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£5,275	—
Madras	4,766	£17,420
Calcutta	—	9,580
Singapore	850	—
Hong Kong	—	98,800*
Shanghai	—	14,071
Foo Chow	—	1,900
Penang	—	1,200

£10,891

£142,971

* £8,4250 shipped by her Majesty's Government.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	101½st.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India Sica Rs.	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	95 ½st.
4 per Cent. Loan of 1845-56	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1842-48 and 5½-56	—	—	79ster.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal	3s. 4d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Mombay	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bi is 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	221 to 223	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103½	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	80½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	96 to 96½	
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	102½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½	
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account	103½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	8s. to 4s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	1 dis. to par.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98½ to 99½
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AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACTS GOVERNING THE VOLUNTEER FORCE,

AN

ACCOUNT OF THE LAW RELATING TO RECRUITING,

AND

A Review of the Duties, Obligations, and Liabilities of Soldiers to Civilians and the Civil Power; of the Duties of Civilians towards the Military; and of the Legal Rights, Privileges, and Exemptions of Soldiers.

BY

COLONEL J. K. PIPON,

Assistant Adjutant-general at Head Quarters.

AND

J. F. COLLIER, Esq.,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

HORSE GUARDS, October 12, 1860.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction the publication of "A Manual of Military Law," by Colonel Pison, Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces, which he considers will be a most useful addition to the books required by regulation to be in the possession of the Officers of the Army. It contains much instructive matter.

(Signed)

J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adj.-Gen.

PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

London, October, 1860.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 462.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 9	Burma(Rangoon)	Sept. 15
Madras	13	Bombay	Oct. 12
Agra	6	Ceylon	16
China(Hong-Kong)	Sept. 28		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 6d.; under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1s.; and for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THOUGH in receipt of intelligence from Calcutta to the 8th of October, and from Hong Kong to the 28th of the preceding month, there is little to chronicle in the way of eventful matter. The news from China, however, is so far interesting that it prepares us for further warlike achievements, instead of the treaty of peace which was generally expected. It seems that very shortly after Lord Elgin's arrival at Tien-tsin, three Imperial Commissioners made their appearance and at once opened negotiations. For a time everything went on most satisfactorily until the question of the indemnity came to be discussed, when Kweiliang suddenly intimated that he had not the necessary powers to affix his signature to a treaty. It is rather surprising that this point should not have been fully ascertained as a preliminary to negotiation; but it is very evident that our European diplomatists are no match for the wily, unscrupulous Mandarins of the Celestial Empire. The consequence is, that the Allied forces, after losing much valuable time, were obliged once more to take the field, and on the 10th of September had reached a place called Yang-tsun-yeh. Tien-tsin was occupied by a garrison of 2,000 men, but Pehtang was evacuated, as the Allied fleets sufficiently protect the river as high as the former town. Some trouble had been caused by the desertion of the coolies; but as it is only Lord Elgin's baggage that is mentioned as being delayed, we may fairly infer that the troops were sufficiently provided with carriage. The next mail from China will probably bring tidings of a decisive battle, and of the fall of Peking.

From Calcutta we receive the usual budget of complaints. Whatever is done ought not to have been done, whatever ought to have been done is left undone. Doubtless the Government is weak and rash, dilatory and precipitate, empirical and wedded to routine; still, it must surely now and then stumble upon a measure not altogether idiotic, and be occasionally capable of distinguishing the right course from the wrong one, and even of following the former. This the Calcutta press appears to deny, and systematically find fault with every Government official, from his Excellency the Viceroy down to his Excellency the Viceroy's Peon. Sir Charles Wood also comes in for his share of reproof, and is severely rebuked for alienating half a million sterling for the benefit of Prince Gholam Mahomed, a grandson of the famous Tippoo Sultan. It must be confessed that that family has the slightest possible claims on the gener-

sity of a British Government, as for at least three generations it was in a state of active hostility, for the mutiny at Vellore was the handiwork of Hyder Ali's grandsons. It is not easy, therefore, to understand on what grounds the present representative of that cruel and implacable race should be allowed to subtract from the public revenue an amount that India could little spare at any time, and least of all just now.

The Governor-general was expected to leave Calcutta for Lucknow on the 15th November, and thence proceed to Hyderabad in the Nizam's dominions, and after visiting Nagpore, Indore, and Gwalior, return to the Presidency in March—preparatory, we trust, to handing over the vice-royalty to Lord Elgin as his successor.

Mr. Charles Chicheley Plowden has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Merivale, under Secretary of State for India, vice Mr. A. Hobhouse, promoted.

CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The *Ceylon*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta at six A.M. on the 8th, and may therefore be expected at Southampton about the 17th inst.

OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Delta*, from Southampton the 27th of October, arrived at Malta on the 5th of November, at noon, and sailed at midnight for Alexandria.

The *Vectis* (from Marseilles, November 5) arrived at Malta on the 8th, at three A.M.; sailed at ten A.M. for Alexandria.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Maj. gen. H. F. Lockyer, on board the *Ripon*, aged 63, Aug. 30.
BENGAL.—Col. Henry G. Jourdan, H.M.'s Indian army, at 19, Westbourne-park, aged 77, Nov. 10.
BOMBAY.—Lieut. Alexander Bell, 3rd Bombay N.I., at Macao, aged 81, Aug. 25.

Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Graham and two children, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Baker, Mr. Owen and infant, Dr. de Boissac, Lieut. Kilvert, Maj. Clark. From MADRAS.—Mr. Elliott, Lieut. Elliott, Mr. Alexander, Capt. Grove, Mr. Hand, Mr. Malohy. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Magniac, Mr. Ridge, Maj. Lowe. From ADEN.—Capt. Blanchard. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Blecker, Don and Mrs. Osario, three Misses Osario. From ALEXANDRIA.—Don Mas, Mr. Graham. From MALTA.—Com. Reid, R.N., Mr. Simmonds.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ceylon*, Nov. 17, from Hong Kong.—Lieut. Wasop, Mrs. Barcham and infant, Mr. B. Campbell. From CALCUTTA.—Miss Colson, Mrs. Bridge, Dr. Youell, Mrs. Ferriss, Capt. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Todd and two children, Dr. Feulner, Lieut. Carter (Dr. J. J. Hall died at sea Nov. 6), Col. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. New, Mrs. C. Mason. From MADRAS.—Mr. A. C. Jones, Miss Jones and child, Mrs. Hankin and infant, Lieut. Griffiths, Lieut. E. Hickman, two Misses Horan, Mr. and Mrs. Heap, Mr. and Mrs. Magrath, Miss Magrath. From GALLE.—Mr. Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. Hook, Mrs. Wear and two children. From MADRAS.—Lieut. Begbie, Mrs. Harsop and three children, Mrs. Forsyth. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Stewart, Miss Butler.



BENGAL.

A SMALL REFORM.

If there is one thing which more than another distinguishes the district officer of the North-West Provinces from the Collector-magistrate of Lower Bengal, it is that the former is generally intimate with every part of his district. He knows the leading natives, he is familiar with the most obscure localities, he has travelled over every road, and is himself known at the furthest end of his district. All this arises from the fact that he is allowed to work for three or four years in the same spot. The improvements he begins he carries through, and his local knowledge, daily increasing, enables him to overtake a large amount of work. This is not the case in Bengal. There are few stations where an officer can be found who has been in the district a whole year. Promotion has been very rapid, changes still more frequent. In eight months the sub-division of Serampore has seen five joint magistrates; while in the large station of Hooghly none of the leading officials has remained so long as twelve. Under such a system no magistrate can take an interest in his district, none care to clear off the old files of their predecessors, or to initiate improvements which another may despise as trifles, or oppose as innovations.

Hitherto there have been four grades of magistrate and collector in Bengal, with salaries of Rs. 28,000, 23,000, 18,000 and 12,000 a year respectively. These were fixed according to stations, and not to the merits of officers. On promotion from one grade to another, each magistrate has been required to leave his station for that of the higher grade. This is now to be altered. The high salaries of Rs. 28,000 a year attached to Balasore, Pooree, and Cuttack, will be reduced to Rs. 23,000. Though the duties of salt agent are discharged by those who hold these appointments, the ordinary work is lighter than in any other district. There will henceforth be two grades, the first consisting of twenty-two officers paid at the rate of Rs. 23,000 a year, and the second of fourteen officers on Rs. 18,000. The old fourth grade will be abolished, the salaries being increased to 18,000, that of the 2nd. The pay of all the magistrate collectorships is thus equalised, without extra expenditure, but without saving. The really important part of the reform is that the salaries will henceforth be personal, not local. On promotion from the 2nd to the 1st grade, officers need not, as hitherto, leave the station to which they belong for another. If Mr. Molony does well in Jessore, it is to the disadvantage of the district and the public service if he is moved to Hooghly, simply because his time has come for promotion. We may now hope to see officers in Bengal who have been more than a year in the same district, who know the people, and are allowed to take a hearty interest in their duties. —*Friend of India.*

THE NEXT ACT OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the report of the committee on the amalgamation of the armies are involved consequences for the future of India far more important, far more revolutionary, than any of a purely military character. The army has broken up, the civil service is to follow. The English statesman looks at India as containing a mass of disintegrated materials to be fused with other elements into a new system, to be animated by a new spirit. In the fall of the East India Company all Indian monopolies were doomed; in the abolition of the local army all class prejudices have been swept away. The problem which is now to be solved is not merely the reorganisation of the army, nor the opening of the civil service. It is the creation of a new administration altogether, out of existing materials, which shall recognise no anomaly, tolerate no speciality, allow no class

privilege. India henceforth is to be a unity in itself, and a member of the great English fraternity of colonies. As the former it must be governed by one will, as the latter the principles of its Government must be those of the whole British empire. Henceforth, except as large municipalities or provinces like those under the Supreme Government, the presidencies may cease to have a separate administrative existence while enjoying increased local power. They are to be defended by one army, they must be ruled by one civil service. This is the question as looked at from an English point of view; this will be the result, we believe, of the amalgamation of the armies. The old systems, the old monopolies, the old dishonesties, when they ceased to be swaddling bands for our empire in the East, provoked the rebellion of 1857, and, aided by the weakness of a Governor-general, the European strike of 1859. They have proved unequal to the new demands made on them in the increase of European capitalists and the progress of "interloping" energy. They have collapsed, they are things of the past which the present has outgrown. They must be buried with what speed is consistent with safety. What is valuable in them must be galvanised into new life by the breath of a new era, and the infusion of new blood. This is England's determination. With its wisdom we have now nothing to do, if, indeed, the men of the present day are capable of judging such a question.

The first step is—one instead of three armies for all India. Their Commander-in-Chief must henceforth reign alone, having within his command no power of co-ordinate authority, such as the Madras and Bombay Commanders-in-Chief exercise. They might hold the position of commanders of the forces in these presidencies, as recommended by the Duke of Cambridge, or merely lieutenant-generals at the head of corps d'armées. The native army, like the European, must be one in discipline and organisation, raised for general service, and liable to be employed from Peshawar to Cape Comorin. The question is even considered why native corps should not be sent to any station with a warm climate out of India, from Malta to the Cape, from St. Helena and Ascension to China and Japan. All fear of dangerous combination would be prevented, while we should retain hostages for the good behaviour of the native army in India. These regiments should be all officered on the irregular system, and so organised as to be brigaded with European troops. If we are to have a native army, this would deprive it of its sting, while employing it for imperial purposes. It would economise our military strength, and teach the sepy that he is the member of a force which garrisons the half of the civilised world. There is no reason why England should not use the sepy as Russia employs the Cossack.

But the feature of the English scheme which is far more startlingly radical than this is that of a giant staff corps. As India has one army, so must it have but one civil service, without distinction of civil or military, staff or regimental, covenanted or uncovenanted. The staff corps must not be looked at merely in its military point of view. It leads to the question of one homogeneous civil service for the empire, whose members shall not be confined to presidencies but shall be available for any office for which they are fitted, wherever it is to be held. The principle has been already adopted in the financial department, and Mr. Wilson proposed to apply it to the new War Office. But the English idea rises far higher than that. It would fuse the present elements of civil, political, and staff into one great body of executive administrators, before whom Bengal, Madras, and Bombay would cease to have any difference. If the new service were at all divided, it would be according to branches of duty and not localities. The barristers of four years' standing would be available for the judicial line, and those who show a special aptitude for them, for revenue, or police, or military staff, or native regiments, all rising in their departments as in the civil service of England; while the Governor-general would

have power to admit to this imperial staff corps any in this country who, though they have not entered by the door of the army or of a college in England, have proved their ability by long tried experience.

There would be thus one civil service and one army, with one Governor-general and one Commander-in-Chief. The regiment which had served at Peshawar and the magistrate who had been years at Lahore, might be changed, should necessity arise, to Madras or Belgaum. The prizes would be open to the best men, and the Governor-general would have a field of selection vaster than he ever could count on before. We have gone into no details, but merely sketched an outline which our readers can fill up for themselves. Two things are evident; a scheme such as this removes the jealousies between the armies and presidencies, and it enables the principles of centralisation and federalism to meet in a point where the safety of the empire is secured, while the independence of the local power in local matters is guaranteed. Bombay will have then no reason to snarl at Calcutta, nor Calcutta make herself suspected of oppressing Madras. While a Supreme Council legislates on imperial questions, local councils will have full sway in their own matters. One will must direct the army; the budget system will secure that one authority shall economise while equitably administering the finances. But all else may be subject to the power of governors, aided by local experience and controlled by local opinion. If the revolution peacefully and speedily accomplish this, India will be placed on a platform from which it may look down with wonder on the old systems which it has outgrown. One by one it is now bursting the fetters which have enchained it. The question which England is better able to answer than we, and which history alone will fully solve, is this,—Is India fit for such liberty? —*Friend of India.*

THE PUNJAB SYSTEM.

In an article headed "Justice in the Punjab," the *Friend of India* claims for the late Mr. John Colvin the credit of having first devised that non-regulation administration of justice which was afterwards transplanted to, and has since grown so successfully in, the Punjab. We can fancy how pleasing must be the idea to some minds to be able to trace an act which has been even more than a successful experiment, to a civilian of the Bengal Presidency. Unfortunately, however, on the present occasion the claim is utterly devoid of foundation. Whatever may have been Mr. Colvin's merits as ruler of the Tenasserim Provinces,—and for the sake of argument we will admit that they were great—his "innovations" on the venerable regulations of Sir Elijah Impey had no more connection with the rules now in force in the Punjab than has the *Friend of India* with consistency. Those rules were founded upon a nearer and a more correct model. When in 1843 the policy of Lord Auckland had forced upon his successor the annexation of Sind, it became a part of the duty of the great soldier, who was compelled, in spite of himself, to become a conqueror and a governor, to devise rules for the administration of the province he had so ably won. Having only soldiers at his disposal, his first object was to select those of them who showed most aptitude for the work, and to employ them for revenue and administrative purposes. So carefully did Sir Charles Napier make his selections, that in an incredibly short space of time the new province was brought into order. Justice was administered on the purest principles, and a system was established and carried out that made it possible for the poorest and humblest to obtain it. Scarcely, however, had this system been brought into play, when one of the subordinate civil Governments of the country, acting on motives which we can divine, sent three civilians to Sir Charles, pleading their services at his disposal. Sir Charles gave them work, but after a short trial he was compelled to send them back to their own presidency

with the remark that he "would rather have a hard-working subaltern than a Bengal civilian." It was after the expulsion of these men that the Scinde system of administration grew into perfection. It became in that respect the model province of India. To this fact Sir Bartle Frere, one of the successors of Sir Charles, has borne public testimony, and the state of the province at the present hour is confirmatory of the fact.

Sinde was conquered in 1843; the Punjab was annexed more than six years later. Its first *de facto* ruler was Major Henry Lawrence. Whither did he turn his eyes for an administrative system? Was it to Tenasserim, as the *Friend* would have us believe, fifteen hundred miles distant, and separated by the sea? or was it to Sind, the prosperous province, the nearest neighbour adjoining his own? It is impossible to doubt in the matter. Major Lawrence could get nothing in the Tenasserim provinces which he could not obtain in far greater perfection in Sind. There the system was made to his hand; it was acting before his eyes; it was suited to a strong powerful border population; he had no need, then, to go to a distant region for a system. He took that modelled by Sir Charles Napier, only modifying it so as to make it available alike for civilians as for officers of the army. There is, therefore, absolutely no foundation for the assertion that Mr. Colvin is the grandfather of the Punjab system. That system, we have shown, was based upon one which Sir C. Napier had introduced into Sind; and Sir Charles, we all know, never went to a civilian for his plan. Like Minerva, it emerged armed and fitted at all points, from his own brain; and, such as it was, gave him a title to be ranked amongst the greatest, if not the greatest, of Indian administrators, as his military exploits stamp him as second to none in the roll of Indian warriors.—*Englishman*.

FAILURE OF RAIN.

The Government have made an important addition to the *Calcutta Gazette*. A supplement is to be published weekly, or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing official papers and such information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public; it is to be unofficial in all other respects. It is to be, in fact, the long-promised Government *Gazette*, or Government organ of communication with the outer world, to be used as the French Emperor uses the *Moniteur*. The official portion of the *Gazette* remains as heretofore. Notifications and orders required by law will appear in it, but in the supplement nothing will appear but information and news for the public, and this supplement can be obtained by paying a separate subscription.

The first article appeared in yesterday's supplement, a valuable paper by Colonel Baird Smith, on the subject of the failure of the rains in the North-West Provinces. We are glad to observe that an early notice has been taken of the serious consequences of a failure of the rains by Government, and measures taken into consideration to mitigate the sad consequences of famine and drought. Nothing can be better than Colonel Smith's suggestions, and we concur in all he says. We were eye witnesses of the drought of 1837 and the famine of 1838, and can judge by experience of the necessity of early measures being taken, and of the terrible misery that must ensue even after Government and individuals have done their utmost. It is not yet too late for rains, and showers in September would save some of the khureef crop, more particularly forage and grass for cattle, and the fields will remain in a condition to be ploughed. In 1837 the rains ceased early in July, and with the exception of one or two slight and partial showers, no rain fell in the Doab between the Kalee Nuddee and the Jumna till the rains of June, 1838. The lands were as hard as iron; no irrigation appeared to do any good, and the few scrubby fields of wheat and barley which were forced in the neighbourhood of some wells were a sorry sight indeed. The famine was so severe that the wretched people stripped the thatch from their houses and the leaves from the trees to feed

their cattle until the whole country had the appearance of a desert and the villages lay in ruins. The grain-eating animals and such birds of the air, as parrots, pigeons, &c. nearly all disappeared, whilst birds of prey and wild quadrupeds increased. A good shower of rain in September and October, then, would partially mitigate the sad prospect before us, and the measures Colonel Smith recommends would largely tend to the same object. The Christian village existing at Agra before the mutiny took its rise from the famine of 1838, and arrangements of the like kind can be made again in the many confiscated villages still in the hands of Government. Colonel Smith's chief recommendation is to organise a system of management by the aid of Government officers, missionaries, and natives, and to form committees throughout the suffering districts to distribute the charity of Government and public subscriptions, to find employment for the destitute, and to pay none, but those absolutely incapable, who do not work. He points to the numerous public works, on which multitudes could be employed with advantage, particularly the leading canals, or Rajbhas, from the Great Canal through the country. This reminds us of one considerable difference in the position of the country now. In 1838 the water in the wells sank fully six feet, leaving all the small wells nearly dry, and the supply in the best wells was very scanty. We understand that the percolation from the Great Canal is so great that the wells to a very great distance from the canal have a supply of water hitherto unknown, and that the water in them has risen above any level before observed. This will, no doubt, continue, and will aid the peasantry. Colonel Smith does not recommend any attempt at drawing supplies of corn from more fortunate districts by Government; he would leave that to the merchants, as he calculates there is a year's stock in the country. If he thinks there is a year's supply in the countries which suffered from the rebellion we fear he is mistaken. The demand for the armies which traversed the country, then the destruction which took place, completely cleared out all stocks, and the surplus of the crops since has not filled the pits again. We think, therefore, Government should carefully ascertain what districts could supply corn, and how it could be easily transported to meet the demands of some of the committees of distribution. We would not recommend Government to open a shop to sell, but to supply the various committees with grain to distribute, instead of buying in the districts and competing with the public. No sooner shall it become known in the country that arrangements are made to feed the kungulas (the poor), than crowds will flock in from the native States bordering on the south bank of the Jumna, thus bringing many more mouths into our own provinces. One very serious mistake was made in 1838, and Colonel Smith's minute does not touch on the subject. The Board of Revenue laid down no rules for the remission of rents, and collectors were left to act as they thought best; the result was that in some districts great consideration was shown, whilst in others the revenue demand was continued without the slightest consideration for the circumstances of the people. A zemindar with possessions in two districts remarked that he appeared to be subject to two independent Governments.

In Agra, Mr. Mansel, with that judgment and intelligence for which he was remarkable, early met the difficulty by at once remitting one-half of the Government demand, publicly notifying the same, that the sub-tenantry might become aware of the fact; but he left the adjustment of the account between landlord and ryot to themselves. In Muttra, the collector, Mr. Tyler, delayed informing the people of his intentions until it was almost too late, and when he did make a remission it was to those who were known not to be in good circumstances: the dissipated spendthrift and the imprudent thus escaped, whilst the prudent and the capitalist were mulcted in the full amount of the Government dues. Those who would have been useful

in restoring the exhausted district were themselves exhausted first, and long afterwards did the district feel the injustice of the arrangement. In Allygurh another collector acted the hard, uncompromising landlord, and made the rule that the people should be squeezed to the uttermost. He was of opinion that the people were cheating the Government in the neighbouring districts, and that by his rule those really unable to pay would show themselves, and the Government could then remit what they could not recover. This precious plan ruined the district; to escape the pressure and the torture applied by the Tuhseeldars and Government officers many proprietors mortgaged their lands and estates to the capitalists of the towns. This was the commencement of the numerous mutations of property in Allygurh, and the account of many of these transactions was made up and squared off during the rebellion of 1857. But now no such inconsistencies should be permitted, and if we are to suffer again that most awful of all inflictions, a famine, in a distant province where a whole agricultural population is suddenly thrown out of employment, and without food, we ought to be better prepared to meet it than we were in 1837.—*Englishman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMP DUTIES.—The Governor-general has sanctioned for the Punjab and Oude a reduced scale of stamp duties. These duties have always been lower in the non-regulation than in the regulation provinces. The effect of the new law, if fully carried, would be to quadruple the cost of justice at once to every suitor and upset the system at present carried out of a regular scale of costs, also paid by stamps. The operation of the Act in Sind is postponed till 1st November.

PROGRESS, No. 2.—The Governor-general has decided to leave Calcutta for his Central India tour on the 15th November. It is expected that he will visit Oude, going as far as Fyzabad, and return to Benares, there permanently to establish his camp. The Commander-in-Chief will leave Rajmahal for Allahabad in the barge of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal about the 20th October. The first camp of instruction will be formed at Cawnpore. He will be present with the Governor-general and Lady Canning at the opening of the East India Railway from Synthia to Rajmahal on the 15th October.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSORS.—Messrs. J. R. B. Ross and J. D'Cruze, deputy-magistrates, are two of the four Income-tax assessors for the district of Hooghly. Mr. D'Cruze will assess the town and suburbs of Serampore.

A MORAL PHENOMENON.—In an article on the death of the Free Church missionary, Dr. Ewart, the *Bhaskur*, a Bengalee paper, says:—"He had a large body so that Bhim Sen's was contemptible in comparison, but the wonder is this, there was not a drop of wrath in him; he was one of the few that fulfilled Christ's command if a man smite thee on the one cheek turn to him the other also."

DARJEELING.—A letter received from Darjeeling says that the tea companies are making progress. One company had already made eighty maunds. The coffee crop is expected to turn out well. There is a great want of European tradesmen at Darjeeling. The baker of the place, who has been very successful, and intends giving up his business at the end of the year, says the climate is as fine as any man could wish to live in, and workmen from England can work there as well as at home. He attributes the absence of European tradesmen to the false pride which prevents them from making themselves useful in this country.

CORN IN EGYPT.—The *Delhi Gazette* says the region of the Nerbudda is so fertile that wheat is selling at sixty seers for the rupee; gram seventy seers; rice twenty-six to thirty-five seers; ghee three and a-half seers; and other articles in the same proportion. The population of this district is 122 to the square mile, while that of the North-West Provinces is 420.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, P. W. D.—In the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th September there is an important notification enlarging the powers of the local Governments in the Public Works Department. At present the Governments of Madras and Bombay have power to sanction projects not exceeding in cost Rs. 25,000 each; in future the limit is to be Rs. 60,000; the limit for Lieut.-governors is to be Rs. 40,000; and for Oude, Pegu, and Mysore Rs. 10,000; other administrations, Rs. 5,000. Works of an emergent nature (within the limit of the year's budget) may be sanctioned by the local Governments for immediate execution.

MODERN ANTIQUITIES.—A sum of Rs. 1,200 has been sanctioned for the repair of the ancient tombs in the Dutch Burial Ground at Negapatam. Some of them are two hundred and fifty years old. The old grave-yard at Cossimbazaar, near Moorshedabad, in which some of Warren Hastings' family were buried, was cleaned out five years ago, on the occasion of the Lieutenant-governor's visit. In his "Bengal Obituary" a Calcutta undertaker some time ago published the inscriptions on some of the oldest tombs in Bengal. To the Indian antiquary, if such is to be found, they are invaluable.

LOOT.—The extent to which plunder was acquired during the troubles of the rebellion may be seen from an advertisement by the political agent at Bhurtpore. The kotwal found in the possession of a faquir there a silver ingot weighing 178 rupees, forty-seven bunches containing 376 strings of small pearls, a bundle consisting of twenty-eight strings of pearls, and a quantity of coral beads. The faquir will give no account of how the property came into his possession.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.—The Supreme Government has increased the limit within which the local Governments may sanction emergent expenditure for public works. This is a reform in the right direction. The total Public Works expenditure for all India in the current year is Rs. 3,343,395. Adding Government outlay for railways establishment and land, telegraph and local charges, the sum is £3,917,815, close on four millions. This expenditure is about £3. 11s. 6d. per square mile, sixpence a head of the population, and 9½ per cent. of the revenue. One-fifth is for new military buildings; one-fourth for new Government buildings, both military and civil; one-fifth for public works of improvement; one-fourth for repairs; one-fifth establishment charges, and one-tenth for unforeseen demands and petty works.

A PRINCELY GIFT.—The *North-West Gazette* says a splendid vase has been presented to the Rajah of Syedpore Bhitree by the British Government. It is about 6½ feet high and 3½ feet in circumference at the base, on which are three carved figures, representing Justice, Agriculture, and Trade. The inscription in English and Persian is as follows:—"Presented to Rajah Deo Narain Sing Bahadur by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general and Viceroy of India, for his loyalty and devotion to the British Government during the rebellion of 1857."

MR. C. HOLLINGS.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has on a reference from the Indian Government sanctioned that Mr. C. Hollings, Sub-deputy Opium agent of Gya, be permitted at any time he wishes to retire on a pension equal to one half of the average salary and allowances drawn by him during the last five years of his service, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him at Gya during the disturbances caused by the late sepoy mutiny.

CANPORE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The subscriptions to the Canpore Memorial Church have now reached Rs. 42,000, of which Rs. 35,000 have been paid into the Oriental Bank. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London agree to pay over the money subscribed in England on condition of their receiving Christ's Church, Canpore, for mission purposes, reserving a small amount for a monument to their missionaries killed during the mutiny. The dispute which has hitherto delayed the erection of the church is thus removed. The sum subscribed, however, is not sufficient for a building of a character correspond-

ing to the event which it is designed to memorialise. It is a national undertaking, and as such in extent, design, and elaboration should be worthy of the British name. Dr. Tressider, Civil Surgeon of Canpore, will receive donations from those who have not yet paid, or have not yet subscribed.

TARIFF VALUATIONS.—The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have appointed their president, Mr. Bullen, to form one of the commission about to be held in Calcutta to draw up a uniform scale of tariff valuations for all India. Mr. Spooner, the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, is to act as president. The Government of Bengal has nominated Mr. Eden. The mercantile community of Bombay has such confidence in Mr. Spooner that it has not sent a representative, and the Madras Chamber of Commerce found it impossible to send any of their members.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN INDIA.—We are glad to notice, in general orders, the fact that two non-commissioned officers, Acting Sergeant Henry Blockman, of the 38th Foot, and Lance Corporal W. Shakespear, of the 8th Foot have passed the examination in Hindostanee; the former the test for military interpreters.

INDIGO IN THE PUNJAB.—An official letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ghazee Khan to the local Government describes the extent of the cultivation of indigo in that district. In former times the plant was grown and the dye manufactured on a large scale, the remains of old vats being still found on the farms. The cultivation was checked by the encroachments of the river and the destructive effects of inundations. Last year, however, 8,258 acres were grown with indigo, yielding 3,379 maunds, the average being a maund to two acres of ground. It sells at the average rate of from 50 to 56 rupees a maund. It finds a ready sale in Bombay. The whole sum realised by the sale of indigo in the district last year was Rs. 16,85,512. It is most profitable to the small proprietors, but barely repays the non-proprietary tenants for the risk.

THE MOOKTEARS IN LOWER BENGLA have presented a petition to the Governor-general in Council, complaining of the interference of the Lieutenant-governor with their rights and privileges. The petitioners declare they pay certain rates to procure the evidence of witnesses, viz., from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per witness in criminal cases, but in ordinary ones from 4 annas to 1 rupee. The Lieutenant-governor has, however, with reference to a certain criminal case, issued a proclamation offering very high rewards to parties who would prove the guilt of the principal defendant, as well as that of the accessories. They therefore request that the Governor-general will take such measures as will prevent his honour from issuing similar istaburs or proclamations for the future.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION of Calcutta have petitioned the Legislative Council to remodel or repeal the Rent Law (Act X. of 1859), which secures under-tenants in their holdings and rights. They say the Act interferes with what is the essence of the solemn compact of the Government as declared in Regulation I. of 1793, viz., that the actual proprietary right in the soil shall exist in the zemindars, subject to such sub-tenures as then existed or have been since created by the zemindar; that its effect is to remove into the hands of the collectors and their amlah powers hitherto enjoyed by the zemindars alone, that it constitutes and recognises a new and peculiar body of landed proprietors, and that its details are in many respects defective.

GOVIND PERSAUD PUNDIT, the owner of a portion of the Raneeunge Coal Fields, has been condemned by the Judge of Bancoorah to six years' imprisonment, for being concerned in an affray attended with murder. A point of law, however, is reserved.

INCOME-TAX RETURNS.—The *Phoenix* has heard that a committee has been formed, consisting of Messrs. Harington and Sconce, and Baboo Pro-sunnocoomar Tagore, to revise the forms of returns of the Income-tax Act, which are complained of by natives as unintelligible.

THE P. AND O. AGAIN.—The *Englishman* publishes a letter from the passengers of the mail steamer *Nemesis*, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, complaining of the discomfort and inconvenience to which they were subjected by the overcrowding of the vessel between Suez and Aden. There were 105 first class passengers, thirty-nine second class, 187 French troops, and 200 of the crew, making a total of 534 souls all huddled together in a small steamboat capable of carrying only half that number. To make matters worse, the *Nemesis* lies so low in the water that, except in a calm sea, the ports on the weather side require to be closed. To this must be added the warm state of the weather experienced in the Red Sea passage in the month of September, and some idea of the misery and discomfort of which the passengers complain may be conceived. The consequence was that three of the passengers fell ill and died. It is to be lamented that such a state of things should be permitted to exist on board the P. and O. Company's steamers. The remedy lies not in protests to the P. and O. Company or the Secretary of the Admiralty, but in the formation of a rival company to the P. and O. Company's steamers.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The new road from Caragolah Ghaut, opposite the Colgong Station of the East Indian Railway, to Titalya, runs for 108 miles, and when completed will bring Darjeeling and Purneah into easy and speedy communication with Calcutta. The works on the road are very difficult, but it will be opened out as an unmetalled communication, passable at all seasons of the year, and bridged, except in the case of six of the larger rivers, by the end of the next working season.

PAUCITY OF COVENANTED OFFICERS.—The *Hurkaru* understands that it is the intention of the Lieut.-governor to invest salt agents and their assistants, and the superintendents of salt chowkees, with the powers of magistrate and collector in their respective divisions, in consequence of the paucity of covenanted officers for carrying on magisterial and revenue duties.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—True bills have been brought in against Mr. James Fortescue Harrison and Captain Charles Need, of the 6th Europeans, for alleged perjury committed in the police-court in the abduction case of Captain Crossman's daughter. Captain Need has since been tried and triumphantly acquitted, the judge coinciding with the jury.

H. M.'S 6TH REGIMENT, stationed at Barrackpore, has received orders to proceed at the end of October to Hazaureebaug, where already H. M.'s 37th Regiment is stationed. Surely the authorities are not aware that one regiment of Europeans is provisioned with very great difficulty by the Commissariat at that place; the 6th Royals are to remain under canvas, as there are no houses available upon any terms. The climate is delightful, but the inconveniences not a few.

THE RAJAH OF BURDWAN has received a letter from Lord Palmerston, in which his lordship has acknowledged in warm terms the high sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of the service rendered to the State by the honourable manner in which the Rajah accepted and acknowledged the necessity and policy of the Income-tax, in his letter to the late Mr. Wilson.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—An advertisement in the Calcutta journals announces the intention of twenty-one of the leading tradesmen in Calcutta to close their shops in future at three o'clock on Saturdays. A number of young men will thus have leisure on their hands which there are but few pleasant ways of filling up. The volunteer movement, in this respect, is timely.

CHITTAGONG.—The *Hurkaru* says the hill tracts of Chittagong have been declared non-regulation districts by the Government of Bengal. The other non-regulation districts are, Assam, Cachar, Chota Nagpore, Sonthalistan, Arracan, the Tributary Mehals, and Darjeeling. The viva voce system of trials in petty cases was introduced into these provinces in 1857.

FEMALE ORNAMENTS.—The *Englishman* states that in consequence of the disclosures made in the libel case at Lucknow, the Governor-general has issued orders that ornaments found on the persons of native females are not to be touched on account of the Income-tax, but that those found in the rooms occupied by women may be taken.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—According to the *Englishman* Colonel Drake gets the command of the 65th N.I., Colonel Burney, of that regiment, obtains a brigade, Colonel Macdonald will have Barrackpore, and Colonel Grey, of the 5th Foot, gets the Sealkote brigade. A wing of the 6th Europeans will probably go to Barrackpore, and the regiment of Lucknow accompanies the Commander-in-Chief on his tour up the country. The 6th Foot go to Hazareebagh, Colonel Robertson to command the camp of exercise; and Colonel Smith gets another brigade.

A REMEDY WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.—The effect of the destruction of "pets" at Peshawar is thus described by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"The absence of dogs from the soldiers' lines is beginning to be felt. Wild animals, as the dark nights are creeping on, are creeping into barracks. The jackals take infinite pleasure in scampering through bungalows, and proclaiming their delight outside in the most approved and inimitable choruses they are capable of. Jungle cats take pot-luck with people's scant larders, and then add insult to injury by indulging in a species of *tom-tomming* which 'native music' must ever despair of surpassing in hideous *crescendo*! This, certainly, is not so very bad, but when wolves take advantage of the immunity with which their prowling fraternity visit the barracks, the matter becomes somewhat more serious. For instance, I hear, on good authority, that last week one of these animals went into the Artillery lines, and came very near carrying off an infant child from the side of its mother. The cries of the poor little thing fortunately awoke her, and the brute let go its hold."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is to be the guest of the Maharajah of Burdwan for a day or two at the races. From thence his Excellency will proceed, shortly after the 20th October, to Rajmahal, then by the Lieutenant-Governor's yacht, which has been placed at Sir Hugh's disposal, to Allahabad, and next to Cawnpore, where his camp will be formed.

A QUICK VOYAGE.—The ship *Renown*, one of Green's new vessels, has made a splendid run from England to Calcutta. She left Gravesend on the 12th July, and Lizard Point 16th; she made Ceylon on 23rd, and Madras on the 27th September, quitted it the same evening, and anchored at Saugor on the evening of the 2nd October—thus making the voyage in 78 days.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22. Ravenscraig, Barrow, Mauritius; Good Hope, Miller, San Francisco.—23. Str. Gov. Higginson, McMillan, Moulmein; Sultana, Rice, Mauritius; str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—30. Str. Baltic, Melville, Madras.—Oct. 1. Alexander Baring, Nunerby, Moulmein.—2. Clarence, Viale, London; Catherine Apcar, de Smidt, Singapore.—3. Charger, Hatch, Hong Kong; Turon, Code, Mauritius; W. W. Smith, Clare, Liverpool; Egeria, Pollock, Bombay and Cannanore.—5. Screw str. Fiery Cross, Crockett, Hong Kong; Gottfried, Chapes, Singapore; City of Palaces, Young, Mauritius and Madras; Sultan, Linstroff, Bombay; Zingari, Nowlitz, New York; Babington, Wilson, Liverpool; Hindostan, Veliet, Bordeaux; Melicete, Gould, Liverpool; Nile, Owen, London; Ann Dunn, Bennington, Point de Galle; Renown, Hight, London; Blanchemont, Nicols, London; St. Luce, Returie, Bourbon; Mauritius, Galloway, Greenock; Ravensworth, Appley, Newcastle; Thomas B. Bates, Lincoln, Liverpool.—8. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Burmah.—Capt. Stanley, Mr. Galstin, Mrs. Harris and two children.
Per Turon.—Mrs. Code, Lieut. J. D. McPherson, 65th N.I.
Per Deva.—Mr. Erskine, Master White.
Per Clarence.—Miss Gibbs, Miss Broadhead, Miss Kuxvelt, Lieut. Oliphant, Messrs. Pear, Bishop, Saltmarsh.
Per Fiery Cross.—Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Messrs. Warwick, Giff, Lewis.
Per Sultan.—Mr. J. L. Sozmo, Mr. Manning.
Per Zingari.—Mrs. Walton.
Per Hindostan.—Mr. Dubus, Mr. A. Dubus.
Per Nile.—Major Flounden, Lieut. Rogers, Mrs. Kaumagh and family, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Messrs. Devers, Benclear, Scatchard, Johnson, DeGratouid, Fort, Geunier, Mr. and Mrs. Colles, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Watson.
Per Renown.—Capt. Cope, Miss Cope, Mr. Heveley, Mrs.

Howard, Mrs. Payne, Miss Edwards, Miss Willow, Mr. Payne, Mr. Brook, Lieut. Moorhead.
Per str. Luce.—Miss Kelly.
Per Governor Higginson.—Messrs. Wallace, Munro, Agabeg, Smith, Isaac, Capt. Fitzgerald, Matheson, Chesney, Lieuts. Deshon, Rinchat.
Per Ravenscraig.—Messrs. Duke, Hicson, Townsworth, Surgeon, Brough, Miss Butlers.
Per str. Nemesis, left Madras, Oct. 7.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Van Gelder, Mr. H. De la Condemaine, Miss Lisant, Rev. G. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Hillyard, Ens. Hon. T. Scott, Mr. Fedden, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. Vaux, Mr. Bird, Mr. Scott, Mr. Moller, Lieut. Sperling, Mr. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Mr. Herbert, Lieut. Inglis, Mr. G. Badham, Mrs. Sanders, Messrs. Stanley, E. Bour, A. Norman, W. Cracknell, W. Goo, H. Grove, Denham, Green, Blythe, Cockburn, and Law, Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Capt. Delane, Lieut. Fitzgerald. From MARSEILLES.—Maj. and Mrs. Onkes, Mr. Greenacre, Mr. and Mrs. Cann and child, Miss Walton, Surg. Greenso, Mr. French, Mr. Lachlan, Capt. Davies, Mrs. De Michele, Mr. Farratt. From ROXBURY.—Capt. McBean, Mr. Ketchel and brother. From MADRAS.—Mr. Spooner, Mr. Kyllar, Mr. Maraw, Mr. F. Bridgegroom, Lieut. Hunter, Mr. Lock. From SYDNEY.—Maj. Nation, Mr. Balings. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts. From GALLE.—Dr. Linton, M.D., Capt. F. Stanton, Mr. Hunchmidt, Maj. J. F. Tennant, Mr. Broider, Mr. M. Collins. From MADRAS.—Mr. Simpkins, Mr. Tharlieb, Mr. Clinton, Mr. J. MacPherson, Mr. J. Stokes, Lieut. Baker, Mr. W. Pinton, Mr. H. Peacock, Mr. Fielding, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. Adams, Mr. Bell.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22. Areta, Scott, London; Loodianah, Walton, London.—23. Vespasian, Thompson, London; City of Benares, McMillan, London; Due de Brabant, Dore, Mauritius; str. Lancetfield, Oliver, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; str. Candia, Curling, Suez; Mercury, Hubbard, Boston; Genii, Murray, London.—24. Shaftesbury, Regan, London; Patel Curram, Dameron, Muscat; Rajmahal, Roddock, Liverpool; Philosopher, Ross, London.—25. Cinderella, Williams, London.—26. Paragon, Gibson, Penang and Singapore; Hydra, Brown, Boston.—27. Amelia, Beattie, Batavia; Voyager, Banks, Coconada; Eugene and Amelie, Rault, Bourbon; R. N. Jarvie, Motley, Madras and Comorand Coast.—28. Maupertius, Ichorgno, Bourbon; Maxwell, Smith, London; Cairngorm, Gibbons, Boston; Fulwood, Moore, Mauritius.—29. Ida Ziegler, Reynolds, London; John Scott, Harrison, London; Tubal Cain, Smult, Singapore.—Oct. 1. Morning Star, Forman, London; Rubicon, Bambrough, Mauritius.—2. Cromwell, Symmer, Boston; Sherazee, Earle, Madras and Coconada.—3. Str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—8. P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo, for MADRAS.—Miss Cadell, Mr. Walls.
For GALLE.—Mr. W. Anderson, Mrs. Maude, Mr. Graham.
For SUZ.—Major E. Clerk, Mr. W. Merriam, Mr. Thwing.
For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Graham and children, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. H. P. Owen and infant, Dr. De Boissiere.
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Calver, Mrs. Bridge, Dr. Youell, Mr. Perreau, Capt. Bristow, Mrs. Todd and family, Lieuts. Kilvert, Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	96 6 to 96 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	84 12 to 84 4	
Dit o, 5 do.	96 12 to 97 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	20 8 to 21 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	1 2 to 1 4	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. with documents, do.	2 0½ to 2 0½
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0½ to 2 0½

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 .. 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 .. 71
5 ditto ditto	" 100 .. 91
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 .. 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100 .. 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 6000	to 6025
Agra Bank (Limited)	500 ..	700 to 750
Delhi Bank	500 ..	500
India General Steam	1000 ..	1525 to 1530
Ganges Company	500 ..	625 to 640
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000 ..	1750 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600 ..	490 to 500
East India Coal Company (Limited)	70 ..	73 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 ..	600 to 605
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ..	975 to 1000
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10 ..	par to 4 as pm.
Assam Company	200 ..	440 to 450
East-India Railway Company	420 ..	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000 ..	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75 ..	70 to 75

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 5 to 10 6
Doubloons	" 32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	" 21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	" 15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	" 15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.	" 224 8 to 225 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, nominal.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 8).—Supplies of produce from the districts continue moderate, and the stocks of principal bulky staples have been materially reduced by late increased exports. *Raw Silk* and *Corahs* maintain former prices; good qualities are scarce, and business has consequently been limited during the past fortnight. *Sugar* has been in limited operation for Great Britain; the Bombay native shippers have been, and are still, the principal buyers of the Benares sorts. The market is almost bare of the Gurpata and Dulloah, and in the latter a little business in the middling kind has been reported for America. *Saltpetre*—The less favourable advices from home have led to a very limited business for that quarter; purchases have been almost confined to shipment for America. *Rice*.—Table sorts have been in increased demand for Great Britain, and have advanced in price. Moonghy and Ballum have fallen off in shipment, owing to unfavourable news from Mauritius. *Wheat* has engaged good inquiry for the home markets, caused by late favourable accounts. *Linseed, Rapeseed, and Poppyseed*, have been in increased demand, and active business, especially in Linseed, has been done for Great Britain at advanced prices. *Jute* has also been in active inquiry, and the new crop, which is not arriving very freely, meets ready buyers at extreme prices. *Hides* have been in large operation, especially for the home markets; but the demand has slackened a little.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 8).—The market has been very dull during the last fortnight, and no improvement can be expected till November, after all the native holidays, which are fast approaching, and will commence on the 19th instant. Business is expected to be very unimportant till then. The accounts from the Upper Provinces are again unfavourable; Grain, which had been somewhat cheaper, has again risen in value. The demand in our market at present is local and confined to 64 to 7 lb. Grey Shirtings, at a shade of improvement, say half an anna per piece. There is no change in any other descriptions of Grey Cottons; but there is a tendency of price downward, and any attempt to force sales will have to submit to low prices. Glasgow Goods are without any improvement; sales have been effected for local requirement at discouraging prices. *Mule Twist* has been in limited operation. The present buyers are local dealers, who are buying merely for immediate requirement. *Metals* continue dull, and former prices are barely maintained.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RIFLE CLUBS.—A rifle club, distinct from the Madras Volunteers, has been organised at Madras, under the command of Captain H. Roberts. The movement was originated by the Governor, Mr. Morehead, and the Madras Club. The Government manifesto on the subject will strengthen its hands. A rifle club has also been established at Vizagapatam by Mr. Fano and Captains Smith and Claridge.

THE NEIL FUND.—The total amount of the Neil Fund raised for the 1st Madras Fusiliers was Rs. 9,972. The surplus, after paying for the silver plate presented to the regiment, amounted to Rs. 4,000, which has been invested in Government securities. The interest of this sum is to be distributed annually in the shape of gratuities to the most deserving non-commissioned officers and privates who take their pensions.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.—The operations of the Madras Irrigation Company have been attracting a degree of attention which must be rather unpleasant to those concerned. According to the *Indian Statesman* it has been discovered that the "levels" are all wrong; and the agent, Mr. Agnew, has been on a tour of inspection, which has ended in an order from him to stop all works for the present. The writer of this letter—who states that he is a shareholder and has visited the works in Kurnool—gives what would be a ludicrous if it were not a lamentable picture of the state of things: a paltry dam dignified with the name of annicut, and utterly unsuited to resist the floods; the first two miles of a canal channel excavated before the section on the twelfth mile had been "set out" or "plotted;" estimates all wrong, and the like. All this makes up a picture the reverse of satisfactory, and that the statements of the writer are well founded is more than probable, for to the best of our knowledge they have not been contradicted or explained.—*Athenaeum*.

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Sangkolinsin wishes to try another throw of the dice, to see if he will not be more fortunate; and another account is, that two new commissioners have been appointed—one of them a Prince of the blood—and that Kweiliang and his coadjutors have been merely put forward to sound our demands. All these rumours are equally plausible, but no reliance can be placed on any of them, as they require confirmation. One thing is certain, that the Chinese Government will not give in without a good deal of argument.

At Shanghai matters remain much the same as we have had to advise for two or three mails. Trade still remains paralysed, and was unlikely to improve during the present unsettled state of affairs. The settlement itself is quite safe, as there are plenty of troops there. The rebels are said to be pressing Hang-chau, but this city is strongly garrisoned.

Our dates from Fuhchau are to the 21st. A missionary had rented a house inside the city, but the mandarins insisted on his withdrawing, as no treaty makes any mention of foreigners residing within the city. The British Consul has taken up the subject, and protested against such a narrow view of the treaty being entertained.—The native authorities have collected a fleet to prevent the Canton boatmen from going up to Fuhchau.

From Swatow, according to our latest dates (the 13th), the bad feeling which has been manifested against foreigners still exists against the "undutiful barbarians." A piece of ground had been marked off for foreign residences by the mandarins, but the people came out to the number of 2,000, and pulled the stakes up.

From Canton we learn that an improved feeling has been experienced in the market. The rebels, however, although defeated in the Lokcheong district, are impeding trade in another part of the country. It is said they have seized a quantity of tea which was intended for the Canton market.

A daring robbery took place at Canton the other day. A band of fifty men, who have for some time been prowling about the western suburbs, attacked the premises of Cammoo Yacoub, wounded the watchman, and carried off 2,000 dols., 1,000 dols. of which belonged to the Comptroller, and two chests of opium.

In this colony there is not much to notice. The design for a clock tower, which was open to public competition, was decided upon a few days ago, and the plan of Mr. Rawling, of the Royal Engineers' Department, accepted. He was also the successful competitor for the prize for the water works plan.—*Overland China Mail.*

THE STRAITS.

SARAWAK.—The latest advices from Sarawak fully confirm the evil effects of Governor Edwardes' ill-judged proceedings at Muka. The whole of the disturbed Dyak districts are said to be in a blaze—a spear from Seriff Mashahore was sent throughout them, and the Seribas Dyaks supplied with powder and fire-arms. They are stated to be now out in force. While the Sarawak force was lying at Muka, Talib, a follower of Seriff Mashahore, and the murderer of Mr. Steele, with Sa Kalai and Sawing, who were also implicated in the murder, attacked the Katibas fort with a party of Kayans and took it, killing more than thirty of the defenders. A letter from Sarawak, with the perusal of which we have been favoured, says "The whole population of Bruit and Rejang, &c., are flying hitherwards and to Sebuyow from fear of Mashahore. The Malays of Serikei, Matu, and Kanowit are running hither also, and Kanowit fort is to be pulled down, for no one will hold it; so that there will henceforth be no check on the head-hunting Dyaks getting out to sea, and piracy and murder will again reign on this part of the coast just as before Kanowit fort was built. In a few months the coast about Rejang, Oya, Bruit and Muka, will, no doubt, swarm with Dyak pirates from upper Sakarran, Seribas, Kanowit, Katibas, &c., excited to madness by their deliverance from the long

restraint which our Government has hitherto been able to put upon them, but which has now been quite removed by Governor Edwardes' acts." We are glad to find, however, that Captain Brooke has resolved not to abandon the Kanowit fort for the present. On the contrary, he has sent Mr. Johnson there with a small force to endeavour to restore confidence. Serebas is said to be up in arms, and the famous piratical chief, Rentab, with a large party has come down and made a stockade about twenty miles above the fort, entirely stopping the trade.—*Singapore Free Press.*

JAVA, Sept. 24.—No further disorders have occurred among the foreign troops, and the apprehensions caused by the events at Samarang are now subsiding. Unfavorable intelligence has been received from Banjermassing—an attack by the Dutch troops upon a rebel post had failed; the result of a renewed attack was not known. The necessity for greatly increased reinforcements is apparent, the prestige of the European arms suffering greatly from the present desultory and inefficient mode of conducting the operations. Mr. Cores de Vries intends to run a steamer between Batavia and Singapore once a month in connection with the mail to Europe, while the mails from Europe will be conveyed by the contract steamers as usual. The extra vessel will leave Batavia on the 15th of each month. The sugar crops promises to be unusually favourable. A sale of 40,000 piculs of sugar at Batavia on the 15th, on Government account, gave satisfactory returns.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The Dutch ship *Derkina Titia*, Capt Evink, from Macao bound to Java, was totally lost on the 17th September on Arends Island. The crew reached Sourabaya in safety. The *Singapore Free Press* records the loss of the screw steamer *Sir James Brooke* on her passage from Bangkok to that port. She struck on the rocks near Point Romania. The *Pigeon*, the first screw steamer built in Singapore, was recently launched from the yard of Messrs. D. Lyon and Co. It is of the tiny proportions of 40 feet long and 6 feet broad. Its burden is 9 tons, and it is of 4 horse power. It is intended for excursions and pleasure parties.

CENTRAL ASIA.

August 20.—Sirdars Sooltan Mohamed Khan, Syd Mohamed Khan, and Peer Mohamed Khan went to Shahooddowlah Khan and told him that it was very improper on his part to give a bad name to the woman, and then not only to bring a disgrace upon him, but upon them all. On this Shahooddowlah replied that he would not be easy until he had killed his wife. Sooltan Mohamed rejoined that he dare not to do such a thing, the best thing for him would be to let the matter drop, and to make it up with Peer Mohamed. "If I cannot have this satisfaction, and you have no shame, I would divorce the woman," said Shahooddowlah. To this the three Sirdars agreed, and all the property belonging to Peer Mohamed's daughter was ordered by Sooltan Mohamed to be sent to his house. The Ameer is still suffering with the fever.—*August 21.*—This morning Shahooddowlah went to pay his respects to the Ameer, and after he had asked how he was, he told all the story of what had happened between him and Peer Mohamed. The Ameer turned to him and said, "Boy! it is all right that you have divorced the woman, but I hope you will have nothing more to do with Peer Mohamed. Last night it was given out that you had sent some thieves to kill either Peer Mohamed or his daughter," continued the Ameer, "and as it is very unfair to let this quarrel go on in the family, I again advise you to keep clear of such vicious deeds. It is stated in the Book that when a person finds his wife going wrong, the only punishment he should inflict upon her is to divorce her, which you have very properly done, and not to hold enmity towards others." By this advice Shahooddowlah came to his senses, and promised before the Ameer that he would think no more of the matter.

—*August 22.*—An Urzee from Sirdar Mohamed

Auzim Khan from Koonduz was this day received. He informed the Ameer that Meer Shah, the Hakim of Buddukhshan, had sent him his son with nine valuable Kuzakee horses, seven camels, two slaves, and two slave girls, as presents. The Hakim has promised to be firm in alliance for the future, and to be ready always to render any assistance required from him. The Meer of Koolah is very obedient, and has commenced corresponding with him (Mohamed Azeem). Nothing striking from Bookhara.—*August 23.*—The Ameer is getting better. To-day he came out of his seraglio and went to inspect the stables; there he sent for the Moostoufee and ordered him to pay the Dooranee sowars and send them to Koonduz. The Moostoufee accordingly paid about one hundred sowars, and told them to get themselves ready to march to Koonduz by the next week. The rest will be paid to-morrow.—*August 24.*—The Ameer Sahib held a private durbar, all the Sirdars and Khans attended to pay their respects. Ghoolam Hussun Khan, the British Vakeel, also waited on the Ameer to ask after his health. The Vakeel was very kindly received, and told that he, the Ameer, was now doing well. Turning towards Moostoufee, the Ameer said that formerly the Purwan district in Kohistan used to be given as contract to Nadur Khan, and the lease was always renewed with the increase of four or five thousand rupees every year, and as he had failed to do so this year, he, the Moostoufee, is to send his own men to get the revenue realised and paid to Shahnawaz Khan, the son of late Ukrum Khan. A Mirza has this day been sent by the Moostoufee for the purpose.

—*August 25.*—Intelligence was this day received from Kandahar, that Sooltan Ahmed Jan had arrived at Heerat. Besides the Persian troops and artillery, the King of Persia had been pleased to grant him twelve guns, seven hundred camel loads of ammunition, two battalions, and twenty thousand gold bootkees as reward. All the Persian troops are under his command. The day Sooltan Jan arrived at Heerat, a grand illumination was made in the city, which continued for three days. He has conferred valuable khilluts upon all the chiefs and khans of Heerat.—*August 26.*

—The daughter of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, the wife of Ameen-Ooddoul-lah Khan, who had been sick with fever for the last six months, departed this life to-day about seven o'clock. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, Oosman Khan, and other chiefs, attended the burial. The Ameer grieved very much for this irreparable loss.—*August 27.*—It was stated in the Urzee of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, received this day from Kandahar, that Mohamed Oomer Khan, servant of Sooltan Allee Khan, son of late Sirdar Rahimdil Khan, had come in from Persia, via Heerat. He says that the King of Persia had ordered eight thousand bootkees to be paid as an allowance to Sooltan Allee Khan, and two thousand to Mohamed Ukram Khan, son of Unoollah Khan Uchukzai. Both the above-named chiefs were ordered by his Majesty to go and take charge of Kainaut. While Sooltan Allee Khan was leaving for Kainaut in Mushhid, he ordered Mohamed Oomer to go to Heerat and bring his property, &c., to Kainaut. Sooltan Allee had also given him a letter for Ameer Dost Mohamed Khan. When he, Mohamed Oomer, arrived at Heerat, he was surprised to learn that Sooltan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of Heerat, was looking out for him. Mohamed Oomer was seized on the plea that he was carrying a letter from Sooltan Allee to the Ameer, and was deprived of all that he had. Sooltan Ahmed Jan also confiscated all the property belonging to Mohamed Ukrum Khan at Heerat. Having been thus left as a beggar, Mohamed Oomer got his release and proceeded to Kandahar. On his way to Kandahar he met with Meer Ufzul Khan and Ghoolam Moheeoodeen Khan, who first enquired after Sooltan Allee Khan, and having heard all the story of his journey they took from him Sooltan Allee's letter from the Ameer, which he had so long kept hidden by him. He begged of them to give back the letter, but to no purpose, as they said that the Ameer had turned them out of his territory, and "did he think that they would give him

back his letter?" Sirdar Mohamed Ameer Khan also said in his letter that Mohamed Oomer was in a very wretched state, and that he would shortly leave Kandahar for Cabul, to pay his respects to the Ameer.—August 28.—The following is the contents of Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan's letter from Heerat to his father Sooltan Mohamed Khan, that "when he, Wully Mohamed reached one march this side of Heerat, Sirdar Shahneewaz Khan, son of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, with two hundred Sawars, came to receive him and took him to Heerat with great respect and honour. He supplied him and his servants with all necessities; even ready-cooked breakfast and dinner every morning and evening. It was only a few days after he had been at Heerat that Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan arrived from Persia, and was highly pleased to see him. The Sirdar, for the present, has allowed him Rs. 50 a-day and one rupee a-day to each of his servants, besides grass and barley for his and his servants' horses. Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed has highly recommended him to the King of Persia, and it is hoped as he assures him, that either the King will send for him to Persia, or will do something good for him at Heerat.—

August 29.—It is ascertained by an urzee received from Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan from Kandahar, that Meer Ufzul Khan and Ghoolam Mo-haeood-deen Khan, the ex-Chiefs of Kandahar, have purchased from Saloo Khan the fort of Lashchoon for one hundred and fifty thousand Kandahar rupees, and there they have settled themselves. The fort of Lashchoon formerly belonged to Persia. Allee Khan Seestanee at first was appointed by the King of Persia as governor of that fort, and four guns were given to him to place there. This Allee Khan, by some means or other, was nicely taken in by Saloo Khan, who took from him the fort and the guns now sold to Ufzul Khan. It was also mentioned in letters that Meer Ufzul Khan is making the fort defensible.—August 30.—A baker in the Rukakhana Bazaar, having kindled a fire in the oven, was preparing flour to make his bread, when suddenly the flame reached the roof, and in a moment set the whole shop on fire. A woodseller's shop, which was close to it, also took fire, and thus the whole line of the bazaar was in flames. About thirty-five shops in one line were consumed to ashes. By great exertions of the police the fire was put out, or else it would have reached the Motee Ram's Sarai, and would have done great havoc. Bakers, shoemakers, leathersellers, and wood sellers, have suffered the most.—August 31.—An Urzee was received from Sirdar Mohammed Ufzul Khan from Toorkistan, informing the Ameer that the Vakeel of the King of Bokhara, with Akhoodzada Sirajood-deen, had arrived there on their way to Cabool. "This is the same Vakeel," said Ufzul Khan, "who once before was sent by the King to the Ameer." The object of their embassy would be made known to the Ameer on their arrival at Cabool.

Sept. 1.—A letter was received from Koonduz, stating that some few days ago, Meer Shah, the Hakim of Buddukshan, having been unwell, had written to Mohamed Ufzul Khan to send him some Hakeem to treat him for his sickness. Mohamed Ufzul Khan, as a token of his kindness, sent his own Hakeem, Moolla Mohamed Auzim Uttarbashce. Meer Shah is now quite recovered of his sickness, and has sent a friendly letter and two slave girls for Mohamed Ufzul Khan, saying that he is very thankful to him for the kindness shown to him in his sickness, and would be much obliged if he would allow the Attarbashce to remain some time more in Buddukshan until his son, who also was a little unwell, had got well. The Ameer Sahib having perused the letter, stated in the durbar that Ufzul Khan is the only person who knows well how to manage the affairs of the state. "Look," continued the Ameer, "how he has gained the friendship of the Hakim of Buddukshan, who was an enemy to the state, and how he is managing with the other foreign powers." The Ameer prayed in public for Ufzul Khan's long life and success.—*Delhi Gazette.*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 19.—Mr. H. P. Owen, dep. superint. of telegraphs in the Bengal circle, has 12 mo. leave of abs. to England on m.c.

Sept. 21.—No. 1,801.—Messrs. E. W. Moloney and R. Alexander, C.S., are per. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 3 years from the date of embarkation.

Foreign Dept., Sept. 20.—Mr. W. E. S. Lutter to be dep. coll. and an assessor of Income-tax in the town and suburbs of Moulmain.

Sept. 21.—Rev. R. Pierce has been app. a marriage registrar at Hoosainabad, in the Lucknow dist.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 21.—Capt. A. G. Craster, 2nd cl. exec. engr., is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Upper Sirhind div. fr. Aug. 11 till rel. by Capt J. Eliot.

Appointments.—The undermen. gentlemen are app. to the public works dept., and posted to Bengal:—

Mr. A. S. Stewart to be an exec. engr. of the 4th cl., in ch. of Jessore road.

Mr. C. Meason to be a spec. asst. engr., att. to the 2nd div. Grand Trunk Road.

Mr. C. Ducas to be a spec. asst. engr., and employed on Oolabarriah canal, in Burdwan div.

Mr. E. B. Toussaint to be a temp. supervisor on the bridge works.

Ens. G. Nolan, asst. engr. 2nd cl., 2nd div. Grand Trunk Road, is app. to the exec. ch. of Lower Assam div.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Sept. 29.—Lieut. J. Jacob, 22nd Bombay N.I., to do duty with 2nd corps Central India horse.

Cor. J. Low, 3rd Eur. L.C., to do duty with 1st corps Central India horse.

Asst. surg. R. Dick had med. ch. of the Decolee irregular force from July 1 to 17 last inclusive.

Maj. R. H. Keatinge res. ch. of duties of Nimar pol. agency fr. Capt. E. Thompson on Sept. 18.

Oct. 2.—Capt. A. J. Bruce, offic. 4th asst. to comr. of Mysore, ret. to du. on 6th Aug.

The foll. arrange. are made in the rev. survey dept., consequent on the demise of Capt. E. Willoughby:—

Capt. D. C. Vanrene, rev. surv. of the 1st or east. div. Nagpore surv., is transf. to 2nd or Lucknow div., Oude surv., with effect fr. July 28 last.

Lieut. R. E. Oakes, asst. rev. surv., in ch. of 1st or eastern div., Nagpore survey, to be rev. surv., in perm. ch. of that div. fr. the same date.

The Gov. gen. in Council makes the following arrangements in the Pegu commission:—

Lieut. M. Lloyd to be dep. cour. of Tharrawaddy, fr. Aug. 3, 1859.

Lieut. W. C. Plant to be asst. comr. of Henzada, fr. June 30, the date on which he took charge of the office.

Lieut. A. R. McMahon to be asst. mag. of Rangoon, fr. May 11.

Lieut. F. Fitzroy to be superint. of the Pegu topographical survey, fr. Jan. 16, the date on which Lieut. Edgcome left Madras for England.

Public Works Dept., General Estab., Oct. 2.—Mr. G. A. Lorimer, probat. asst. engr., Bhagulpore div., is perm. to res. his app. in pub. works dept.

The stations of Monghyr and Rajmehal, at present att. to the Patna and Berhampore divs. respectively, are transf. to the Bhagulpore div. of public works.

The Barrakur bridge works are constituted a separate exec. ch. in the Burdwan circle of the Bengal pub. works dept.

Posting:—Mr. W. R. Powell, 3rd class exec. engr., is posted to Barrakur bridge works.

Mily. Dept., Oct. 1.—The foll. order, issued to the Pegu lt. inf. batt., is confirmed as temp. arrangements:—

Aug. 16.—Appg. Lieut. and adjt. J. Duval, 50th Madras N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Capt. Acton, placed at disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George, and Lieut. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd M.N.I., do. du., to offic. as adjt. of batt., with effect from Aug. 16.

No. 976.—Punjab Irreg. Force—2nd Cav.—Asst. surg. G. Farrell, att. to 2nd Punjab inf., to med. ch., v. Asst. surg. Garden app. to another situation.

2nd Inf.—Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, offic. in med. ch. of 5th inf., to med. ch., v. Asst. surg. Farrell.

No. 979.—With reference to the notification No. 7684, 4th inst., issued by the govt., N.W.P., the servs. of the underment. officers are placed respectively at the disposal of the C. in C. and of the govt. of Fort St. George:—

Lieut. J. L. Sawers, 37th N.I., 2nd in com. of the Jhansie divl. police batt.

Lieut. P. C. Dalmahey, 60th N.I., adj. of Humeerpore batt.

Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th Madras N.I., 2nd in com. of the Benares divl. police batt., and offic. comdnt. of Mirzapore batt.

Lieut. Minroy, of 36th Madras N.I., offic. adj. of Banda police batt.

No. 980.—Mr. R. D. Farrell to a 3rd class sub-ass. topographical survey with effect from Oct. 1, to fill a vacancy in the Hyderabad survey.

No. 981.—The following order, issued by the comr. of the prov. to the Nagpore irreg. force, is confirmed:—

Sept. 8.—No. 15.—Appg. Lieut. Burton, of H.M.'s 92st regt., to offic. as adj. of 1st inf. at Raipore, and directg. him to proc. and join without delay.

No. 982.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.

Capt. C. P. Lucas, 47th N.I., for 15 mos., old reg.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Oct. 4.—Mr. G. B. Maconochie, asst. commissr., Oude, is appd. an assessor for the city and suburbs of Lucknow, and also to be a special assessor.

Oct. 5.—Maj. A. L. McMullin, late 23rd N.I., is appd. sec. asst. to the agent to the gov. gen. for Central India.

Lieut. W. G. Ward, 36th Madras N.I., is appd. asst. to the gen. superint. of operations for the suppress. of thuggee and dacoitee at Jubbulpore.

Lieut. Stainforth, asst. superint., is appd. to offic. as dist. superint. of police in Oude, dur. leave of Lieut. Hill, with effect from the 18th ult.

Lieut. Chalmers, H.M.'s 4th Eur. regt., received ch. of the cantonment jt. magy. of Lucknow on 27th June.

The following arrangts. are made in the rev. surv. dept.:—

Mr. W. A. Wilson, asst. rev. surv., is transf. from 2nd Nagpore div. to 2nd Lucknow div., Oude rev. surv.

Mr. W. Ellison, asst. rev. surv., is transf. from Chota Nagpore div. to 2nd div. Nagpore surv.

Mr. W. Ward, sub asst. surv., 4th class, is transf. from the Bundelkund div. to the 2nd Lucknow div., Oude surv.

Mr. W. Reilly, sub. asst. surv., 3rd class, is transf. from 1st Baiswarrah div. to 2nd Lucknow div., Oude surv.

Mr. C. Sheridan is appd. a sub. asst. surv., 3rd class, and posted to 2nd Lucknow div., Oude surv.

Financial Dept., Oct. 4.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, 1st asst. acct. gen., Bombay, to offic. as civ. aud., N.W.P.

Mr. D. B. Hodge, offic. 2nd asst. acct. gen., Bombay, to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen., v. Mr. Probyn.

Mr. J. L. Hynes to offic. as 2nd asst. acct. gen., Bombay, v. Mr. Hodge.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Oct. 5.—Appointments:—

Engrs.—Capt. H. Hyde and F. S. Stanton, dep. consult. engr., railway dept., to be also ex-off. asst. secs. to govt. of Bengal, in public works dept., railway branch.

Capt. R. de Bourbel, dep. consult. engr., railway dept., to be also ex-off. asst. secy. to Govt. N.W.P., in public works dept., railway branch.

Mr. T. Moss, asst. to chief engr., N.W.P., to be also asst. secy. to Govt., N.W.P., in public works dept.

Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell, 7th M.N.I., is app. temp. asst. engr. of 1st cl., and posted to Mysore.

Military Dept., Oct. 4.—No. 983.—The servs. of the undermen. officers are placed at disp. of the foreign dept.:—

Lieut. Sir R. de L. St. George, bart., of art.

Lieut. W. J. Stewart, of art.

Oct. 5.—No. 984.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. and Brev. maj. E. Clerk, 4th Madras L.C., dep. comr. at Jhansi, for 15 mos., under new reg.

No. 985.—Mr. F. Adams is app. a 3rd class sub-ass. surv., Ganjam topographical survey, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect fr. 1st inst.

No. 986.—Serg. maj. G. Edmonds, formerly of the late 30th N.I., and recently att. to the Etawah levies, having much distinguished himself during the past disturbances in the Etawah district, having been especially recommended by his commanding officer, and being considered by the C. in C. to be eminently deserving of reward, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon him the rank of ens. unatt., subject to the approval of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

No. 989.—The foll. promotions are made:—

15th N.I.—Capt. and brev. maj. J. W. Carnegie to be maj., fr. Sept. 30, v. Maj. and brev. lieut. col. G. J. Montgomery, dec.

15th N.I.—Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne to be capt., fr. Sept. 30, v. Maj. G. J. Montgomery, dec.

No. 991.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 1.—No. 509.—Granting leave to Eur. on m.c. to Lieut. H. J. E. Teed, 23rd Madras N.I., 2nd in com. 3rd inf. Hyderabad conting., for 15 mo., under new reg.

No. 992.—Lieut. R. Onseley, 48th N.I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. of act. sub asst. comy. gen.

No. 996.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—
Asst. surg. J. J. Halls, civ. asst. surg. of Nuddea, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 997.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. G. S. Mackbean, 74th N.I., Dep. asst. comy. gen., Lieut. W. G. Davies, 71st N.I., asst. comr., Jung dist., on leave for 15 mos., from 23rd June, 1859. Lieut. C. H. Cantlor, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., and Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow, med. dep., date of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 29.

No. 998.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave, m.c.

Ens. C. W. G. Perreau, g'n. list, inf., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 999.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to the rank of ens. from the dates assigned to them in G.O. No. 939 of 18th ult.:—

Infantry.—Messrs. A. W. Bird and H. J. Peet, date of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 29, 1860.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Sept. 18.—Mr. E. E. Lewis to the charge of the sub-div. of Damoorhoodah, and to exer. special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Nuddea.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant to the charge of sub-div. of Bongong, and to exer. powers in Nuddea, in add. to the powers he already exercises.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to the charge of the sub-div. of Jenida, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag., and the powers of a dep. coll. in Jessore.

The following gentleman to be dep. mag. and dep. coll., and to exercise respectively the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.:—Mr. H. L. Jones, in Burdwan.

Leave of absence:—

Sept. 17.—Mr. T. C. Trotter, judge of Behar, for 6 weeks, of the new revised absentee rules, making over charge of his office to the addl. judge, Mr. Lantour.

Mr. C. J. Jackson, civil asst. surg. of Sarun, for 1 mo.

Sept. 18.—Mr. G. W. Battye, salt agent of Tumlook, for two and a-half mos., under new rules.

Mr. P. F. Bellow, civil asst. surg. of Mymensing, for 6 weeks, making over charge of the med. duties of the station to the native doctor.

Sept. 21.—Mr. A. S. Harrison, insp. of schools Behar div., for 2 mo. on m.c.

NEW SUB-DIVISION.

Sept. 18.—Notifications.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the formation of a sub-div. in the district of Jessore, to be called the sub-div. of Jenida, and composed of the foll. thannahs, with its hd. qrs. at Jenida, viz.:—
Jenida, Kaloopole, Kotchhandpore.

Sept. 20.—Mr. T. Warner has been app. by the Gov. of Trinidad to be emigration agent at Calcutta for that colony.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 20.—Bengal notification.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Lieut. gov. of Bengal has sanctioned the adoption, from and after Nov. 1, 1860, of a revised schedule of rates of toll on the Nuddea rivers, in lieu of the rates now in force, which were published under date Aug. 28, 1857.

2. The system of measuring boats also, whereby the displacement or the part of the boat actually immersed in water is measured, which has for some time been tried experimentally on the Nuddea rivers, will be adopted permanently on those rivers from Nov. 1, 1860, exception being made only with respect to unladed or empty boats, on which tolls will continue to be levied as now, by the measurement or capacity of the entire boats.

3. The toll receipts during the past year amounted to Rs. 1,89,858, out of which Rs. 1,60,232 have been expended on the works connected with the navigation of the rivers.

In the Bhaugirutty the bar at the mouth was lowered 13 ft. 8 in. by the construction of spurs, bandels, &c., and the employ. on the same work of a steam gun-boat.

The channel of the river was improved over a distance of 160 miles, 45 of which were deepened from 2 to 12 feet. In effecting this, 100 miles of bandels and 40 miles of brushwood spurs have been constructed.

On the Mattabangah two large cut-offs were excavated 14,000 feet in length, with a view to straighten the channel, and restore to it the water carried off by the Pungassey river.

Besides this, there have been large improvements and repairs to the river banks, bunds, &c., and some removal of impediments by blasting.

[The schedule is omitted as not being of any public interest in this country.]

Sept. 28.—The foll. gentlemen to be assessors and deputy colls., under Act XXXII. of 1860:—

In Hooghly.—Messrs. J. R. B. Ross and J. DeCruze. In Shahabad.—Mr. L. DaBren.

Sept. 29.—Mr. T. P. Larkins to be sec. to local committee of public instruction at Bograh.

Oct. 1.—Mr. H. Nelson, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Sarun, to be civ. and sess. judge of that dist.

Mr. R. J. Richardson, offic. addit. judge of Sarun and Tirhoot, to be addit. judge of those dists.

Mr. C. T. Buckland to be civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to be civ. and sess. judge of Burdwan.

Mr. G. C. Fletcher to be civ. and sess. judge of Bancoorah.

Mr. J. J. Ward, now on leave, to be civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong.

Mr. R. N. Shore, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, to be civ. and sess. judge of that dist.

Mr. G. A. Pepper, mag. and coll. of Noacolly, to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. H. Rose, offic. mag. and coll. of Sarun, to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. W. M. Beaufort to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade, but to cont. to offic. until further orders as civ. and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade, but to cont. to offic. until further orders as sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. W. J. Herschel, offic. mag. and coll. of Nuddea, to be a mag. and coll. of second grade.

The Hon. A. Eden to be a mag. and coll. of second grade, but to continue to offic. until further orders as jun. sec. to board of revenue.

Mr. T. P. Larkins, offic. mag. and coll. of Bograh, to be a mag. and coll. of second grade.

Mr. H. Muspratt to be a mag. and coll. of second grade.

Mr. W. Le F. Robinson, offic. mag. and coll. of Purneah, to be a mag. and coll. of second grade.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, offic. mag. and coll. of Chumparun, to be a mag. and coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to be mag. and coll. of Baraset, but to cont. to offic. until further orders as mag. and coll. of Jessore.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, now on leave, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

Mr. H. Belfour to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, but to cont. to offic. until further orders as coll. of Dinagepore.

Mr. J. S. Drummond, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that dist.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing, but to cont. to offic. until further orders as mag. and coll. of Baraset.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, now on leave, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, and ex officio asst. to superint. of tributary mehals.

Mr. F. G. Millett to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of sec. grade.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of sec. grade.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of sec. grade.

Mr. B. Wood to be dep. commissur. of Sonthal Purgunnahs.

Sept. 29.—With reference to the notific. dated Sept. 27, the following collectors are appd. to be collectors of the first grade:—
Messrs. F. A. E. Dalrymple, R. C. Raikes, A. A. Swinton, and G. Bright.

Oct. 2.—The following superints. of salt chowkeys are prom.:—

Mr. F. Crank, of Barripore, to the 1st class.

Mr. W. H. Terraneau, of the western div., to 2nd class.

Mr. J. S. Rochfort, of Noacolly, to 3rd class.

Oct. 3.—Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, is transf. to Midnapore, in which dist. he will exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

Oct. 4.—Mr. G. B. Hampton to be coll. of stamps in Calcutta.

Mr. J. W. Furrell to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Sarun.

The following moonsiffs are vested with the powers of a dep. coll. in districts named:—

Mr. J. Baptist, of Meherpore, Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, of Han-kaly, Bongong, in Nuddea.

Oct. 5.—The following gentlemen appl. assessors, to be also dep. colls. under that Act, viz.:—

Mr. W. Heysham, in the suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. E. B. Baker, in Howrah.

Mr. J. R. Angus, in Bancoorah.

Oct. 3.—Mr. H. Nelson, jud. of Sarun, has leave for 1 mo., of the new revised absentee rules.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 6.—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Capt. C. Warde, canteenment jt. mag. of Agra, fr. date on which he may avail himself of same.

Leave for 15 days is granted to Mr. S. Thornton, dep. coll. of Cawnpore, fr. 15th ult.

Gen. Dept., Sept. 4.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. T. W. Shaw, chapl. of Cawnpore, fr. date on which he may avail himself of same, is confirmed.

Mil. Dept., Sept. 14.—The serv. of Capt. G. F. Pearson, comdt. of batt. of mil. police at Seonee, are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P. in public works dept.

Mr. W. Braybrooke, the adjt., will relieve Capt. G. F. Pearson, and take temp. ch. of the batt., in add. to his other du., till fur. ord.

Judicial Dept., Sept. 1.—Mr. F. B. Pearson, judge of Cawnpore, who has been deputed on spec. du., will make over ch. of current duties of his office to principal sudder ameen.

Sept. 7.—Dr. J. Wise, 3rd tr. 3rd brig. horse art., officiated as civ. asst. surg. of Muttra dur. abs. on leave of Dr. Wylie, or fr. May 22 to June 16 inclu.

Sept. 14.—Mr. H. M. Chase officiated as mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie fr. June 8 to July 3.

Mr. H. M. Chase will offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie fr. July 28.

Sept. 17.—Priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. is granted to Dr. C. T. Paske, civ. asst. surg. of Saharunpore, fr. date on which he may avail himself of same.

Rev. Dept., Sept. 11.—Mr. J. E. Casabon is app. an overseer of Gurhwal forests, consequent on the death of Mr. P. Stephens, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

Sept. 13.—Mr. D. A. Cameron, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Seonee, is transf. to district of Nursingpore.

Sept. 17.—Leave for 6 mo. on m.c. is granted to Mr. G. M. Jones, coll. of customs, Jhansie div., fr. July 26.

Gen. Dept., Sept. 15.—Asst. surg. J. A. Currie, superint. of vaccination at Agra, will afford med. aid to 8th tr. 11th brig. roy. art. at that station, in add. to his other du.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 8.—Messrs. J. Hair and W. W. Cutcheth, civ. engrs., asst. engrs. 2nd cl., have passed exam. in colloq. knowledge of Hindoostanee lang., as presc. by rules of public works dept.

Mily. Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 19.—Appointment:—Capt. E. B. Clay, offic. comdt. of Saugor mily. police batt., is appd. to be comdt. of Seonee mily. police batt., v. Capt. G. F. Pearson.

Capt. E. B. Clay will continue to offic. at Saugor until further orders.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 17.—Mr. F. M. Lind, mag. and coll. of Benares, rep. his ret. to India on board the str. *Malta* on the 25th ult.

Sept. 22.—Maj. E. Clerk, dep. comr. of Jhansie, is granted the usual prep. leave, to enable him to proc. to pres., with a view of applying for furl., on m.c., to Eur.

Sept. 24.—Mr. W. B. Joyce, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Muttra, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 14.—The foll. officers are hereby app. to be special assessors, viz.:—

Capt. F. C. Tombs, dep. paymr. of the Benares circle.

Maj. P. J. Edgell, dep. paymr. of the Cawnpore circle.

Capt. A. Elderton, dep. paymr. of the Meerut circle.

THE NEW COLLECTORS.

Sept. 18.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov., N.W.P., is pleased to app. all colls. of land revenue, and other officers exercising the functions of a coll. of land revenue, in the provinces and districts under the authority of the Govt. of the N.W.P., to be ex-officio "Collectors of Stamp Revenue," in their respective districts.

It is further notified that the general superintendence of the stamp revenue will, as heretofore, continue to be vested in the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. A. D. Vanrenen, rev. surveyor in Bundelcund, is granted priv. leave for 1 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Financial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 20.—The following letter from the secretary to the Government of India, in the financial department, to the address of the civil auditor at Bombay, No. 7,727, dated Aug. 17, 1860, is published for general information:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter, No. 790, dated 28th ult., I am directed to state that the views expressed by you in respect to the grant of an instalment of privilege leave, after the first six months of an officer's service under Government, appear to the Governor-general in Council to be erroneous.

It is clear from the general bearing of the rules noted below*, which treat of cumulative leave for two or three months, that no privilege leave, not even for a day, can be granted until an officer, either in the Covenanted or the Uncovenanted Civil Ser-

* Financial notification, dated June 27, 1857, No. 25. Financial resolution, dated June 20, 1856. Financial resolution of August 29, 1856. Section XII. of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, dated June 8, 1855.

vice has earned it by being at his post for eleven months.

When he has been at his post for eleven months, the Government may, if convenient, give him one month's leave, either at one time or by instalments, but there is nothing in the provisions of the rules quoted which seems to permit of any leave being granted, until eleven months' service has been completed.

Public Works Dep., Railway Branch, Allahabad, Sept. 21.—Capt. G. F. Pearson, 33rd Madras N.I., is app. to be supdt. of forests in the Jubbulpore division.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept., No. 1,681, dated Sept. 10.—Leave:—Mr. T. A. Wilson, exec. engr., 1st div., Lahore and Peshawar road, has 20 days' privilege leave, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

No. 327.—The brig. ord., dated July 31, by Brigdr. T. J. Galloway, comdg. Peshawar district, directing Asst. surg. J. M. Fleming to rec. med. ch. of 1st regt. Punjab cav., in room of Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, detained at Murree by sickness, is confirmed.

Sept. 14.—No. 1,708.—Leave:—Capt. H. E. Quin, prob. asst. engr., Lahore and Peshawar road, has 1 mo.'s ext. leave granted him, per *Punjab Gazette* of Aug. 1.

No. 1,711.—Capt. J. H. Kees, officg. exec. engr., Kohat div., public works, has 4 mos.' leave, on m.c., from date of his availing himself thereof.

Gen. Dept., Sept. 15.—No. 2,366.—Transfers:—Mr. G. Knox, asst. commr., from Kangra to Jullunder district.

No. 2,367.—Mr. D. Wood, asst. commr., from Simla to Delhi district.

No. 2,368.—Mr. J. Kitchen, extra asst. commr., fr. Goorgaon to Leia district.

Lahore, Sept. 15.—No. 376.—The regtl. order, dated July 29, by Lieut. A. U. F. Ruxton, comdg. 3rd Punjab inf., directing Lieut. J. MacNair, do. du. officer, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other du., from July 29, in room of Lieut. G. A. Way, on leave, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 18.—No. 1,736.—Mr. W. Purdon, exec. engr., Punjab salt mines, ret. fr. furl. to Eur., on m.c., has 2 mos.' leave, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

Gen. Dept., Sept. 19.—No. 2,101.—Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, asst. commr., Mooltan, has 3 mos.' gen. leave, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

No. 2,408.—Mr. C. M. Burton, extra asst. commr. at Hooshiarpore, has 1 mo.'s leave, with effect fr. the 22nd inst., or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2,401.—Postings:—Mr. H. E. Jacomb, asst. commr., has been posted to the Gojranwalla district.

No. 2,402.—Mr. H. Burra, asst. commr., has been posted to the Hooshiarpore district.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 20.—No. 1,747.—Postings:—

Mr. J. H. Lyons, prob. asst. engr. to the 7th div. Grand Trunk Road.

Mr. A. Byrne, prob. asst. engr., to the Lower Sirhind div. of public works.

Mr. J. W. Wright, prob. asst. engr., to the 8th div. Grand Trunk Road.

Gen. Dept., Sept. 22.—No. 2,430.—Transfer:—Mr. C. E. Bernard, asst. commr., from Delhi to Simla district.

Lahore, Sept. 19.—No. 378.—In continuation of Punjab ord., No. 407, dated Dec. 30, 1859, Lieut. H. S. Jarrett will continue to conduct the du. of do. du. officer, in add. to those of officg. adjt. 3rd Punjab cav. This order to have effect from Dec. 5, 1859.

No. 379.—Lieut. E. C. Codrington, att. to the 25th or Huzara Goorkah batt., is app. to offic. as adjt. of 4th Sikh inf., dur. period Lieut. and adjt. G. B. Staunforth may offic. as 2nd in comm.

No. 380.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. H. L. C. Barnard, adjt., Huzara Goorkah batt., is perm. to proc. to Cashmere on 60 days' priv. leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 381.—The district order, dated June 7, by Maj. L. B. Jones, comdg. Dera Ismael Khan frontier and district, appg. Ens. S. W. Bell, H. M. 81st regt., to perform the du. of station staff officer, consequent on dep. on du. of Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, 3rd Punjab cav., is confirmed.

Sept. 20.—No. 383.—Leave of absence:—Capt. T. E. Hughes, of art., comdt. No. 3 Punjab lt. field batt., for 3 mo., from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

CAMELS.

Sept. 22.—No. 384.—The allowance of fifty camels to each batt. of the milly. police is from this date reduced to thirty. Officers will not purchase any camels until the number is reduced as above, reduction to be effected by casualties. Carriage for police purposes required more than twenty miles from hd. qrs. may be billed for; but officers will be expected to make the best arrangements possible that economy is observed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Sept. 8.—Capt. H. T. Pollock, late 50th N.I., is directed to do genl. duty in Sirhind div.

The app. of Lieut. G. D. Crawford, late 18th N.I., to do du. with 1st Assam L.I. batt., announced in G. O. of June 15 last, is cane. at his own request.

Lieut. E. A. Trevor, Bengal engrs., is app. to do du. with sappers and miners, at Koorkee, to join.

Leave of absence:—
18th N.I.—Lieut. W. B. Barwell (adjt. Rohilkund's horse), fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, to Nynce Tal, on m.c.

Sept. 11.—Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, 3rd Eur. regt., is to be considered as borne on the rolls of his regt. as adjt., with effect fr. Feb. 2.

Leave of absence:—
Brigade Staff.—Capt. J. Ross (brigade maj., Scal-kote), fr. Sept. 8 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Murree.

Engineers.—Lieut. T. C. Manderson, fr. June 30 to July 27, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

Sept. 12.—Ens. A. W. Graham, general list, passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 29th ult.

EAST INDIAN REGIMENT.

Sept. 13.—With reference to G. O. dated Sept. 26, 1859, fixing the establishment of officers for the East Indian regiment, it is notified that the Government have been pleased to sanction four instead of three "doing duty" officers for that regiment.

Brev. col. F. B. Boileau, 6th batt. Bengal art., is perm. to visit presy., prep. to furl. to Europe, on the leave granted him in G. O. of Feb. 18 last.

Leave of absence:—
Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Allan, F.R.C.S., fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, to Barrackpore, on m.c.

Sept. 15.—With the sanction of Govt., and under the provisions of G. O. No. 1,113, dated Sept. 1, 1857, Lieut. J. Chalmers, of the late 39th N.I., is permitted to count as serv. for retiring pension the leave granted to him fr. May 1 to Nov. 1, 1858.

Lieut. F. A. Bertie, late 74th N.I., offic. adjt. of Lahore lt. horse, is confirmed in that appt.

Ens. A. J. T. Welchman, general list, do. du. with 1st Eur. Ben. fus., is app. to do du. with 5th Eur. inf., and directed to join.

Orders confirmed:—
Peshawar div. order, dated June 26 last, appg. Lieut. G. Atkins, 21st N.I., to com. of Fort Shub-kudhur, v. Capt. B. Soady, app. 2nd in com. of 13th Punjab inf.

By Lieut. H. Chapman, 2nd in com. of Alexander's horse, dated 17th ult., assu. com. of corps from Lieut. H. M. Repton, who reverts to his duties as adjt., and directing that officer to offic. also as 2nd in com.

By Capt. W. J. Ward, comdg. 14th Punjab inf., dated 1st inst., assu. ch. of the adjt.'s office, consequent on Lieut. J. Trevelyan proc. on leave, no other officer being present with the corps.

Presy. div. order, dated 2nd inst., placing the serv. of Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon at disp. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals at Agra.

Sealkote station order, dated 3rd inst., app. Capt. F. A. Champion, 52nd L.I., to offic. as maj. of brig., in add. to his duties of interp. dur. abs. on leave of Capt. J. Ross.

Sept. 17.—Orders confirmed:—
Julpigoree station order, dated June 23, reapp. Lieut. P. C. Rynd, 73rd N.I., to act as station staff, with effect fr. Nov. 8.

By Lieut. A. G. Owen, com. Rohilkund horse, dated 1st inst., assu. ch. of adjt.'s office, fr. 31st ult., v. Lieut. W. B. Barwell, proc. on leave, on m.c.

Leave of absence:—
3rd Comp. 5th Batt. Art.—Capt. A. Angelo, fr. July 23 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie.

3rd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. G. F. Smith (adjt. 4th Sikh cav.), fr. Sept. 26 to Nov. 25, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Late 12th N.I.—Lieut. A. G. Remington (late comdt. Banda police batt.), fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, to Calcutta, m.c. This cancels the leave granted to him in G. O. Aug. 6.

Sept. 18.—Ens. C. N. Garbett, att. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus., is perm. to do du. with 2nd batt. rifle brig., and directed to join.

OCCUPATION OF BUNGALOWS.

Sept. 19.—It having been brought to the notice of the C. in C. that officers comdg. stations frequently direct the occupation of private bungalows on account of Govt., for the use of troops, without consulting or intimating their intention to the dept. of public works, which has to arrange for the payment of rent, H.E. directs that for the future, whenever officers comdg. stations have occasion to rent houses for the use of troops, they shall do so in communication with the exec. engr. of the station.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Ramgurbh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. H. C. Collier, of the 8th hussars, to be 2nd in com., and directed to join.

Shekhawattoe Batt.—Capt. W. R. Forster, unatt., to be comdt., v. Col. H. Forster, who resgs.
Lieut. T. Taylor, late 14th N.I., to be 2nd in com. v. Capt. W. R. Forster.

Arracan Batt.—Capt. T. C. Hamilton, actg. 2nd in com., v. Capt. J. M. Evans, whose servs. are required with his regt., the 6th Bengal Eur. inf.

Sept. 20.—The following officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on the 3rd inst., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieuts. W. J. Stewart, Bengal art.; A. Goldney, of the late 50th N.I.; H. L. Hawkins, of the late 30th N.I.; and W. Wroughton, of the late 54th N.I.; Ens. H. A. Plowden, of the late 51st N.I.

The Lahore div. order, dated 30th of June last, authorising Cor. F. W. Macmullen, gen. list, to proc. to Calcutta, on duty, is, with sanc. of Govt., conf.

Leave of absence:—
Late 37th N.I.—Brev. maj. J. Barrett, from 15th Sept. to 15th March, 1861, in ext., to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Orders confirmed:—
By Maj. G. W. M. Hall, com. the 4th irreg. cav., dated Sept. 12, 1859, app. Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th Madras N.I., to act as 2nd in com.

By Capt. H. R. Drew, com. the Kamroop regt., dated 1st inst., directing Capt. E. H. C. Wintie, 2nd in com., to assume ch. of adjt.'s office.

Leave of abs.:—Late 61st N.I.—Lieut. N. Lewis, do. du. with 21st P.I., from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to proc. to presy., for an exam. in the native languages.

Lieut. col. J. M. Drake, com. of the recruit depot at Barrackpore, is rem. fr. the late 46th to the 58th N.I., and directed to join.

Capt. H. Skinner, unatt. list, is per. to continue to do du. with Landour depot until further orders.

Asst. surg. A. R. Brodie passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. W. G. Maitland, late 39th N.I., asst. surg. J. M. Camenson, med. dept., and I. Newton, med. dept., July 16 last.

Lieut. E. Kitson, late 64th N.I., July 18 last.

Lieut. W. S. A. Lockhart, 44th N.I., 3rd inst.

Ens. R. Gray, of H.M.'s 97th foot, is appd. to do du. with 4th Sikh irreg. cav., and directed to join. This cancels the G.O. of 18th ult., p. 408, appg. Ens. Gray to do du. with the 1st irreg. cav.

Leave of absence:—
Brig. Staff.—Lieut. J. F. Gully (Brig. Maj. Saugor), from Sept. 1 to Oct. 16, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

43rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. T. E. B. Lees (2nd in com. 2nd Assam, L.I.), for 4 mos., from Sept. 2, on m.c.

Med. Dept.—Surg. Maj. W. Shillito, from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1861, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to retiring from the service.

GOOD CONDUCT PAY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Sept. 22.—In continuation of G.O. dated March 16 last, it is notified for guidance that soldiers who may re-enlist in H.M.'s Indian forces within six months from the date of their discharge from the British army, will be allowed to count their previous service towards good conduct pay and other advantages, provided they declare their previous service on re-enlistment.

Lieut. col. J. M. Drake, comdt. of recruit depot at Barrackpore, is removed fr. late 46th to 58th N.I., and directed to join.

Capt. H. Skinner, unatt. list, is perm. to continue to do du. with Landour depot.

Asst. surg. A. R. Brodie passed presc. colloq. exam. on 15th inst.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Head Qrs., Calcutta, Sept. 15.—Head Qrs., Calcutta, Sept. 10.—Capt. H. Wood, 3rd batt., rifle brig., passed his exam. in the vernacular at Agra on Aug. 23.

CONVEYANCE OF MILITARY STORES.

It having been brought to the notice of the C. in C. that extra expense is entailed on the soldier by the greater portion of corps of H.M.'s British forces serving in this presy. employing private agents for the purpose of receiving, landing, and forwarding qmrs. stores and regtl. necessities, when for this express object a mil. store dept. has been formed by gov., officers comdg. regts. will arrange that in future all such necessities shall be consigned to the military store-keeper, Calcutta, to be forwarded through him to regtl. head qrs.

Asst. surg. Allanby, having been appd. to 95th foot, the exchange between that officer and asst. surg. Spence, as announced in G.O. No. 93, of July 9, is hereby cane.

The Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the following appts. of musketry instructors:—

87th Foot.—Capt. E. R. B. Barnes, appt. provisional instructor, v. Lieut. Hawkes, appt. adj.

88th Foot.—Corp. N. Griles, to act as serg. instruo., pending arr. of 3rd class Serg. Robertson, who was ordered, in Feb. last, to be posted to the regt. in place of Shaw, reduced.

Official intimation has been received that the underment. officers of the 20th foot have been posted to batts. as follows:—

Capt. J. H. H. St. John, 2nd batt.; Lieut. C. G. Gibaut, 1st batt.; and of Lieut. Hon. A. E. P. Vereker, being removed from 1st to 2nd batt., v. Gibaut, retained in the first.

Leave of absence:—

7th Hussars.—Brev. Lieut. col. Sir W. Russell, Bart., from Sept. 30, 1860, to March 31, 1861.

Royal Art.—Lieut. col. Hon. D. M. Fraser, in extn., from Aug. 1, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861, m.c.; Lieut. H. A. Tracy, in extn., from Aug. 1, 1860, to Nov. 1, 1861, m.c.

At the recommendation of the officer in charge of inspec. gen's office, the underment. med. officers will proc. immediately to join their respective corps, their servs. being urgently required:—

13th Foot.—Asst. surg. Clark, M.D., Goruckpore.

23rd Foot.—Asst. surg. Turton, Lucknow.

PURCHASING DISCHARGE FROM THE RANKS.

Sept. 5.—The following soldiers have obtained their discharge from H.M.'s serv., on payment of the sums specified opposite their names:—

6th Drags.—Serg. R. Hughes, £20; Priv. J. Millar, £15.

19th Foot, 1st batt.—Serg. W. Kelly, £18.

88th Foot.—Priv. T. Dennehy, £20; Priv. J. Bann, £20; Priv. S. Byrns, £20; Priv. W. O'Connor, £20.

93rd Foot.—Serg. W. Coventry, £18; Priv. J. McDonald, £20.

97th Foot.—Priv. J. Gribben, £5.

No. 6 batt., 14th brig. R.A.—Gun. W. Wakeland, £25.

No. 6 batt., 14th brig. R.A.—Corp. W. Conway, £25.

No. 1 batt., 14th brig. R.A.—Corp. G. F. Bell, £25.

6th Drags.—Private S. Brown, £30.

The following order is confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Asst. surg. H. Johnson, 17th lancers, and Asst. surg. Marshall, 91st foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leaves of absence:—

19th Foot.—Capt. R. Martin, to England, under new rules, m.c.

38th Foot.—Lieut. A. M. Grote, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. W. P. Brown, 1st batt. 7th fus., do. du. with 11th Punjab inf., has been perm. by the gen. officer comdg. the forces in China, to proc. to England, on m.c., on 5th Aug. last.

The following order is conf., subject to approval by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

By the officer comdg. 48th foot:—

Dated Aug. 28, 1860.—Appg. Serg. J. Roche to act as 3rd class serg. instr. of musketry, from 23rd Aug., 1860, v. Dalton.

Leaves of absence:—

38th Foot.—Surg. D. W. Lawlor, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Sept. 18.—Orders confirmed:—

By the gen. officer comdg. Sirhind div.:—

Dated June 7.—Directing Asst. surg. Russell, 27th foot, to proc. to Subathoo in med. ch. of detach. 2nd rifle brig., and return from Kalka, his servs. being urgently required with his regt.

By the officer comdg. 98th foot:—

Dated Aug. 6.—Directing Capt. Batt to ass. dus. of interp. to the corps on dep. of Capt. Stroud.

Leave of absence:—

91st Foot.—Capt. W. R. D'Eyre, to England, for 18 mo., from date of embarkation, under new rules.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

The following circular memorandum is published for information and guidance:—

Circular Memorandum.

Horse Guards, S.W., July 3, 1860.

General No. 47.—1st Feb., 1859.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. desires that all officers of infantry shall have in their possession a copy of the latest edition of the regulations for conducting the musketry instruction of the army, which they are to produce at half-yearly inspections.

By command,

(Signed) Y. SCARLETT.

INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

Sept. 17.—The following extracts from letters from school of musketry, Hythe, July 20, are published for information:—

Serg. instructors cannot be posted to cav. regts. from the corps of instructors.

Officers comdg. regts. in India should communicate with the officers comdg. their depots, with a view to select officers and non-commissioned officers to send to Hythe who will be of use on joining the hd. qrs. of the corps.

Men decidedly blind or suffering from chronic dis-

ease of the eye should be brought forward for discharge.

Men blind of right eye should be taught to shoot and drill from left shoulder.

No man to be exempt from instruction if not brought forward as an invalid.

Sept. 25.—At the recommendation of Col. Sir G. Barker, Lieut. Ford, No. 3 batty. 14th brig., royal art., will be temp. att. to 11th brig. for du. with No. 1 batty. at Fyzabad.

The leave granted to Lieut. col. W. H. Kirby, 94th foot, of 14th May last, is cancl. at his own request.

The following order is conf., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

By the officer comdg. 70th foot:—

Dated Sept. 11.—Appg. Serg. P. Dowd to act as 3rd class serg. instr. of musketry, from 5th inst., v. Bibby, reduced.

The following order is conf.:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:—

Granting leave to Asst. surg. C. E. LeFebure, 64th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leave of absence.—13th L.I.—Surg. Jackson, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Surg. W. W. Poole, 54th foot, in med. ch. of 75th foot, will proc. to join his own corps.

Staff surg. Clarke, in med. ch. of 54th foot, on being relieved by Surg. Poole, will proc. to Allahabad and ass. med. ch. of 75th foot.

Sept. 20.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

56th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Huskisson, to be adjt., v. Williams, prom., Aug. 21.

93rd Foot.—Brev. maj. W. G. A. Middleton, to be maj., by purch., v. Cornwall, who ret., Sept. 18.

Lieut. A. C. Nightingale, to be capt., by purch., v. Middleton, prom., Sept. 18.

Ens. C. D. Potts, to be lieut., by purch., v. Nightingale, prom., Sept. 18.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.:—

Granting ext. of leave to Capt. M. Fanning, 64th foot, to Dec. 15.

Confirming the following order, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

By the officer comdg. 28th foot:—

Dated Aug. 28.—App. No. 2,742 Serg. G. Morris to act as 3rd class serg. instr. of musketry, fr. Aug. 15.

By the gen. officer com. Sirhind div.:—

Dated Aug. 29.—Directing Lieut. R. E. Brookes, 46th foot, to rejoin his corps at Jullundur by dak, at the public expense, on making over charge of convalescents at Dughshai.

Leaves of absence:—

24th Foot.—Lieut. G. Scott, to rem. at presy. till Nov. 18, on m.c.

48th Foot.—Lieut. G. N. R. Goddard, to Nynee Tal, fr. Sept. 3, 1860, to Jan. 12, 1861, on m.c.

54th Foot.—Asst. surg. G. Youell to Calcutta m.c.

75th Foot.—Maj. D. F. Chambers, paymr., to Calcutta, fr. Aug. 21 to Oct. 21, m.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Percival to Simla, fr. Aug. 24 to Oct. 15, m.c.

Sept. 27.—Orders confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. at Jhelum:—

Aug. 30.—Directg. the dep. postm. to provide a seat in the mail cart for Lieut. M. Taylor, 93rd Highlanders, from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee, proceeding as evidence on a general court-martial.

By the officers comdg. 81st foot:—

Sept. 6.—Appg. Capt. Chichester to act as interp. to the corps, from 1st inst.

Leave of absence:—

Rifle Brig.—Lieut. G. L. Austin, to England, under new rules, from Oct. 1 to March 31, 1862.

At the recommendation of the officer in charge of inspec. gen's office, Asst. surg. T. Hession, H.M.'s 70th foot, will proc. without delay, by Dak, to join his regt. at Allahabad.

Sept. 28.—With the sanction of Govt. the foll. officers are per. to remain for another season at the Thomason college:—

20th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. G. R. Gibbs.

79th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Mackesey.

The foll. order is conf.—By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, granting leave to the foll. officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

33rd Foot.—Brev. maj. F. S. Vacher.

46th Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Burgess.

66th Foot.—Capt. W. G. Margesson.

Leave of absence:—

38th Foot.—Lieut. W. Hame, to England, under new rules, for 18 mo., from date of quitting the regt.

79th Foot.—Lieut. S. G. Jones, in ext., to Oct. 14, for exam. in native languages.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. W. Kilvert and Ens. W. G. Hicks to Calcutta, m.c.

Sept. 26.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. appoints., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

24th Foot.—Lieut. R. P. O. P. Lord Louth, fr. 79th foot, to be lieut., v. Birch, who exch., Sept. 25.

79th Foot.—Lieut. A. J. C. Birch, fr. 24th foot, to be lieut., v. Lord Louth, who exch., Sept. 25.

INSPECTION REPORTS.

H.E. the C. in C. having had before him the half-yearly inspection reports of H.M.'s British regiments in India, finds it necessary to remark upon the very meagre replies of several of the inspecting officers to the questions in the confidential reports, as well as the absence of that information which should be afforded under the head of "General Observations."

Under the latter should be mentioned, in addition to remarks on the general efficiency of the regiment, the names of any officers who evince a marked knowledge of their professional duties and zeal in performing them, as well as of those who have not given proof of the same good dispositions.

Sir Hugh Rose's great wish is to advance promising officers, and it is through the medium of the "General Observations" that he should be informed of their merits. If this information is not accorded, he is unable to do justice to them and to the rights of the service; and trusts that, at future inspections, the greatest attention may be paid to this important duty.

The reports from the Madras Presidency are particularly full and clear.

In G.O. No. 119, dated Aug. 22, officers passed in Hindoostanee, for Lieut. H. F. Harris, read Lieut. W. F. V. Harris, 71st foot.

The following orders are conf.:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:—

Granting leave to Asst. surg. E. B. Kearney, 4th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Granting leave to Col. Browne, R.A., to England, under new rules, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation.

By the officer comdg. 71st foot:—

Dated Sept. 22.—Appg. Lieut. W. F. B. Harris, interp. to the corps.

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Art.—Capt. F. C. W. Griffin, in ext. of priv. leave, from 12th Oct. to 10th Nov.

54th Foot.—Brev. maj. P. W. Gillum, in ext., from 6th Oct. to 6th Feb., 1861, to remain in England.

81st Foot.—Lieut. F. K. Fitzroy, to Murree, from date of leaving the regt. to 31st Oct., 1860, on m.c.

82nd Foot.—Capt. R. Maule, to Nynee Tal, from 1st May to 31st Oct., 1860, on m.c.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. R. Millor, to Mussoorie, from 10th July to 15th Oct., on m.c.

99th Foot.—Paymr. C. S. Thomas, to England, under new rules, m.c., with effect from 2nd May, 1860.

Clothing.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Sept. 24.—It appearing to Govt. very desirable to make the present stock of clothing of the Bengal army last, if possible, till the 31st Dec., 1861, officers commanding European and native regts. of H.M.'s Indian army are requested to forward immediately, direct to the asst. adjt. gen. of the army at Simla, numerical returns showing the number and description of men of their corps whose clothes is likely to remain in a serviceable condition till the date above specified; also the number and description of those the renewal of whose clothing will be absolutely necessary at the usual period, with a view to arrangements being made with the clothing department for the issue of compensation to the former, and new clothing to the latter.

Military Waggon.

Under instructions from Govt., H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the extra or full service proportion of waggons shall at all times remain attached to troops and field batteries of the Royal and Bengal art.; and that the cattle kept up for their draught may be left under charge of the commissariat for general and departmental duties, but ready for ordnance purposes whenever required in the field or camp.

The Appointment of Tehseeldars (Punjab).

General Dept., No. 2,341, dated 11th Sept.—Notification.—The following rules, suggested by the officiating financial commissioner, defining the powers and duties of tehseeldars, are prescribed by the hon. the Lieut. gov. for future observance:—

The appointment and dismissal of tehseeldars are matters of grave importance, demanding the most careful consideration on the part of the superior authorities.

It will rest with the commissioner of the division to propose a fit person for the appointment to the office of tehseeldar. The confirmation of the financial commissioner will be necessary to such appointments, and the opinion of the judicial commissioner will be previously taken regarding the judicial qualifications of the nominee. Appointments to the office of tehseeldar will be notified in the Gazette.

In the financial commissioner's office will be kept registers of all applicants for tehseeldars, with their certificates, and a register showing the character of every tehseeldar as certified in the annual

reports, or abridged from the district character books.

It will not be competent for the deputy commissioner to put a tehseldar on his trial for offences, nor to punish him by fine, suspension, or removal, without previously obtaining the assent of the commissioner; and the commissioner's order will be subject to appeal, in the revenue department to the financial, in the police and judicial departments to the judicial commissioner.

Tehseldars will be divided into three classes:—

The first class will have—

1stly. Full powers to try cases in Appendix A.

2ndly. Full powers in civil cases to try suits of a value less than 300 rupees.

3rdly. Full powers in revenue cases to try and decide summary suits and regular revenue suits of a value less than 300 rupees.

The second class of tehseldars will have—

1stly. Limited powers in criminal matters to try cases entered in Appendix B.

2ndly. Full powers in civil cases to try suits of a value less than 300 rupees.

3rdly. Limited powers in revenue cases to investigate and report summary suits and regular revenue suits.

The third class of tehseldars will—

1stly. Have no powers civil or criminal.

2ndly. Limited powers to investigate and report summary suits and regular revenue suits.

It will rest with commissioners, at their discretion, to recommend tehseldars for the exercise of power. All officiating tehseldars will belong to the third class, and all tehseldars who have served one year in the permanent appointment will be promoted to the first class. It will also rest with the concurrence of the financial or judicial commissioners to degrade from a higher to a lower class.

As a general rule, no tehseldar should have charge of the same tehseldaree for more than five years.

On his first nomination, the tehseldar will write and sign, in the presence of the deputy commissioner, the declaration given in the Appendix C, and no future plea of ignorance of Government orders will receive attention.

Sannuds (specimens of which are given) signed by the commissioner, defining his powers, will be given from time to time to every tehseldar.

R. H. DAVIES, Sec. to Govt., Punjab.

Exemptions from Discharge without Pension (Native Army).

No. 968 of 1860.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that, on any reduction of the army by the disbandment of regiments or otherwise, all native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who are members of the Order of British India, or of the Order of Merit, shall be exempt from ordinary discharge without pension, and shall be retained in the service and be transferred, if necessary, supernumeraries to other corps.

Any officers, however, who are members of either of the orders, and who may on such occasions prefer taking their discharge without pension, will have continued to them the extra pay attached to the Order of British India, or the Order of Merit as the case may be, notwithstanding their discharge.

Assessors of Taxes.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, Sept. 28th.—No. 966.—The undermentioned officers have been appointed special assessors for the purpose of assessing the duties mentioned in Schedule 4 of Act XXXII. of 1860, in respect of all pay, salaries, and allowances, payable by any person in the military employment of the Government, or serving in any military department, and payable from the public revenue by such officers respectively, without the previous audit of any auditing officer:—

Division paymasters—Presidency paymaster, paymaster Queen's troops, deputy paymaster Benares, ditto Gwalior, ditto Meerut, ditto Meer Meer (Lahore); ditto Sirhind division (Umballah); ditto Rawul Pindie, ditto Lucknow, ditto Cawnpore. Officer in charge military treasure chest, Nowgong.

Stud department—Officer in charge stud depot Buxar, ditto Ghazee-pore, ditto Haupper, ditto Korum-tadhee. Assistant in charge cattle, farm Hissar. Officer in charge stud depot Poosah, ditto Saharun-pore.

Agencies—Timber agent Baloo Ghaut, clothing agent 1st division, ditto 2nd division.

Superintendent of the Cossipore foundry.

Agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, Ishapore.

Agent for gun-carriages, Futtelghurh.

Commissariat—Executive commissariat officer, Agra, ditto Dacca. Superintendent of Kheddas Dacca, ditto Kumoon. Executive commissariat officer Ferozepore, ditto Lahore, ditto Meerut, ditto Futtelghurh, ditto Presidency, ditto Raneegunge, ditto Jaunpore, ditto Jullunder, ditto Gwalior, ditto Rawul Pindie, ditto Dinapore, ditto Kussowlie, ditto

Peshawur, ditto Sealkote, ditto Mhow, ditto Fyzabad, ditto Umballah, ditto Mooltan, ditto Allahabad, ditto Bareilly, ditto Benares, ditto Cawnpore, ditto Saugor, ditto Lucknow.

Superintendent of supplies Raneegunge.

Barrack Sergeants' Pay.

No. 967 of 1860.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to notify that barrack-sergeants are entitled to the infantry pay and batta of their rank, house-rent at Rs. 20 per month, when not furnished with quarters, clothing, bedding, family allowance, and, when furnished with quarters, to fuel at hill stations.

Proposed Changes in the Budget System.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, Sept. 25.—Notification.—The following resolution is published for general information:—

Nos. 194-56.—Extract from the proceedings of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council:—

Public Works Dept., Fort William, Sept. 22.

General.—Accounts.

Read despatches to the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State, Nos. 69 and 70, dated Oct. 8, 1859, on proposed changes in the budget system of the public works department.

Read a despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State, No. 49, dated Nov. 8, 1859, on the same subject.

Read a reply to the above by H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen., No. 1, dated Jan. 16, 1860, asking further instructions on some material points of the scheme, before issuing directions to the local Governments.

Read a despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State, No. 14, of Feb. 8, 1860, on the same subject.

Observation.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council observes that, although the despatch No. 1, of Jan. 16, 1860, has not yet been replied to, the near approach of the time at which the local governments must commence the preparation of their budgets for 1861-62, and the admitted inconveniences of the present budget rules, render it very undesirable to allow the system to continue for another season. H.E. in Council has therefore caused the following rules to be drawn up so as to give facility to the local governments in administering their public works depts., and to bring the public works dept. and the financial dept. of the Government of India into harmony as regards estimates of expenditure.

These arrangements can scarcely stand in the way of any orders on the budget system which H.M.'s Government may finally give.

The power of sanction of the larger local governments cannot, however, properly be increased to the full extent desired by the Government of India while the power of the Government of India itself continues to be restricted to the sanction of projects of which the cost does not exceed one lac of rupees.

Resolved, therefore, that the following changes be now made:—

Previous Powers.	First. That the local administrations be empowered to sanction projects not exceeding in cost each:—	Rs.
Rs. 25,000...	Madras and Bombay Governments	60,000
Rs. 25,000...	Each of the Lieutenant-Governors	40,000
Rs. 2,000...	Chief commissioner of Oude, and commissioners of Pegu and Mysore...	10,000
Rs. 2,000...	Commissioners of other local administrations	5,000
Rs. 5,000...	Governor of the Straits Settlements	5,000

Second. That the consideration and sanction of projects on their individual merits be entirely separated from the general review of the wants of each local administration in public works, and the allotments of funds for meeting those wants. Individual projects and estimates may, therefore, be considered by the local administrations at any time, and may be sanctioned for insertion in a future year's budget, or, in emergent cases, for execution at once (within the limits of the budget total as provided below), or, if exceeding the powers of the local governments, may be sent at any time to the Government of India for orders, or for transmission to the Secretary of State.

The projects and estimates entered in Part I. of the budget will thus come to be those which, having been previously submitted to and approved by the Government of India, or Secretary of State, the Local Government proposes to commence during the year, or which it may be desirous of commencing during the year, and intends to submit to these authorities, or having submitted, has not obtained orders on. Part I. of the budget will not, therefore, be accompanied by any plans or estimates.

Third.—That in Part II. a slight change be made, namely, the omission of two of the three columns in which the outlay on each project up to the end of the previous year is shown. The first of these columns shows the outlay for which accounts have actually been received, the next shows the esti-

mated outlay up to the end of April (the budget being due in January), and the last shows the total of these two. The last only will be retained, it being understood that it is filled up by actual accounts as far as possible, and the remainder by estimate.

Fourth.—That the power to sanction projects chargeable to Part III. of the budget (the reserve or unappropriated fund) be allowed to be exercised to exactly the same extent as the powers at the annual review; that to save, the local Governments may at any time of the year exercise the same powers of sanction as were under former rules restricted to the annual review, and may order a work, if wanted immediately, to be carried out at once and charged to Part III. of the budget, but always on the condition that the funds in Part III. shall not be imprudently drawn upon, but sufficient shall be reserved at all times of the year to meet probable unforeseen demands.

The total amount of Part III. should be made in all cases equal to one-tenth of the whole allotment.

Fifth.—It has already been ruled in a general way that the budget should contain the whole of the expenditure on public works proposed by each local Government. But the rules have not been fully understood and acted on in all cases. In stating below precisely what it must contain, it is premised that it is not intended, by requiring the insertion in the budget of outlay from funds entirely at the disposal of the local Government, to exercise any interference therewith. It is only desired that the Government of India should be kept informed of the outlay for financial purposes, and of the nature of the projects to be undertaken, for the information's sake, and in reference to their effect upon the wants of the country which remain to be met from the imperial funds.

The budget should include, therefore, in addition to the regular expenditure of cash by the officers of the public works dept. proper:—

A. The approximate cost of stores indented for on the Home Government, and expected to be charged during the year. Materials, tools, and plant for general purposes may appear in Part II. at the end. Machinery for workshops should form part of the charge in the estimates for forming or improving the workshops, and so will fall in the project in Parts I. or II. Materials (such as iron girders) specially devoted to any project will, of course, enter as part of the cost of that project. In all cases the amount chargeable for materials from England should be noted separately.

N.B.—The outlay for the purchase of stores and manufacture of materials in India is to be met from the amount assigned to each work, although the purchases or manufacture are not chargeable directly to the works. The works receive supplies from the stock account, and the stock is replenished from the outlay allowed for the works, and so the expenditure of cash is covered by the sums set down in the budget for the works.

B. Outlay of imperial funds for public works purposes by officers not belonging to the public works department. For original works these will appear in Part II., for repairs in Part IV., and provision for unforeseen requirements in Part III.

C. Expenditure to be incurred by Government on account of railways, for Government controlling establishments, land commissioners' salaries, purchase of land, and works on railways executed directly by Government (such as the Rohilkund Railway); establishment charges will, of course, fall in Part V.; land purchases in Parts II. or III., according as it is specifically estimated, or only estimated in a general way to meet possible requirements. Construction and repair of Government railway works will, of course, fall in Parts I. or II. and IV. respectively.

D. Disbursements on account of the capital deposits of guaranteed companies for construction of railways and other works, including repairs and working expenses, purchase of stores, &c. It will only be necessary to set down the total sums intended to be drawn on account of each company. These sums should be shown after the Imperial expenditure in Part II. of the Budget, and should have a separate total. It should be understood that the sum set down is to be a practical limit, and the local government is no more at liberty to authorise, without sanction, the drawing of funds on account of capital deposits, in excess of the budget provision for the purpose, than it is in the case of imperial funds.

E. The items of outlay from road and ferry funds, and from any other funds at the disposal of the local Administration. These should appear separately from the imperial outlay and guaranteed capital disbursements, in their appropriate places in Parts II. A, II. B, IV., or V. It is not intended to order any changes as to the period of allotting the local funds to the several district committees, and of determining the operations for the year. All that is wanted is an estimate of the probable outlay, and a list of the principal works to which the funds are likely to be devoted, so far as known at the period of the submission of the budget. The local Government will be quite at liberty to alter the arrange-

ment after submission of the budget, and the Government of India will be sufficiently informed on the subject by receiving a copy of the resolution of the local Government when the final arrangement for the year is made.

It is thus provided that the budget shall embrace three great classes of expenditure, which shall not be in any way blended together, but shall be shown quite distinctly, with separate totals, namely:—

1. Outlay from imperial funds.
2. Outlay from local funds.
3. Outlay from capital deposits of guaranteed companies.

Sixth.—The budget should be accompanied by an extract of the anticipative sketch estimate or other similar document submitted to the financial department for the same year; which extract should contain all the public works anticipated receipts and charges, and should show an intended outlay exactly corresponding to the public works department budget. There should also be accounts of the estimated balances and income and expenditure of each of the local funds for the coming year.

Resolved further, that the alterations above determined on shall be held to, and considered fixed for the budgets of 1861-62, and for such their changes as may be hereafter ordered in correspondence with H.M.'s Govt. will come into operation for the preparation of the budgets of 1862-63. Thus, all parties will be saved the harassing effect of orders and counter-orders, should the Sec. of State's instructions reach after the publication of the rules now determined on, and before completion of the budgets of the ensuing year.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Oct. 2.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. col. G. Briggs to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Mount.

Public Works Dep., Oct. 1.—The priv. leave granted to Capt. F. J. Moberly, dist. engr. of South Canara, under date June 15 last, is cane., and that officer to be regarded as having joined his dist. at Fraserpet on Aug. 10.

STAMP COLLECTORS.

Sept. 29.—Under Sect. XIX. of the new Stamp Act the Hon. the Gov. in Council has appointed the present supndt. of stamps to be supndt. of stamps, and the collectors of the several dists. to be collectors of stamp revenue in their dists. respectively.

REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Sept. 28.—Under instructions from the Supreme Government, and in accordance with Rule XI. of the Government Savings Bank, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that from May 1 next, interest on deposits in the Government Savings Bank be reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. per annum.

By order, T. Pycroft, Chief Sec.

Oct. 2.—No. 423.—Lieut. J. Markham, riding master 1st regt., L.C., is to be considered as having returned to his duty on March 8, the date of expiration of the leave to sea on m.c. granted him in G.O. Aug. 20, 1858, No. 321.

Returned to duty:—
Asst. surg. W. H. Rean, arrived at Madras on Sept. 25.

Admitted on estab. as a cadet of inf., in conformity with his app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to rank of ens.:—

Mr. S. L. Hunt arrived at Madras on Sept. 29, 1860.

Oct. 2.—No. 424.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India Council, are republished:—

Fort William, Sept. 18.—No. 936.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Cav.—Lieut. W. J. Bell, 2nd Madras N.I., A.D.C. to the maj. gen. com. Pegu div., to offic. as adjt. dur. period Lieut. Tweedie may offic. in civil employ.

Sept. 21.—No. 946.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 14.—No. 203.—Confirming the order by the officer com. 3rd regt. of inf., Hyderabad cont., dated Aug. 7, directing Lieut. Innes, adjt. 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his duties as adjt. fr. that date, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Teed, 2nd in com., 3rd inf. Hyderabad cont., to Bombay, on m.c.

No. 951.—The undermen. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, 6th Madras N.I., asst. comr. Punjab, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Fort St. George, Oct. 2.—No. 425.—The foll. notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in gen. orders:—

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV. N.W.P.

Mily. Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 4.—No. 768a.

—The undermen. officers of the mil. police, N. W. Provinces, having failed to pass the exam. required, their servs. are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept.:—

Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th Madras N.I., 2nd in com. of Benares div. police batt., and offic. com. of Mirzapore batt.

Lieut. McInroy, 19th Madras N.I., offic. adjt. of Banda police batt.

With reference to the above, Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford will remain in temp. ch. of Mirzapore batt. till relieved.

The coms. of the Humeerpore and Banda batts. will take temp. ch. of the offices of the adjts. of the batt. in add. to their own duties.

No. 773a.—Mr. R. Knyvett, offic. adjt. of Seonee batt. of mil. police, is app. to be adjt. of Humeerpore batt., on probation, v. Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, and is required to join without delay.

Capt. G. F. Pearson, comdt., will take temp. ch. of adjt.'s office, in add. to his other du.

ORDERS BY LIEUT. GOV. PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., Aug. 30.—No. 2,236.—Leave:—Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, asst. comr. at Loodiana, has leave for 8 weeks, to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to m.c. to England, with effect fr. such date as he may avail himself of same.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5.—Leave of abs.:—The priv. leave for 20 days granted under date 18th ult. to Rev. A. W. Pearson has been changed to prep. leave for same period:—

Appointments:—

Mr. M. Cross to act as 1st judge of Court of Small Causes dur. abs. of Mr. Burgess on leave.

Mr. C. T. Longley to be sen. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to act as subord. judge of zillah of Chicacole dur. employ. of Mr. C. R. Pelly on other du.

Mr. R. W. Barlow to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore.

Mr. W. C. Stuart, dep. coll. 3rd cl., to act as dep. director of rev. settlement in Wynad dur. abs. of Mr. E. C. G. Thomas on m.c.

Mr. H. Richardson, dep. coll. 3rd cl., to be posted to Manantoddy, in place of Mr. Stuart.

Mr. R. G. Clarke, civ. and sess. judge of Negapatam, opened his court at Tranquebar on 1st inst.

STUDENTS AT THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5.—No. 427.—With reference to paragraphs 1 and 2 of G.O. Sept. 4, No. 391, the Gov. in Council directs that the following course be observed as regards military students at the Engineering College, belonging to H.M.'s British regts.

Until further orders, military students belonging to H.M.'s British regts., who are retained after being 2 mos. in the college, will continue to be borne upon the strength of their respective regts., but as supernumeraries, to allow of proms., being made in their room.

In the event of their subsequently misconducting themselves while at college, or after their transfer to any of the departments of the public service, they will be liable to be remanded to their regts.

Oct. 12.—Leave of absence from their stations:—
Mr. J. Gordon, princp. sudder ameen of Trichinopoly, for 3 mo.

Oct. 10.—Appointments:—

Capt. T. S. Hawks, 37th regt. (gren.), to be 1st asst. in the Madras police, and to act for Capt. Grove as superint. of police in the dist. of Nellore.

Oct. 12.—Mr. C. T. Longley, actg. sub judge of Chicacole, to be marriage registrar of the dist. of Vizagapatam.

Mr. P. Gonsalves, tabsildar of Barcoor in South Canara, to act as dep. coll. and mag. of the 4th class in North Canara, dur. absence of Surappa on leave.

Oct. 12.—No. 432.—The undermen. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Col. J. Byng, 4th L.C., on m.c., under old regs., with perm. to visit Australia, and to embark from Madras.

A. N. Magrath, Esq., late director gen. of the med. dept., for 15 mo, under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. H. R. Elliot, 42nd N.I., do. du. with sappers and miners, on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. C. A. Gumm, 81st L.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. W. Osborn, 30th N.I., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Bombay.

Vet. surg. J. M. Cullimore, do. du. with horse art., is perm. to proc. to Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on m.c., for 18 mo., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. F. P. Drury, 20th N.I.; arr. at Madras on Oct. 9.

Lieut. A. R. McMahon, 30th N.I., is to be con-

sidered as having returned to duty on April 27, the date of his arr. at Calcutta.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for the art., and prom. to rank of lieuts.:—

Art.—Mr. A. J. Lavie and Mr. F. R. Twynam; arr. at Madras on Oct. 7.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 9.—Appointment:—Asst. surg. W. H. Rean to be zillah surg. at Chicacole, v. Blackwell.

Public Dept., Oct. 12.—Asst. surg. W. J. Van Someran is perm., in compliance with his own request, to res. the appt. of professor of anatomy in the med. coll., fr. 7th inst.

Asst. surg. W. N. Chipperfield to be professor of anatomy, v. Van Someran.

Fort St. George, Oct. 12.—No. 435.—The foll. G.O. by the Gov. gen. of India in Council is republished:—

Fort William, Sept. 25.—No. 965.—Maj. W. G. Robertson, 22nd M.N.I., is perm. to proc. to Cape of Good Hope, on leave, on m.c., for 15 mo., under old regs.

Oct. 12.—No. 436.—The following notifications fr. the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published in gen. orders:

Public Works Dept., Fort William, Sept. 25.—No. 222.—Lieut. W. H. G. Palmer, 10th Madras N.I., whose servs. were placed at disposal of the gov. of the Straits' settlements, for employ. in public works dept., is apptd. temp. a special asst. engr., with effect from May 4.

Mily. Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 4.—No. 797a.—The servs. of Capt. F. F. Pearson, comdt. of batt. of mily. police at Seonee, are placed at disposal of the gov., N.W.P., in public works dept.

Mr. W. Braybrooke, the adj., will relieve Capt. G. F. Pearson, and take temp. charge of the batt., in add. to his other duties.

Oct. 9.—No. 430 of 1860.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Infantry.—Sen. Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) A. S. Logan, unatt., to be col., v. Carfrae, dec.; date of commission, Aug. 30.

51st N.I.—Sen. Ens. E. B. Bruce to be lieut., v. Wight, dec.; date of commission, Aug. 18.

Maj. the Hon. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd regt. L.C., is per. to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on m.c., for 18 mos., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

The undermen. officers are per. to proceed to Eur.:—

Capt. H. E. Walpole, 16th N.I., on furl., under old regs., and to embark from Bombay.

Lieut. T. R. Griffith, 48th N.I., on furl. under old regs.

Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie, on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

The servs. of Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th regt. L.C., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, for employ. in Nagpore irreg. cav.

The servs. of Asst. surg. D. W. Trimnell are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India for app. as civ. asst. surg., Narsingpore.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements has granted 2nd Capt. J. F. A. McNair, art., exec. engr. and superint. of convicts at Singapore, leave to Europe, on m.c., for 15 mos., fr. Sept. 21.

Admitted on the estab. as cadets for the cav., art., and inf., and prom. to rank of cornet, lieut., and ens. respectively, leaving date of Mr. Onslow's commission to be settled hereafter:—

Cavalry.—Mr. F. M. Onslow. Artillery.—Mr. J. S. F. Mackenzie, Mr. A. I. Macleverty, Mr. G. R. Gambier, Mr. D. W. Lawrell. Infantry.—Mr. E. W. G. Williams, Mr. P. Justice. Arr. at Madras, Oct. 7.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Sept. 29.—Maj. D. Hodson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is app. to do du. temp. with 34th L.I.—to join.

Oct. 1.—With reference to G.O. No. 422, dated Sept. 28, Capt. H. O. Mayne, 6th L.C., is directed to join regt. at Bangalore.

Leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—

Lieut. col. H. Roberts, 9th N.I., till Sept. 10, 1862, western coast and Nilgiris, m.c.

Lieut. col. C. Clemons, 31st L.I., in cont., pres., m.c., prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Capt. P. L. Holmes, 17th N.I., in cont. of priv. leave, till Oct. 27, 1860, to enable him to join.

Cor. A. Ricketts, cav., in cont., to pres. on m.c., prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Vet. surg. J. M. Cullimore, d. d. horse brig. art., pres., m.c., prep. to the sea and Australia, on m.c.

Oct. 3.—Lieut. J. Markham, riding mr. 1st regt. L.C., is granted leave, on m.c., to Bangalore and Nilgiris, retrospectively from May 14 till Aug. 16,—this cancels the leave on m.c. granted in G.O. May 18.

Oct. 4.—Lieut. C. A. Sim, of the engrs., is app. to do du. with sappers and miners till further orders—to join hd. qrs. at Dowlaisweram.

Oct. 10.—With the sanction of gov., Capt. R. Western, 44th N.I., has obtained a furl. to Eur., is apptd. to com. of invalids, &c., about to be embarked in *Helvellyn*.

Brev. Capt. R. J. Lewis, 31st regt. L.I., is relieved from committee for exam. of army clothing.

Court Martial.

LIEUT. G. READE, 39th N.I.

At an European General Court Martial, held at Trichinopoly, Aug. 17, Lieut. G. Reade, 39th N.I. of H.M.'s India forces, was arraigned on the following charge, viz. :—

Charge.—For behaving unbecomingly the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances :—First Instance.—In having at Thayetmyo, on Feb. 15, 1858, given to John Pierce, mess writer of the 39th N.I. of H.M.'s India forces, an order payable at sight on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, for the sum of Company's Rs. 400, in consideration of that amount paid to him by the aforesaid John Pierce, which order was dishonoured, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. not having funds to meet such order, and he, Lieut. G. Reade, not being authorised to draw upon them.

Second Instance.—In having at the same place and time, as set forth in the first instance of the charge, given to the aforesaid John Pierce an order payable at sight on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, of Madras, for the sum of Company's Rs. 100, in consideration of that amount paid to him by the aforesaid John Pierce, which was also dishonoured, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company not having funds to meet such order, and Lieut. George Reade not being authorised to draw upon them.

Third Instance.—In having at the same place, as set forth in the first instance of the charge, on the 27th day of March, 1858, given to the aforesaid John Pierce an order, payable at sight on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, of Madras, in favour of one Mahomed Cassim for the sum of Company's Rs. 200, in consideration of that amount paid to him by the aforesaid John Pierce, which was also dishonoured, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company not having funds to meet such order, and Lieut. George Reade not being authorised to draw upon them.

Finding.—Guilty of the first instance of the charge. Guilty of the second instance of the charge. Guilty of the third instance of the charge. Guilty on preamble to charge.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner George Reade, lieut. in 39th N.I., to be dismissed H.M.'s Indian army.

Approved and confirmed.

Trichinopoly, 22nd August, 1860.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut. gen. C. in C.

Head Quarters, Madras, Aug. 27, 1860.
Lieut. George Reade is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the promulgation of this order at Trichinopoly, which is to be reported to the adjt. gen. of the army.

BOMBAY.**Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing."**

Poona, Oct. 8th.—The C. in C. desires to call the attention of commanding and medical officers to Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing." The principles and practice laid down in this little book are admirably calculated to assist surgeons, hospital sergeants, hospital orderlies, stewards, and apothecaries in the management of the hospital and the tender care of the patients.

Lectures occasionally given by the doctors for the benefit of the men to inculcate the results of Miss Nightingale's science and experience, and to explain the laws of health, could not but be very useful for the better care of their patients when they are not present themselves.

Such lectures might be given with the sanction of commanding officers in the regimental school-rooms. They should not last more than half an hour at a time, should be popular in character, and be illustrated by instances and examples drawn from regimental customs and practice, whether in the hospitals or in the patcheries.

Officers possessed of regimental experience must be all aware of the fearful and constant mortality among regimental children, which often results from nothing but ignorance on the part of the parents.

It is the business of every commanding officer and every medical officer to try and remove that ignorance as far as lies in their power. Consequently the women of the regiments should be invited and advised to attend the lectures on health as well as men.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, wife of the Hon. Maj., son, at Madras, Oct. 5.

BAKER, wife of G., daughter, at Monghyr, Sept. 24.

BLACK, wife of J., daughter, at Point de Galle, Oct. 11.

BUCKLE, wife of W. B., daughter, at Chittagong, Sept. 22.

CLARIDGE, wife of Capt. H. C. L., son, at Waltair, Sept. 29.

CREASY, Lady, son, at Nivara Ellia, Sept. 30.

DICKSON, wife of T., son, at Cinnamon Gardens, Oct. 1.

DYER, wife of A. R., daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 26.

FITZGERALD, wife of Capt. W. R., daughter, at Darjeeling, Sept. 21.

GRANT, wife of Maj. E. L., daughter, at Wellington, Neilgherry-hills, Oct. 2.

GORDON, wife of J., daughter, at Calicut, Sept. 26.

GRAHAM, wife of Lieut. J. M., M.P., son, at Chittagong, Sept. 27.

GRANT, wife of Maj. E. L., daughter, at Wellington, Oct. 2.

GURRAY, Mrs. A. M., son, at Shanghai, Sept. 6.

HUTCHINSON, wife of R. F., daughter, at Arrah, Sept. 23.

JORDAN, wife of M., son, at Calicut, Oct. 7.

LACKERSTEEN, Countess, daughter, at Calcutta, Sept. 25.

LUGARD, wife of Rev. T. G., daughter, at Ootacamund, Sept. 26.

MACQUEEN, wife of G. A., daughter, at Chanda, Sept. 19.

McKEE, Mrs. W., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 22.

O'DOHERTY, wife of Mr. D., son, at Madras, Oct. 2.

POGOSE, wife of N. P., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

REMFERY, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

SANDEMAN, wife of H. D., daughter, at Chowringhee, Sept. 26.

SCHILLER, wife of F., son, at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

SMEDLEY, wife of E. H., son, at Kandy, Oct. 9.

MARRIAGES.

DONNELLY, A. W., to Miss Eliza Kerby, at Mussoorie, Sept. 1.

GILLHAM, Capt. F. M., to Juliet E., daughter of the late Capt. Locke, at Vepery, Oct. 3.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. T. K., to Georgina M. M., daughter of J. Y. Fullerton, at Poonamalle, Sept. 26.

LEEDS, H., to Adelaide L., daughter of the late W. Davis, at Rangoon, Aug. 20.

LONG, R. H., to Miss Emily M. Buchanan.

MAYO, J., to Amelia J., daughter of the late T. Reidy, at Colombo, Oct. 11.

OAKES, Ems. G. H., to Fanny, daughter of the late J. Milne, at Madras, Oct. 8.

SIMONS, W. C., to Marian, daughter of the late Rev. C. Rawlins, at Calcutta, Sept. 29.

DEATHS.

BECHER, widow of the late Maj. R., at Gowhattee, Sept. 13.

BELL, Lieut. A., H.M.'s Bombay N.I., by sun stroke, at Fort Macao, China, aged 31, Aug. 25.

BOWEN, Emily A., wife of A., at Calcutta, aged 32, Oct. 2.

BRIST, George, at Calcutta, aged 55, Oct. 1.

BURHORN, John H., at Shanghai, aged 36, Aug. 25.

CLAUDIUS, Laura J. E., daughter of T., at Cuttack, aged 18, Sept. 19.

DARLING, John, at Hong Kong, Sept. 16.

DAVIDSON, Helen J. R., wife of R., at Cuddapah, Sept. 23.

DRUMMOND, Jessie E., daughter of G., at Dinapore, aged 21, Sept. 22.

DYER, infant daughter of A. R., at Calcutta, Sept. 26.

EARDE, George, at Colombo, Oct. 15.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. apothecary J., attached to Mysore Commission, at Sheemoogah, Oct. 2.

HANCOCK, Edith E., infant daughter of R., at Shanghai, Sept. 9.

HUYBERTSZ, H. P., at Colombo, Oct. 10.

IVEY, William J., infant son of W., at Dinapore, Sept. 7.

KELAART, Dr. E. F., on board the *Ripon*, aged 41, Aug. 31.

LAVILLE, wife of Mr. S., bandmaster, at Secunderabad, Sept. 24.

LOCKYER, Maj. gen. H. F., on board the *Ripon*, aged 63, Aug. 30.

LONG, Catharine, widow of the late Dr., at Mutwal, aged 61, Oct. 10.

LUSHINGTON, Stephen, c.s., at Pooree, aged 30, Sept. 25.

RENNIE, infant son of Capt., on board the *Ripon*, Aug. 21.

RENWICH, Mary, infant daughter of J., at Shanghai, Sept. 5.

SAVAGE, George, infant son of Capt. G. W., at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

VYALL, Joseph, at Ferozepore, aged 71, Sept. 16.

The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, November 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and soldiers of her Majesty's army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names, viz. :—

7th Hussars (now of the 11th Hussars).—Major Charles Craufurd Fraser. For conspicuous and cool gallantry, on the 31st December, 1858, in having volunteered, at great personal risk, and under a sharp

fire of musketry, to swim to the rescue of Capt. Stisted, and some men of the 7th Hussars, who were in imminent danger of being drowned in the River Raptce, while in pursuit of the rebels. Major Fraser succeeded in this gallant service, although at the same time partially disabled, not having recovered from a severe wound he had received while leading a squadron in a charge against some fanatics in the action at Nuwabgunge, on June 13, 1858.

78th Regiment.—Surg. Joseph Jee, c.b. For most conspicuous gallantry and important services, on the entry of the late Maj.-gen. Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow, on Sept. 25, 1857, in having during action (when the 78th Highlanders, then in possession of the Char Bagh, captured two 9-pounders at the point of the bayonet), by great exertion and devoted exposure, attended to the large number of men wounded in the charge, whom he succeeded in getting removed on cots and the backs of their comrades, until he had collected the dooly bearers who had fled. Subsequently, on the same day, in endeavouring to reach the Residency with the wounded men, Surgeon Jee became besieged by an overwhelming force in the Mote Mehal, where he remained during the whole night and following morning, voluntarily and repeatedly exposing himself to a heavy fire in proceeding to dress the wounded men who fell while serving a 24-pounder in a most exposed situation. He eventually succeeded in taking many of the wounded, through a cross fire of ordnance and musketry, safely into the Residency, by the river-bank, although repeatedly warned not to make the perilous attempt.

93rd Regiment (late).—Colour-serg. James Munro. For devoted gallantry, at Secunderabad, on Nov. 16, 1857, in having promptly rushed to the rescue of Capt. E. Walsh, of the same corps, when wounded, and in danger of his life, whom he carried to a place of comparative safety, to which place the sergeant was brought in, very shortly afterwards, badly wounded.

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Her Majesty, on the 9th inst., distributed the Victoria Crosses to the following individuals :—

Mr. W. F. McDonell, Bengal Civil Service, magistrate of Sarun. For great coolness and bravery on July 30, 1857.

Major C. C. Fraser, 7th Hussars (now 11th Hussars). For conspicuous and cool gallantry on Dec. 31, 1858.

Capt. (now Major) G. A. Renny, Bengal Horse Artillery. For having, with great gallantry, mounted to the top of the wall of the magazine at Delhi, Sept. 16, 1857.

Lieut. (now Capt.) A. S. Cameron, late 72nd regt. (now of the 25th regt.) For conspicuous bravery on March 30, 1858, at Kotah.

Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay L.C. For rescuing a brother officer in extreme danger on Feb. 8, 1857.

Surgeon J. Jee, c.b., 78th regt. For most conspicuous gallantry and important services, on the entry of the late Maj. gen. Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow, in Sept., 1857.

Colour serg. G. Waller, 1st batt., 60th rifles. For conspicuous bravery on Sept. 14 and 18, 1857, at Delhi.

Colour serg. S. Garvin, 1st batt. 60th rifles. For daring and gallant conduct before Delhi on June 23, 1857.

Colour serg. J. Munro, late 93rd regt. For devoted gallantry at Secunderabad on Nov. 16, 1857, in rescuing a wounded officer of the same corps.

Farrier G. Hollis, late 8th hussars. Selected for the Victoria Cross by his companions in the gallant charge made by a squadron of the regt. at Gwalior on June 17, 1858.

Bugler W. Sutton, 1st batt. 60th rifles. For gallant conduct at Delhi, on Sept. 13, 1857, the night previous to the assault, in volunteering to reconnoitre the breach, and throughout the operations.

Private S. Morley, 2nd batt. milly. train. For saving an officer's life on April 15, 1858.

Private J. Kirk, 1st batt. 10th foot. For daring gallantry at Benares, on June 4, 1857.

Private D. Dempsey, 1st batt. 10th foot. For having at Lucknow, on March 14, 1858, carried a powder bag through a burning village, for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position; and for another act of gallantry on Aug. 12, 1857.

Private H. Addison, late 43rd regt. For gallant conduct on Jan. 2, 1859, near Kurraeah, when he received two dangerous wounds, and lost a leg.

Private J. Thompson, 1st batt. 60th rifles. For gallant conduct in saving the life of his captain on July 9, 1857.

Private J. Divane, 1st batt. 60th rifles. For distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge by the Belooch and Sikh troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi on Sept. 10, 1857.

The above-named officers and gentlemen were decorated with the Victoria Cross by the Queen on the occasion of the usual parade of troops composing the garrison of Windsor, in the Home Park, in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, November 13, 1860.

THE ANTICIPATED FAMINE.

WE mentioned in a recent summary that Colonel Baird Smith, C.B., at the request of the Governor-general, had drawn up a memorandum suggesting the measures most fit to be taken, should the Upper Provinces be visited with the dearth which still seems imminent, though probably to a less extent than was, a short time ago, apprehended. Though very brief, Colonel Baird Smith's paper is so exceedingly able and practical that no apology is necessary for alluding to it at somewhat greater length than on the former occasion it was in our power to do. The last severe famine, it will be remembered, occurred in 1838, when many thousands of natives perished miserably from starvation. The full force of the terrible calamity was spent before Colonel Smith came upon its track, but even then the traces of its ravages were painfully conspicuous. At every station, he says, where a Christian Mission was established, numbers of children were provided for in Orphan Asylums, and within his own knowledge between three and four thousand of these unfortunate creatures had been taken care of through public or private agency. A large number of children, it is supposed, were also "purchased by natives from their parents, and brought up as household bonds-folk," or for worse purposes. "Large areas of village lands lay uncultivated; but few cattle were to be seen, and the population generally were sickly looking and depressed. The number of people who had lost an eye and were pitted with small-pox was remarkable." Under these afflicting circumstances the European community displayed not only commiseration, but an active beneficence that might well have guaranteed them against such black ingratitude as they experienced in less than twenty years afterwards. Nor did the Government turn a deaf ear to the cries of the starving population. Not only was the land-tax remitted to the value of a million and a-half sterling, but fully an additional million was expended in direct relief of the destitute. A like sum, in the opinion of Colonel Smith, should now be held in readiness by the Government to be laid out in remunerative labour. Only the very aged and the very young, and the utterly helpless should be assisted without exacting some return for the relief afforded to them. Even in ordinary times the women and children are in the habit of labouring in the fields and in other ways, and it is therefore no hardship to them to be employed on works of public utility, such as irrigation canals, reservoirs, and

dams, imperial or district roads, town improvements, drainage, &c., &c. The danger most to be feared arises from the ignorant impatience of the people, who are apt to break out in rioting, and to destroy or waste in a few hours of passion food enough to maintain them for many days. The grain merchants are in the habit of concealing reserve stocks in pits and out-of-the-way places, from which they produce a constant supply when the price is tempting and their property secure. But any violence or injudicious attempt to tamper with the market causes a sudden suspension of trade, and grain is no longer forthcoming. It is not, perhaps, very surprising that the native officials should be so little acquainted with the principles of political economy as to recommend magisterial interference with the free course of trade, by fixing a maximum rate, and prohibiting the exportation of corn from one district to another. But it is somewhat humiliating to learn that English magistrates, who are supposed to have been imbued with more than the elements of that science while at Haileybury, should forget their European teaching and listen to the shortsighted promptings of their native subordinates. Even now several also of the Anglo-Indian journals are urging the Government to institute coercive measures, and pretend that political economy is one thing in Europe and quite another thing in Asia. There is no reason, however, to suspect the Government of being capable of such utter folly and infatuation as to listen to those violent because trivial, those peremptory because ignorant, counsellors. The only thing to be done is to adopt Col. Smith's suggestion, and "hold lightly-equipped columns of troops in readiness at the military stations in dangerous districts, to move at once in support of the police if the latter should require such aid." Confidence and order will thus be maintained, and the liberal aid of the Government will afford employment and a livelihood to tens of thousands of poor wretches who otherwise would be reduced to the lowest depths of misery and destitution. It is true this is not exactly the use to which Government intended to apply the public revenue; and it is equally true that the present aspect of things is not very favourable for the introduction of the Income-tax experiment; but rough hew our ends as we will, they are shaped by Providence far more wisely, though possibly in a manner less immediately agreeable than we originally proposed. Providence, says the old proverb, favours the provident. If Government, therefore, honestly apply itself to mitigate, if it cannot avert, the impending calamity, it may safely leave the result in the hands of a higher Power that out of evil ever brings forth good.

INDIGO.

THE report of the Indigo Commission might be summed up in three lines. The facts are as every moderate man supposed them to be, and the Commission have no changes to suggest. Our readers, however, are not likely to be satisfied without a somewhat more detailed account, and we will endeavour, therefore, to give a fair analysis of the substance of the report.

We say the substance, for the report, like all Indian official papers, is overlaid with masses of writing on subjects wholly or partially fo-

reign to the inquiry. The one point on which information was desired was the cause of the hostility palpably existing between the ryot cultivating on the *ryottee* system and the planter. To elucidate it the Commission pour out pages about the *neej* system, which nobody attacks, the *shouk dadun* system, which nobody ever heard of, and the north-west system, which produces no excitement at all. They then offer dozens of paragraphs on the relation between planter and zemindar, which is quite satisfactory to both parties, and a long defence of the Missionaries, whose conduct—thoroughly excellent—was no part of the inquiry. It is not till the reader has waded through some fifty paragraphs that he arrives at the first expression of opinion on the only point at issue. That opinion, it must be allowed, is clear and peremptory. The ryot, as he appears to us, is deprived of his free will, and bound to continue a cultivation which does not give him a fair or adequate profit, which in its worst aspect he absolutely dislikes, and in its most favourable aspect he is only induced to tolerate. All the defects of the system, inherent and incidental, all the faults which justly are to be laid at the door of either planter or ryot, by their respective opponents, may be traced originally to one bare fact—the *want of adequate remuneration*. It is this that mainly renders the possession of landed influence indispensable to extensive cultivation, and it is owing to this that the planter has to urge the ryot to plough and to sow, to weed and to cut, by means little short of actual compulsion; it is this that brings out into strong relief the well-known defects of the national character of the Bengali; that sharpens his cunning, aggravates his indolence, tempts him to procrastination, and fosters his proneness to concealment; it is this, in short, that renders the whole relation between the two parties one prolonged and unhappy struggle, in which Anglo-Saxon energy, promptitude, and pertinacity, are often almost baffled by that subterfuge and evasion which are the proverbial resources of the weak. The ryot, then, according to the Commissioners, is compelled to cultivate indigo. The mode of compulsion they find is mainly this:—The planter offers advances which the ryot is always ready to take. Once taken he never works them fully off. Consequently he is compelled either to go on cultivating at an unremunerative price, or to risk an action for a debt he cannot pay. Moreover, it is the opinion of the Commission that the planter often, instead of resorting to the Courts, compels the ryot, by sowing his fields for him, to keep his engagements. More forcible means are alluded to, but the Commissioners do not find that the use of those means is proved. There is compulsion, but it is in the mass of cases the ordinary compulsion exercised by a creditor over an insolvent debtor, though made more stringent by the fact that the creditor is usually also landlord.

Under these circumstances, existing in every country of the earth, what produces the special excitement in Bengal? This, that the debtors are hundreds of thousands in number, and that the ryots, denied the opportunity of benefiting to the fullest extent by the generally increasing prosperity, suddenly discover that the ideas spread abroad that Government had a direct interest in the manufacture of indigo are unfounded

that it is quite optional with any man to take advances or to refuse them; that they are free agents; that no more force is to be used; and that in these respects the Government had decided to give them fair support. We must not be surprised if they proceed at once to act upon this discovery; nor is there anything to be wondered at if, in their anxiety to complete their social freedom, they should sometimes have extracted that part of the orders and notifications which best suited their purpose, or sometimes wilfully misapprehended and misinterpreted their intent altogether, or even if they have exhibited a spirit of resistance, a determination and a power to act together, in contrast to their previous condition of apathy and inability to help themselves.

There is the whole case. A vast body of agricultural debtors have risen against a small body of somewhat severe creditors. Those creditors being also their landlords the resistance has naturally assumed the form of agrarian outrage. Thus far the Commission are agreed; but they divide when they come to the remedy. The majority recommend that subdivisions and subdivisional officers should be increased, and that a better police and "civil courts of prompt and effective procedure" should be created. In other words, they recommend the precise reforms for which the planters have been clamouring for the last thirty years without effect.

A more "proper" or more imbecile suggestion we never remember to have read. The Commission find that the indigo districts are oppressed by the power of the capitalist over his tenants. Yet they recommend that that power should be increased by a softer method of procedure. How is a prompt civil court to stop a peasant from getting into debt? or how is an efficient police to prevent the creditor from putting the new court constantly into action. A really efficient police might, of course, prevent the planter from employing force, or the ryot from attacking the planter, but the real grievance would remain unaltered. It is the power of the creditor to compel the debtor to work on at an unprofitable trade, which is the root of the existing disorders, and that power can be exerted through "prompt" civil courts just as efficiently as in any other mode.

The minority of the committee dissent altogether from this suggestion, as not touching the root of the matter. They would first, by a complete reorganisation of the police, by disarming the country, and by rendering landholders responsible for affrays, compel all parties to keep the peace towards each other. The planter must be deprived of his clubmen, the peasantry of their spears. They would then compel the ryot to honesty by making breach of contract a penal offence, and the planter to humanity by appointing a special Commissioner to hear indigo complaints. The latter expedient, they add, is especially necessary while the country is in its present excitable condition. These suggestions, wise or otherwise, are at least practical, and failing a final settlement of the question, would at least ensure that order to secure which, and not to settle trade disputes, governments exist.

For ourselves we believe that both the minority and majority of the Commission have missed the true remedy for the permanent difficulty. The contracts already entered on

must be worked out or repaid, if necessary, under compulsion. If they are, as the planters say, voluntary, it is no function of the Legislature to teach agriculturists to swindle. If they are, as the ryots say, compulsory, let the ryots repay them to the collector, whose receipt shall be a final discharge. It is for the future alone that we must provide; and in future the one thing to be secured is, that the relation of planter and peasant shall be that of free labourers and employers. This result, we firmly believe, will be best secured by the abolition of all means for the recovery of indigo advances made after 1860. Deprived of the law of distraint, the planter must, for his own sake, offer such a price for the indigo that it will suit the ryot to cultivate the plant. On the other hand, the ryot, deprived of advances, must either cultivate with his own capital, or, as he does in all other cases, borrow from the regular money-lender. The planter and the peasant will then return to their natural position as buyer and seller, and agrarian outrage will be, at least for indigo grievances, impossible. To the objection, that in that case indigo might cease to be grown, we have only to reply, that if indigo can only be grown by forced labour indigo must cease to be grown. We are not in India to establish slavery. The danger, however, is purely visionary. Indigo can be purchased like anything else for a fair price. The necessity of giving a fair price, or going without, would soon lead to improved methods of manufacture.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE SHIPS "CLEVELAND" AND "ASIA," WITH ALL HANDS.

The fate of these ships has for a long while excited the deepest anxiety, both in London and in India, and it is with regret we have to announce that they have been given up as lost at Lloyd's, and by others interested in the vessels.

The *Cleveland* belonged to Messrs. W. and S. Smith, of Royal Exchange-buildings, and of Newcastle. She was a full-rigged ship, 514 tons register, classed A 1 for twelve years in Lloyd's registry, having been built under special survey at Newcastle, in 1858. She sailed from Madras for London on the 28th of last March, with a miscellaneous cargo and the following cabin passengers:—Mrs. Paske and child, Captain H. B. Herbert, of the 7th Madras Native Infantry, Colonel and Mrs. Ricketts and family, the Rev. T. and Mrs. Keiber, Dr. Squire, of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, and Mr. Keane. The ship was afterwards spoken with on the 3rd of May by the *Rajasthan*, Captain Atkinson, in lat. 22 S., long. 59 E., since which period nothing whatever has been heard of her.

The *Rajasthan* reached Jamaica on the 7th of last August, and forwarded her speakings to England. The *Cleveland* crew was as follows:—Captain H. Blick, aged 30, of London; Mr. Haynes Bryan, aged 28, first mate; Mr. Richard Brunton, aged 21, second mate; Joseph Hebblewhite, aged 29, ship's carpenter; Julian Follitt, aged 22, steward; Charles Nelson, aged 22, cook; Joseph Thornton, aged 28, Phillip T. Marriott, aged 39, John R. Nichols, aged 22, F. Solibery, aged 22, William Myer, aged 24, Thomas Bailey, aged 41, Hugh Walker, aged 24, George Smith, aged 48, Thomas Byan Wyke, aged 18, and Giuseppe Squarb, aged 22, seamen; and Thomas R. Thompson, of London, Stephen Curtis, of London, Arthur Latter, of London, and John S. Duncan, midshipmen and apprentices. Both ship and cargo are represented to have been insured.

The unfortunate ship *Asia* was 1,314 tons register, a Quebecer, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th of last February, bound for Bombay, with a general cargo. Twenty-five days afterwards she was spoken with by the *Walter Scott*, in lat. 27 W., but nothing whatever has been since heard of her.

The subjoined is a list of her officers and crew:—Captain Thomas Coram, master; Mr. Thomas Ireland Gordon, aged 32, chief officer; Mr. Geo. Joseph Reid, aged 32, second mate; Charles Pover, aged 22, third mate; Robert Scott, aged 35, carpenter; Charles Jones, aged 24, boatswain; John Waddle, aged 42, sail maker; Mr. Thomas Arthur Wilson, aged 25, steward; Herbert Turks, aged 31, cook; William Payne, aged 24; Carl Wilt, aged 21, John Wilson, aged 35; Charles Wilson, aged 46, Charles Ulback, aged 25, Robt. Walker, aged 32, John de Silva, aged 33, James Jackson, aged 22, Henry Green, aged 23, Robert Nichol, aged 21, Thomas Davis, aged 31, Henry Crawley, aged 22, John Tringo, aged 20, James Howard, aged 24, Antonio Nichols, aged 24, Bartholomew Kelly, aged 20, Daniel Williams, aged 19, and Matteo Radoomich, aged 19, seamen. The *Asia* was insured.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8. Jenny, Ryberg, Algoa Bay.—9. Euryalus, Tarleton, Cape of Good Hope; Prince Regent, Tully, Bombay.—10. City of Durham, Blacklock, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Indus*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 12, to proceed per str. Bombay, for BOMBAY, and per str. —, for CALCUTTA, from SUEZ.—Per MALTA.—Mr. F. E. Thompson, Mr. Leary, For SUEZ.—Mr. T. C. Chevallier, For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Jones and infant, Mr. J. Battye, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deas and lady friend, Dr. F. H. and Mrs. Smith, Miss H. Smith, Mrs. Dundas and infant, Miss Robertson, Mr. Openshaw, Mrs. MacDonald, Asst. surg. Pirie, Miss Fisher, Ens. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Mactier, Miss Dalziel, Miss Baker, Col. and Mrs. Liddell and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Tunnell, Lieut. Col. Travers, Mrs. Travers, Lieut. A. A. G. Dushwood, Mrs. Forrest, Miss M. MacGillivray, Ens. Thrupp, Asst. surg. McMaster, Ens. Richardson, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Poett and two children, Mrs. Butler. For CALCUTTA.—C. B. Prior, Mr. Rogers, Capt. Burton, Mr. Prinsep, Mrs. L. Stokes, Mr. Barrow, Mr. G. S. Jones, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Walter, Mr. Stuart, Mr. A. F. Lingham, Capt. G. Strangways, Mrs. A. R. Sneyd, Miss and Master Sutherland, Mrs. Allen, Miss Bayley, Mr. W. J. Mulligan, Mr. Rinnington, Capt. R. S. Wilson, Mr. J. Long, Mr. Critchley, Lieut. Col. W. G. Beves, Mr. H. Fraser, Capt. J. MacDougall, Capt. Ravenhill, Capt. White, Mr. Spetz, Mr. B. Schumacher, Mrs. R. V. and Miss C. Boyle, Capt. and Mrs. Skottowe, Ens. H. Robinson. For MADRAS.—Mr. Chaplin, Mr. E. Ross, Lieut. W. H. Warrington, Asst. surg. Symons, Mr. Eastall, Mr. Lecky. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Malcolm. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Mooyer. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Lind, Mr. F. Mayor. For CEYLON.—Miss Richardson and infant, Mr. J. Kydd, Mr. B. Griedrod, Mr. J. Duncan.

Per str. *Euxine*, from MARSEILLES, Nov. 21, to proceed per str. Bombay, for BOMBAY, and per str. —, for CALCUTTA, from SUEZ.—For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. A. Monce. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Barr, Mr. Lord, Lieut. Col. Forbes, c.b., Mr. and Mrs. Keys, Mrs. Whitlock, Mr. Paul, Rev. J. Sheriff, Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christie. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. L. Bonman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Milman, Capt. R. N. Taylor, Mr. T. M. Mrs. and Miss Higginbotham, Mr. G. Dartnell, Mr. T. M. Grant. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Inglis and child, Mr. Abadie, Miss Cobbett, Mr. Mangles, Mr. J. Lyall, Mr. Moncreff and friend, Mr. Peitch and three friends, Mue. Bancel, Mr. R. T. Collan, Mr. Williamson, Mr. McIver, Asst. surg. Watson, Mr. Woolley, Capt. J. H. Gordon, Miss Orr.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

GAITSKELL, the wife of Major J. G., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at 7, Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, Nov. 7.

MARRIAGE.

BOWRING, Sir John, LL.D., F.R.S., late H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China, to Deborah, daughter of the late Thomas Castle, Esq., of Clifton, at Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, Nov. 8.

DEATHS.

JOURDAN, Col. Henry G., H.M.'s Indian army, at 19, Westbourne-park, aged 77, Nov. 10.
WILLOCK, Eliza, relict of Sir Henry, K.L.S., late of Castelnaud-house, Mortlake, at 7, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, Nov. 9.

THE MINTS.—The silver received and coined at the three Mints during August was as follows:—

	Received.	Coined.
Calcutta	Rs. 8,85,063	Rs. 25,21,148
Madras	1,93,162	7,99,175
Bombay	none	27,89,000

Rs. 10,78,225 Rs. 60,59,323

Of the amount received Rs. 6,91,540 was from merchants.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	101½st.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	95 ½st.
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55	—	—	79ster.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	223½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103½	
	India Enfranch Paper 4 pr. ct.	80½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranch Paper, 5½	96 to 96½	
	per cent.	101½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½	
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per ct.	103½	
	India 5 per cent. for account... ..	8s. to 4s. dis.	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	8s. dis. to par.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	—	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	93½ to 94½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	—
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East India	100	101 to 100½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto F Ext.	all	½ dis. par.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb.	all	100½ to 101½
100	Ditto 1865-70	75	½ dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore	all	½ dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96½ to 96½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	84½ to 85½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	94 to 95
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	86½ to 87½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
Stock	Sicily 5 per cent.	all	38 to 39
20	Ditto (New)	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 95
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	10	2 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	80 to 82
40	Australasia	all	62 to 64
26	Bank of Egypt	all	2½ to 2½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	22 to 22½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	33 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 45 x.d.
20	Ottoman Bank	all	18½ to 19
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	3 to 2 dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	7 to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1
	Ditto New	15s.	½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	76 to 78
20	Ditto New	25	4 to 78
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	47 to 17½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 to 1

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 9.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut.-gen. Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commanding H.M.'s Military Forces in China to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies and China, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE are in receipt of news from India, by way of Bombay, to the 27th of October. The Wagheers again furnish the only eventful item of intelligence. Baffling the vigilance, and overcoming the somewhat feeble resistance, of the Guicowar's troops they suddenly dashed out from the Gheer, and surprised the town of Korinar, thus getting possession of some hundreds of Enfield rifles and several pieces of artillery. As the treasury happened to be unusually well supplied, a large sum of money also fell into their hands, to which they inconspicuously added whatever valuable plunder they were able to discover in the shops. Their position is admitted to be a formidable one, and there is no doubt of their making a desperate defence. They are favoured, too, by the unhealthiness of the climate, and it is therefore to be feared that both loss of life and waste of public money will be the result of another miserable campaign against a small body of resolute marauders.

In all other parts of India profound tranquillity appears to prevail. The Nizam, indeed, is not so grateful as it was expected he would have been for the cession of certain districts lately made by the Supreme Government. His Highness is said to be dissatisfied with the retention of Berar by the British authorities, and its transference to the Nagpore Commission. Mr. Saunders, however, is reported to be on his way from Mominabad to Hyderabad, with a view to arrange matters in a personal conference with the Resident, but it is not very likely that any important addition will be made to the grants already conferred.

There has been much rejoicing in Calcutta, to celebrate the opening of the railway to Rajmahal, a distance of 202 miles, in consequence of which the circuitous route by the Sunderbuns may henceforth be avoided. In eight months' time a further section of sixty-two miles will be completed, and Bhaugulpore brought within a ten hours' journey from the Presidency. A grand ball was given at the Town-hall on the 17th October, at which 1,200 persons were present, including the Governor-general, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the élite of Calcutta society.

Sir Hugh Rose has won golden opinions by an admirable General Order, relating to the recreation, instruction, and employment in useful trades of the European soldiers. His Excellency proposes to encourage every means that will tend to prevent the moral and physical deterioration of that costly article, a British soldier in India. The order will be found

elsewhere, and will be read with great satisfaction by all who take a genuine interest in the welfare of our brave, but somewhat imprudent countrymen.

The volunteer movement makes steady progress in Bombay. Upwards of fifty Europeans have already enrolled themselves, and it is expected that separate corps of Parsees and Eurasians will likewise be formed.

If the *Hurkaru* be correctly informed, the duty on cotton piece goods and on yarns and twist will be immediately reduced to five per cent. It is also in contemplation to simplify the system under which duties are levied. The agitation against the Income-tax seems to have died away for the present, and arrangements are said to be completed in each Presidency for the collection of the first half-year's impost.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Delta*, with the heavy portion of the above mail, left Malta on the morning of the 15th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 24th.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Ripon* (from Southampton, 4th November) reached Malta on the 14th, at five P.M., and left at eleven P.M., for Alexandria.

The *Valetta* (from Marseilles, 12th November) arrived at Malta on the 15th, at two P.M., and left at six P.M., for Alexandria.

The *Bengal* (with the London mail of 20-26th September) left Madras for Calcutta on the 25th October (one day early).

The *Orissa* (with the London mail of the 27th September) arrived at Bombay on the 26th October (correct day).

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Thomas M. James, H.M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, at Almorah, Sept. 28.

BENGAL.—Asst. surg. J. J. Hall, Bengal army, on board P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ceylon*, on his passage home, Nov. 6; Brev. maj. R. H. Shebbear, v.c., comdg. 15th Punjab Inf., on board P. and O. Co.'s str. *Buenos*, on his passage home from China, aged 33, Sept. 16; Lieut. col. C. D. Blair, c.b., of the Invalid Establishment, at Simla, Sept. 27.

MADRAS.—Maj. gen. Thomas D. Carpenter, Madras army, at Secunderabad, aged 56, Oct. 17.

BOMBAY.—Maj. C. D. Mylne, 6th Bombay N.I., and Agent for Clothing the Army, Bombay; Mr. J. W. Parkinson, fourth class naval trained engineer of the *Indus* flotilla, in the European General Hospital, Oct. 18.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Morland, Mr. Turner, Lieut. Bradford. From ADEN.—Mrs. Mus and child, Mr. Le Favour.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, Nov. 24.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. Hotchkiss, Jafferbhoy Moolbhoy Shangee, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. S. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Lieut. Nuttall, Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter, R.N., Dr. B. ...



BENGAL.

HOPE FOR THE EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

The discussion regarding soldiers' pets has produced the action for which we called. In a henceforth memorable order, the Commander-in-Chief has fully committed himself to the cause of the moral and social elevation of the European soldier in India. We accept it as a manifesto of a policy to be adhered to throughout Sir Hugh Rose's career at the head of the armies of India. We consider it a pledge that he will make the cause of the European private as emphatically his own, as Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir James Outram did in their more limited spheres. Should there be any tendency to forget or overlook the principles which for the first time are thus authoritatively enunciated, should the practical effects which ought in a few months to be visible, be obstructed by the indifference of subordinates, or the pressing claims of more attractive but not more important political questions, the army may rest assured that the press will not forget a document which is emphatically the charter of their social rights. Once let its provisions be carried out, once let the State, as an imperial duty, provide and maintain means of recreation, instruction, and employment for the soldier, and the next great step of marriage will follow. To that the order makes no allusion. It is a question to be decided by the home authorities, and for the whole British Army. But a reform must follow when the conversion of a regiment into a working as well as fighting colony has removed the only difficulty—expense. Meanwhile the first step has been taken. Officers commanding divisions are required to send in reports on the means of recreation and useful employment already in existence at each military station, and on the capabilities of each district for supplying them. The pledge is given that all such means will be placed on "a regular and permanent footing," and that workshops as a system will be introduced into the army, and "will be developed to the greatest possible extent." So far as a promise is concerned, nothing more full or frank could be desired. The order is wanting in but one point,—no date is fixed before which the returns must be sent in. There is here a loophole for delay or indifference which should be removed.

Fortunately for the soldier there is now a question before the Supreme Government which will at once test the spirit that has dictated the order. Are regiments henceforth to make up their own clothing, or are they not? The committee appointed by the War Office in England to inquire into the supply and payment of stores for India, recommended that from 1st April, 1862, the clothing for her Majesty's regiments in India should be made upon the spot, the materials being sent out from England. At present the grossest abuses prevail. Stores are sent which are not wanted, or they are not sent at the proper time, or they are of an inferior character. The Indian Government pays at a fixed rate per man, besides for additional articles of light clothing, and loses largely by the transaction, while the men are badly fitted or inadequately supplied. The order for reform has gone forth, and it is requisite that the indents for the materials required should be sent to England not later than this month. Even if it be ultimately decided, as suggested by the Indian Stores Committee, that all cloth, except woollens, should be purchased on the spot, tenders for the necessary quantity must be immediately called for. However the stores may be procured, India is henceforth to clothe 80,000 British soldiers, and to decide how this may be done most economically for the state and efficiently for the army. Sir Hugh Rose "can speak from his own experience as to the advantage of soldiers knowing trades;" he wishes to introduce workshops into every regiment; he is anxious to raise the moral condition of the men by useful occupation; and to enable them to gain a competency while in the service and a livelihood when they leave it. Here is an opportunity for making the experiment on a large scale, to the

advantage of the soldier and the saving of the State. It rests with him to say whether these 80,000 shall by clothing themselves gain all the blessing which he describes, or whether the army is to be annoyed and the State defrauded as hitherto by clothing agencies innocent of all knowledge of book-keeping, presided over by officer-tailors ignorant of their business, and the nurseries of dishonesty among their native subordinates.

There are old officers in the Royal Army who will not recognise the fact that English soldiers have ceased to be nothing more than fighting machines; there are old colonels who would be horrified to command tailors and shoemakers, carpenters and artisans. They have no objection to the drunken animal of the old armies, who was ignorant if he had a soul and could handle only the musket. Now even if within the last forty years the English soldier had not been effected by the same revolution which has elevated the English artisan and peasant, yet he is placed in a different position in India. The society of his own class, the influences of English life, the climate which admits of repeated duty, all fill up the void which is left aching in this country. The absence of companionship, that heat unrelieved by any appliances, the discomforts of the best barracks, and above all the horrible idleness for eight long hours every day, tend to make the intelligent man mad, the ignorant man a beast. Yet to this, for the first time in our history, 80,000 men are to be exposed for many long years at a time. The small local army has hitherto borne these evils but badly; the comparatively few Queen's regiments have often sunk before them, as the records of mortality show, and that when war and its attendant excitement have been the normal condition of our Indian Empire. Now we import a large army, unacclimatised, that peace may be permanent. Who will answer for the health, the contentment, the *esprit*, the fighting power, of such a force, if the old system is to continue? We know what has been too often the result with the regiments of the Russian army placed in similar circumstances, and in a far better climate, at the outposts of civilisation.

Let Sir Hugh Rose begin at once to give the European regiments work in making up their own clothing. The plan succeeds in France, Belgium, and Piedmont, and in the English cavalry; it was a great success when allowed in Bengal twelve years ago. At first it might be optional, but gradually it should be the rule throughout the army, so that all clothing agencies might for ever be extinguished, and only a small establishment be maintained to receive or purchase the material, and to provide for recruits. Let the French rules also be adopted, so as to teach the men carefulness in keeping their clothes. The tunic which the British soldier wears out in a year lasts the Frenchman three and a-half, because he has a daily allowance of 10 centimes for repairing it, all of which he may save if he is careful. Labour is available in every station, the private's family will find employment, and machines may be made use of to supplement it. From tailoring, the system might easily spread to printing, and all the mechanical arts. We know one case where a private makes on an average 20s. a week by work in the regiment as a watchmaker; and of another where a man with a mathematical turn has invented an elaborate machine in which he believes he has secured perpetual motion. The skill and energy now lying dormant or wasted on debauchery in the British army need but to be evoked, to elevate its *morale*, improve its *physique*, diminish its hospital returns, and lessen its cost. Men who make double their pay by work need not be debarr'd from marriage, when their wives and children will not be a burden on the State. Nor need the extra income derived from his labour tempt the soldier to excess. A little healthy despotism in the case of the improvident would place their gains in the Savings Bank, ready for them when they take their discharge, to set them up in business, or provide comforts for their old age. Thus the army which

now drains England of so large a number of her population only in most cases to demoralise them or make them useless idlers, would restore them to society as energetic and educated citizens.—*Friend of India.*

AMALGAMATION—THE PERSONAL QUESTION.

Those who take an interest in military statistics have not failed to remark the stagnation in promotion in all ranks of the Indian army, especially during the last few months. Since June but one officer has obtained his lieutenant colonelcy, and movements in the lower grades have been in the same proportion. It would not be difficult to account for a state of affairs not only unprecedented, but unnatural. It is simply attributable to the fact, that just now there are no voluntary retirements. Death vacancies alone hold out a prospect of promotion. Those who live in India, even though they may be without a chance of employment, prefer to retain their position in the army in the hope that even amalgamation may open out better prospects. It is natural they should argue that, thanks to the resolution of the House of Commons, they can in no case be in a worse position than they are at present. It will be at any moment in their power to claim their pensions. To claim them now, in the face of the difficulties which their continuance in the army presents to amalgamation, and within full hearing of the rumours of an increased retiring pension, would, it is asserted, be a simple act of folly. To hold on until the new scheme is announced, and then to accept it and remain, or to reject it and retire, would appear to be the policy upon which the greater portion of the older officers of the army are acting at the present moment.

If we have correctly stated the prevailing feeling of the army in this matter, the stagnation to which we have referred must be traced to the dilatory conduct of the Home authorities. How long, we may inquire, is the committee to hold secret conclave over the amalgamation scheme? Are the authorities determined to maintain a solemn silence as to their proceedings? Are officers to be compelled much longer to debate the chances of their future on the strength of rumours which are generally fallacious and of reports sometimes intended to deceive? These are questions to which it behoves a great Government dealing with a deserving body of their own servants to give a practical reply. In such a case as this, silence is torture. The army has a right to expect that within four-and-twenty hours of the receipt by the Government of the amalgamation scheme, its details should be published for general information. It is for this scheme that promotion waits, for this that deserving old officers, eager to retire, encounter the perils of another hot season, for this that an aspiring subaltern is compelled to chain his hopes and content himself with the most spirit-levelling of routine duties, for this that every ear is bent with earnest expectation of good tidings. We do not doubt the difficulties attendant upon a vast scheme of amalgamation, but what we wonder at is that the authorities do not see that those difficulties are immeasurably increased by delay. That which would appear the most insurmountable of all is the condition and disposal of the old officers. But let the Home Government only decide upon a liberal measure in this respect, and they may be very sure that a liberal measure would be in its results an economical measure, and that difficulty would vanish. An increased retiring pension would offer temptations which few could withstand. We believe that not only would the Government gain by such an arrangement, but they would by it be enabled to settle the whole question of amalgamation on terms at which no man could cavil. As the army is now constituted such an arrangement would be next to impossible. There may be a minority that have been lucky, but certainly a large majority of Indian officers have been far less fortunate in their promotion than their comrades in the Royal army. To bring

about an amalgamation on anything like equal terms, it is necessary that the present race of field officers should be liberally provided for. Their retirement would make the labours of the Amalgamation Committee more an exercise of ingenious and skilful calculation than, as now, an encounter with a difficulty which presents so many obstacles at the very outset,

The plan, then, which we hope will be recommended to Sir Charles Wood by the committee would consist of the division of the amalgamation scheme into two parts. By the first, to be promulgated at once, a pension considerably higher than that of their rank should be offered to all officers who had served a certain number of years in India, or who were even entitled to a retiring allowance. This portion of the plan if conceived in a liberal spirit would, we are certain, at once relieve the army from the reproach of stagnation. Unless the accounts which we receive from all parts of India are merely wordy ebullitions not intended to be carried into practice, an announcement of this nature would cause retirements on a scale certainly unprecedented, though not larger than the exigencies of the epoch require. Officers would perceive that in reality but little option was left them in the matter. To retire or to remain unemployed would be the questions to which they would be called to reply, and with retirement gilded by a pension increased to an extent greater than that to which an officer before the mutiny would have aspired, few can doubt the alternative at which the greater number would grasp.

We have no positive information before us that such a plan as we have here sketched will be adopted. We know, however, that it has been talked about. We know that it would smooth away difficulties now almost insurmountable. We know that it would reconcile to their new position a body of men whose interests have been somewhat carelessly considered in the late arrangements. We know that if properly followed up it would tend to an amalgamation of interest as well as of armies, and knowing this, we must express our emphatic hope that it may be adopted. In any case it is desirable that the caution conveyed in the maiden speech of Lord Clyde should not be lost sight of. Whatever is to be, should be done at once. One result of delay we have alluded to in these remarks, but this is not its only or most mischievous offspring. To calm the minds of all, to induce a conviction that the promises of the Government are really to be depended upon to remove the prevalent feeling of doubt and of mistrust, it is necessary that the action of the Government should be speedy. The emphatic declaration of Sir James Elphinstone in the House of Commons has not yet been forgotten. Some demonstration of the actual policy of the Home Government is necessary in the face of this assertion, made by a gentleman of honour and of reputation, that the first act of the ministry after his service had been brought under the direct authority of the Crown, was to confiscate a fund to which he had paid £3,000. Assertions of this nature are not lightly made, nor are they lightly regarded. If it were only, then, to counterbalance the effect which so portentous a revelation must create, we earnestly hope that the Government of Lord Canning will, at the earliest moment, communicate its knowledge of the coming scheme to the public at large.—*Friend of India.*

THE VALUE OF LIFE IN THE THREE CAPITALS.

Silently and since 1833, with almost colonial rapidity, have the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras grown up into their present magnitude, and accumulated their present wealth. In the tropics everything is rapid, progress and decay are alike speedy. While London is the result of centuries of accretion, Calcutta is the fruit of fifty years' development. But while London or Liverpool, if abandoned to-morrow, would take centuries to be obliterated, Calcutta and Bombay would be hidden under dense jungle in a few years. Vast as is the wealth and mighty the population stored up in the presidency cities, they have

attained only the beginning of a career in the course of which they must double themselves in a decade. Of the two northern capitals it may be said that, peace being granted, there is no limit to the progress which they will make when the railways pour down the wealth of the Ganges valley and the cotton of Berar and Ahmedabad into their storehouses. As yet India is a sealed treasury, of which they are the doors. We boast of the seventy millions of trade which pass through the three cities, but we know nothing of the various steps of their growth, or of the details of their present condition. No proper census has ever been taken of their inhabitants, no registry formed of the births and deaths within them. Their inhabitants live in ignorance of everything regarding themselves as citizens except that their number is increasing, that the graveyards are becoming full, that house-rents are inordinate, and the price of the necessities of life unprecedently high. None of the usual civilised precautions to save life by attention to physiological laws, or to prevent its secret destruction by a system of responsible registration, are adopted. Children are born, men and women die, and the dead are put quickly out of sight; the native sick are carried to the banks of sacred streams and are speedily suffocated with mud and reduced to ashes without any of the safeguards which the law of England and of every civilised country imposes and enforces. Commissioners of police exercise only an imperfect supervision, commissioners of the municipality content themselves with writing an annual remonstrance, and the Legislature, which by a word might remove the difficulty, looks on with easy indifference.

We wish to know how many deaths took place in 1859 in the three capitals, in what classes, during what months, from what causes; and what was the percentage to the whole population. To find anything but an imperfect approach to this is impossible. In the first place no one knows what the population of the cities is. That of Madras was "assumed" at 720,000, while a so-called census of Bombay in 1849 placed the numbers at 566,119, and of Calcutta in 1850 at 413,182. That is, the smaller the city and the less its trade and political importance, the greater was its population. Our own belief is that in 1860 the fixed population of Calcutta and its suburbs is not under one million; in the native bazaars and streets the people are packed. If we place Bombay as of nearly the same wealth and of considerably less political importance at 800,000, and Madras at half a million, we may have approximate numbers. For the mortality in 1859 we turn to confessedly imperfect returns by the Commissioners of Police in Calcutta and Madras, and to much more accurate lists by Dr. Leith in Bombay. Those of Madras, with an admirable contempt for details, do not distinguish between classes, but merely give the total number of deaths in each month.

I.—CALCUTTA.

Europeans, East Indians, and Armenians...			
Europeans, East Indians, and Armenians...	...	...	935
Chinese and Malays	...	...	23
Hindoos	...	...	9,796
Mahomedans	...	...	4,146
			14,900

Of the 958 there were 257 sailors and soldiers not belonging to the fixed population; 280 were females, and 678 males. The causes of death of the Christians are badly classified, 347 being set down as "various." Of the three principal diseases defined, cholera carried off 183; dysentery 163; and fever 136. In the fixed Christian population in 1858, the number of deaths was 672 against 701 in 1859; while, owing to the naval brigades and the number of troops, the deaths among sailors and soldiers were 1,029 in 1858 against 257 in 1859. We have records of the mortality of Christians in Calcutta from 1759 to 1800, during which period the average of deaths was 164 annually. In half a century the mortality has thus risen from 164 to 935, but these figures lose their value from our ignorance of the number of the Christian population at any period. The

deaths are probably fewer now than they were last century proportionally. In 1859 the most deadly months among the Europeans were May and July, though a long average would, we believe, give September and October. Among pure Europeans there were 118 deaths but 182 births. Of the natives 4,676 were carried off by cholera, against 3,835 the previous year, and only 54 by small-pox against 3,177 the previous year.

II.—BOMBAY.

Europeans	...	...	...	333
Indo ditto	...	...	...	46
Native Christians	...	...	...	504
Jews	...	...	...	883
Parsees	...	...	...	59
Hindoos	...	...	...	710
Mahomedans	...	...	...	9,328
Negroes and caste unknown	...	...	...	3,099
Stillborn	...	...	...	130
				831
				14,540

Of these fever carried off 7,010; cholera, 1,955; dysentery and bowel complaints generally, 1,499; cachexy and debility, 1,031; and small-pox, 371. The greatest mortality was in June, and the least in October. We have no means of further distinguishing between natives and Europeans in the case of Bombay.

III.—MADRAS.

Males	...	...	...	3,299
Females	...	...	...	3,183
Children under twelve	...	...	...	3,784
				10,266

Cholera carried off 1,061 of these. The most deadly months were January, February, and March; the number of deaths in the others did not vary much. As the general result of these statistics we find the mortality of the three cities in 1859 to have been—

	Christians.	Total.
Calcutta	935	14,900
Bombay	883	14,540
Madras	not given	10,266

As the Bombay figures may be really trusted, and the Calcutta figures can err only by being too small from omissions, we may arrive at the proportionate populations of the three towns, assuming that of Calcutta as 800,000—certainly not above the mark—

	Population.
Calcutta	800,000
Bombay	780,670
Madras	551,194

As this gives a percentage of mortality of only 1-8635, which, though higher than the London rate, is somewhat lower than the rate of subscribers to the covenanted and uncovenanted funds, we believe all the returns are below the actual facts.

The statistics are drawn up on no uniform principle, and give no uniform details. They are so defective that for either scientific or practical purposes they are useless. Henceforth they should be made out on the same plan. They show us the necessity for a legal registration of births and deaths, and for an accurate census. Even with natives neither would be impossible in the presidency towns. The income and license-tax schedules will soon give us an idea of their income and trades; the value of the landed property we know already. We again urge the Government to order a census; we would again point out the necessity for uniform and detailed statistics of the whole empire.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—The Belfast Committee of Commerce have sent out to the Punjab a Mr. Whiting for the purpose of cultivating flax, and Government has been requested to afford him any assistance that he may require. Mr. Whiting intends making Sealkote the scene of his operations, which for the first year will be restricted to practical experiments and instructing the natives in the English style of growing flax, &c. Mr. Whiting has had great experience, and will no doubt succeed in his attempt to cultivate flax, in which case friends across the channel will have reason to be grateful for the important service he will have rendered them.

TAX ON SALARIES.—About one lakh and ten thousand rupees were realised by Government in all August, on account of the Income-tax deducted from salaries of the officers who are paid by the Calcutta Treasury, and also from interest on the loans that fell due on the 31st July and 30th August last respectively.

INCOME-TAX FOR THE PUNJAB, it is stated, is intended to come into operation from the 1st of November next, and the Lieut. governor calls upon all classes of the community to acquaint themselves with the new laws by which the taxes will be imposed, and to aid in their equitable assessment and collection; and warns those who may be found guilty of misrepresenting the designs of Government with severe punishment.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS.—An Uncovenanted Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab having applied for an increase to his salary, so that it may equal the allowance drawn by Covenanted Officers of the same class, has had his application sanctioned. Lord Canning has agreed in opinion with the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, that it is an undue discouragement to Officers of the Uncovenanted Service, who, after serving with credit for some years, having passed the necessary examinations, and being actually appointed to the duties of Assistant Commissioner, to find that the additional allowance of Rs. 100 per month given to Covenanted Officers is withheld from them, and they are left as regards emoluments just where they were, though new and onerous duties are imposed on them. He has therefore been pleased, notwithstanding the present depressed condition of the finances, to remove a distinction the more odious because in a limited service it is more prominent.

DEATH OF MR. R. H. RATTRAY.—Another of the civilians of the old régime who made India their home has just passed away, and we must devote a few lines to his memory. Mr. Robert Haldane Rattray was born in November, 1781, and though at first intended for the naval service, the offer of a writership tempted him to India. He arrived in Calcutta in the end of 1800, since which, with the exception of a short visit to the Cape, he has never left it, being constant in his attendance to the duties of the various offices he held until 1849, when he retired on his annuity, age and infirmities compelling him to resign, as he could no longer return the same number of cases as his juniors, though the heaviest records fell to his lot. On this occasion Lord Dalhousie addressed a most complimentary letter to him, on the candid and honourable part he had acted. Mr. Rattray served through the various grades of the service at Sarun, Tirhoot, Mirzapore, Benares, and Bareilly, until he reached the Sudder of Calcutta, evincing in all superior qualifications and zeal in the public service. At Mirzapore he suppressed one of those extraordinary displays of passive resistance which can make the Hindoo so successful over his conqueror or oppressor, pacifying the people, and preventing all violence. "He was a public functionary of ability and talent," says the *India Review*, "holding clear and just views of his responsible situation, and of an independent and manly character." To an affability of deportment he added a benevolence which ensured him the esteem of all who knew him, while as a Government servant we have always understood he was an ornament to the Civil Service.—*Englishman*.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The *Englishman* announces the death of Mr. R. F. Waller, of the P. and O. Company's service, by drowning. Mr. Waller was bathing in a tank at Entally, which he had swam across; on his return, in the middle of the tank, he suddenly exclaimed "save me!" and sank. A gentleman passing called on some natives to aid him, and offered Rs. 100, as he could not swim himself, but the only answer was a general flight, and poor Mr. Waller, after coming once more to the surface, sank to rise no more. His body was found the following evening.

GENERAL HEARSEY, after 51 years' service, retires to England very shortly, to seek that rest which an actively spent life naturally requires and deserves.

RAJA TEJ SING.—The Governor general has presented to Raja Tej Sing the gardens at Chilianwala, for his services in protecting Europeans at Sealkote during the mutiny of the regiments in the Punjab.

MR. BRUNTON, C.E.—The decision of the Directors of the Punjab Railway Company has been adverse to Mr. Brunton, the late Chief Engineer of the line, and that gentleman has been deprived of his appointment and subjected to confiscation of salary during the period of his suspension from office. This decision, however, has been come to prematurely, and before the report of the Governor-general had been received; and it is by no means improbable that the next mail may bring out an order to reinstate Mr. Brunton.—*Mofussilite*.

AN INDIAN BELLE.—"Look at a lady in full dress. Her face is painted with saffron. Perhaps a wreath of pale flowers encircles her head. For both show and service she has hair fastenings, pins or circles of precious metal; and behind and below them is the substantial tuft, or other ornament, including a brave coronal. A piece of stick having, as a *locum tenens* is made to give place to his better, been taken out of an orifice in the right side of the nose, a jewel is now suspended from that useful member. The ear, pierced in several places, is richly laden; in its upper edge are little rings, and minute representations of cocoa nuts and buds and flowers, and the inferior lobe, distended by hard service, holds rings of various sizes. Round the neck is a flat collar set with stones; and beneath this are bead-necklaces of glass and coral, and golden or silver chains of divers patterns, forming a rich succession of circles upon the neck and shoulders and bosom. About the waist is a girdle of precious metal, having bells or tassels of the same, which sometimes serves to fasten as well as set off the dress. Upon her wrists and arms the lady wears bracelets and bangles of gold or silver, or glass or shell; and her feet are adorned with toe-rings, and with anklets that glitter and tinkle."—*The Rev. E. J. Robinson in the "Englishman"*.

THE CAMP OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, North-West Provinces, will be at the following stations on the dates indicated:—Moradabad, October 27th; Allypore, November 10th; Muttra, November 15th; Bhurtpore, November 23rd; Agra, December 4th; Mynpoory, November 19th, and Etawah, November 25th.

SEETAPORE, Oct. 7.—The fine weather may now be said to have fairly set in; during the last ten days we have had no rain. The arrival at this station of Brig.-general R. Walpole, K.C.B., was announced on Friday morning by a salute of 11 guns being fired, and his departure, yesterday afternoon, by a similar salute. During the two days the Brig.-general was here he inspected the troops, barracks, hospitals, &c. Some good horse racing came off each afternoon, none but gentleman riders being allowed. Another treat is to be given to-morrow evening at the Regimental Theatre of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry. The bill of fare is a good one; viz., commencing with "Used Up," followed by "The Ethiopian Serenaders," and concluding with "My Wife's Second Floor." A bumping house is expected. It is reported that no change will take place in troops at the station this season, but it is probable that a portion of them will go to Lucknow shortly, for three or four months, for the purpose of forming a part of the "Camp of Instruction." The pleasure grounds, which already have a beautiful appearance, will soon be completed. The station continues very healthy, and the European portion of the troops look remarkably well.—*Delhi Gazette*.

"**DR. WALKER,**" says the *Delhi Gazette*, "has been appointed to succeed Dr. Buist. The *Gazette* notification is not out yet, but the thing is settled. He is said to be possessed of all the requisite qualifications necessary for a superintendent of a press, and of a happy knack of being able to make one man do the work of two or three. Under his guidance, therefore, the Government may hope to attain to some perfection in their printing arrangements, which have hitherto proved so unsuccessful."

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.—At a meeting of the society held on the 3rd October, A. Grote, Esq., President, in the chair, presentations were received. The council report the following nominations to fill the six vacancies on the list of honorary members:—1. Dr. Weber is one of the most eminent Sanskrit scholars of Germany. He has particularly devoted himself to the study of the White Yujur Veda, and he has the enviable distinction of having edited an entire series, comprising, "The Sanhitta of the Hymns, the accompanying Satupatta, Brahmana, and the Ritual Sutras of Katyayana." Besides, the great work, his four volumes of Indische Studien abound with new and valuable information in reference to the Vedic period of Hindu literature. 2. E. Thomas, Esq., as the author of valuable papers in our journal, and in those of the Bengal Asiatic Numismatic Societies, on several series of Asiatic medals, and more especially on those series which contribute to the early history of India; and as the editor of "Prinsep's Indian Antiquities." 3. Mr. Stanislaus Julien, whose researches in the history and antiquities of China have raised him among the most distinguished Orientalists of the present day. His contributions to the "Journal Asiatique" are numerous and of great interest. Among his separate publications may be noticed his travels and life of Kienun Thsang—"Philosophos; L'Histoire du Cercle de Craie," and "Le Livre des Recompasses et des Peines." They are works of consummate erudition, and any one of them is sufficient to establish the character of a scholar. 4. Dr. Aloys Sprenger, as an Arabic scholar of celebrity, and as a valuable contributor in that capacity to early Mohammedan history, and as now engaged on what promises to be the best extant biography of Mohammed. 5. Dr. White, as a valuable contributor to our knowledge of Indian Botany, and more especially of that of the Peninsula and the Neigherries. 6. Colonel George Everest, Fellow of the Royal Society, formerly of the Bengal Artillery, Surveyor-General of India, and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India from 1823 to 1843, and Surveyor-General from 1830 to 1843. Of the many important works executed under Col. Everest's direction, the most important, and that by which he will be best known to posterity, is the northern portion of the Great Meridional Arc of India comprised between the Damasgida and Dehra Dhoon base lines, 11½ degrees in length, the account of the measurement of which was published by himself in 1847. The whole Indian Arc is equal to 21 deg., 21 min., 18 sec., or about 1,400 miles. No Geodetic measure in any part of the world surpasses or perhaps equals, in accuracy, this splendid achievement. By the light it throws on researches into the figure and dimensions of the earth, it forms one of the most valuable contributions to that branch of science which we possess, whilst at the same time it constitutes a foundation for the geography of Northern India, the integrity of which must for ever stand unquestioned. Colonel Everest reduced the whole system of the great national survey of India to order, and established the fixed basis on which the geography of India now rests. His determination of amplitudes of the two northern sections of the great Meridional Arc by means of simultaneous observations taken to the same stars with counterpart circular instruments, and his method of determining the celestial azimuth, still practised, may be considered the most perfect modes of obtaining an astronomical element known to science.—*Englishman*.

A "DELHI INSTITUTE."—A public meeting has been held at Delhi, for the purpose of getting up a "Delhi Institute," or a Society for establishing lecture rooms, museum, library, &c. It is expected that Government will assist in providing a suitable building. Nearly Rs. 1,000 in donations, and Rs. 150 in monthly subscriptions were promised. The chair was taken by the Brigadier. At a subsequent meeting of the committee it was resolved to get up a series of winter lectures, and to subscribe for several reviews, periodicals, &c.

RAWUL PINDEE, Oct. 13.—The khurreef crops have completely failed, and unless we have rain soon, so as to ensure a good rubbee harvest, the Government will, I think, have to make large remissions of the revenue demand. The authorities at last are bestirring themselves for the immediate construction of a bridge over the Leb. The loss of the poor Parsee merchant has no doubt a good deal to do with the present active measures, but had the bridge been built six years ago it would have saved the lives of at least twenty men and women, for there is not a year when half a dozen or more individuals are not lost in trying to cross the stream after heavy rain. A man has just been apprehended at Murree for using highly inflammatory and seditious language against the Government. He is a native of Gwalior, and has been sent down from this place to Delhi, to be forwarded thence to his home. He has been to Mecca, for he is a Hajee, and I am informed that he was for a long time a resident of Cashmere. He came to Murree a few years ago, where he first set himself up as a great saint or peer, and was ostensibly very zealous in the performance of his religious duties, so much so that he was highly respected for a time by all the Mahomedans of the place, until they found him out to be an abandoned wretch and addicted to most horrible practices. He was by profession a cloth merchant, but occasionally practised as a hukeem, and some say as an alchemist! He said that our dispensaries are places where sick people receive food forbidden by the Koran to be eaten, just with a view to undermine their religion. He gave out as a prophecy that India was to be invaded in six months. He also asserted that railroads and paper currency were being introduced with the object of enabling the Government to abstract all the wealth and grain of the country, after which the people would be given the choice of becoming Christians or starving. To crown all, the fellow declared that the ground had opened in the temple at Mecca, and a voice proceeding from the Kaaba had proclaimed that in six months the Mahomedans would prevail.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LOSS OF THE "OLIVER PUTMAN."—Accounts have reach us (*Hurkaru*) regarding the abandonment at sea of the American ship *Oliver Putman*, Captain Smith, on the 27th July last, in lat. 32-40 S., long. 49-0 E. The vessel was bound to Calcutta from Liverpool, laden with a cargo of salt. On the 11th day of July she commenced to leak, and on the day she was abandoned she became quite unmanageable, the salt having dissolved in the hold, that in the 'tween decks being as solid as a rock. The vessel having become very crank in consequence, a portion of the salt was hove down into the hold, without removing the effect; the leak gaining on the vessel, and the ship's company being exhausted from constant work at the pumps, she had to be abandoned as stated above. The carpenter and six of the crew in the long boat were picked up by a French barque seven days after they quitted the vessel, and taken to the Mauritius, from whence they have been brought round here. Nothing is known of the master, the officers, and the remainder of the crew—the seven men picked up having been ordered into the long-boat at 5 P.M. of the 27th to keep her clear of the ship. A heavy sea running at the time, the boat drifted away some four miles to windward. At 8 P.M. she ran down and hailed the ship; no answer having been returned, and no boats being alongside, they took it for granted that the rest of the hands had quitted her.

FYZABAD, Oct. 15.—The rains are now completely over, and the weather has become delightfully cool, which indicates the approach of an early winter. The fear that has been entertained of late of there being a low crop this year is now all gone, and everything bids fair to the hopes of the cultivator. The panic that prevailed here for some time among the poorer classes of the natives from the rumours of large numbers of starved men coming into Oude from the dearth-stricken provinces has now perfectly subsided, and hence the corn-dealers no more manifest any disposition to cheat the public.

THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS are to go to England this cold season, on being relieved by the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

"UP AT THE HILLS."—A sad case of elopement in the hills of Mussoorie will probably afford work to the gentlemen of the long robe.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

THE PERGUNNAH OF BIROWLEE (Cis Sutlej) has been given to the Raja of Kemthul as a reward for the protection he extended to some ladies in the rebellion.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 15, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	95 13 to 96 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	81 8 to 81 12	
Dit o, 5 do.	96 0 to 96 4	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	80 0 to 80 4	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	102 0 to 102 4	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	4½ per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. "with documents, do.	2 1 to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 71
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 91
5½ ditto ditto	" 100	" 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 98
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6000 to 6025
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	" 750 to 760
Delhi Bank	"	" 500
India General Steam	1000	" 1530 to 1550
Ganges Company	500	" 630 to 640
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1750 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	" 490 to 500
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" 68 to 70
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	" 600 to 610
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 1000 to 1005
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" par to 4 as pm.
Assam Company	200	" 430 to 440
East-India Railway Company	£20	" Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	" 70 to 75

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	7 to 10 8
Doubletons	"	32 8 to 33 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 23 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	108 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	922 0 to 922 8
Mexican do.	"	228 0 to 227 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, nominal.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGIOUS MANIA.—An officer of the Royal Artillery who served in General Whitlock's campaign, and was present at one of the most conspicuous successes of that gallant force, the storming of the Punwaree Heights, has become violently insane. This unfortunate gentleman had taken up extreme religious views for some time past, and latterly had dwelt, as we are informed, to a morbid extent on the statements of prophecy, and the condition of the native population. And in conjunction with other views—personal and general—he had latterly manifested a desire to provoke a collision with the ministers of the Church of England—to one of whom he sent an anonymous letter of a wild tenor, which, however, only

elicited a kind reply the day before his insanity was ascertained. An accession of delirious violence then came on, and it was necessary to engage five attendants to restrain the patient. After the lapse of some days the afflicted gentleman, who was greatly esteemed by many as a kind and amiable comrade, was removed to the most suitable accommodation which could be procured at Trimulgherry—where every possible want for any ordinary disease has been provided for in the magnificent building assigned for the new European hospital. The attack which we have noticed, is said to be of too pronounced a character to admit of any hope of recovery without early change of scene and association, and a prompt recourse to an European climate. —*Poona Observer.*

SPORT.—The lovers of sporting on the hills will be glad to hear that the shooting season has commenced. We understand that the first woodcock was shot on the 11th October, by Mr. G. Dawson at Holicul, and the second by Colonel Freeman on the 13th, in the neighbourhood of Dodabet. Snipe also appears plentiful, the first having been shot on the 31st August, since which date one gentleman has bagged six and a half brace. The fact of the first woodcock having been shot so far to the east of Ootacamund, has caused some surprise to the old guns, as hitherto they have enjoyed unrivalled the honour of killing the first in the immediate vicinity of this station.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN THE NEILOHERIES.—The body of Captain Green was disinterred on the morning of Thursday, the 11th October, and conveyed from the churchyard of St. Stephen's to the Dispensary. The authorities and medical men of the station were assembled at an early hour on the morning of that day on Framjees' Hill, and public expectation was rife as to the cause of the singular occurrence. Rumour with its many tongues has ever since been busy, and of course a hundred versions of the object involved in the strange incident has got abroad. That however the affair was improvised, and the ashes of the dead rooted up "Pro re nata," cannot be gainsayed. We will, as in duty bound, endeavour to unravel the mystery as far as we have been able to do so, from the conflicting statements which have reached us. It would appear that the exhumation of the body of Captain Green (which had been interred since the 12th of September), was for the avowed purpose of making another examination of the wounds. A difference of opinion, it would appear, was expressed as to the particular locality of the wounds inflicted on the body, some declaring that the wounds were situated on the front part of the chest, towards the left shoulder, while others described them as having been observed on the left side of the chest, extending from the left armpit downwards. One or two individuals even went so far as to declare that there was an appearance of a wound on deceased's throat, which latter had not been noticed on the previous professional examination the body had twice undergone. We may also observe, that opinions as varied and conflicting were held as to the nature of the wounds inflicted, some maintaining that they were gunshot, while others asserted they were produced both by gunshot and a sharp-cutting instrument. This suggested to the police an experiment which it was supposed would throw considerable light on the subject. It would appear that one of the barrels of the gun discovered near Captain Green's corpse, was found to be loaded with an Eley's cartridge, together with a large quantity of snipe shot placed above it, leading to the probable inference that the empty barrel was likewise thus charged. A gun was accordingly similarly loaded, placed in close contact with a leg of mutton, and discharged; the result was, a round or rather oval opening was formed at that part of the meat in immediate contact with the muzzle of the gun, and more than one vertical gaping wound from three to four inches wide at the points where the shot passed out; these last named wounds were found to be perfectly regular as if

produced by a knife, and unlike the passage of shot or ball. This would appear to have altered that opinion hitherto held of a murder having been committed, and it was to elucidate this point by further investigation that the body of Captain Green was exhumed. We believe, however, that Drs. Lowe and Graskie are satisfied that a murder was perpetrated, and that Captain Green did not take his own life. Of course all this is but hearsay evidence, which will either be confirmed or refuted by more authentic information; meanwhile the reticence of the authorities and those best informed, necessitates our present recital of the statements we have been able to gather on the subject. We have no doubt, however, that the authorities have good reasons for their present silence; time will tell.—*Eclectic*.

LAND IN THE NEILGHERRIES.—The Board of Revenue recently submitted to Government an application from Colonel Godfrey for 200 acres of land in the Neilgherries for a timber and fuel plantation. The collector suggested a grant of 100 acres with exemption from taxation for three years, and thereafter a quit rent of eight annas per acre if the land be used solely for planting or pasturage, but the Board of Revenue recommended the grant of the whole extent applied for without any reduction of the established rate of one rupee an acre, at the same time proposing exemption for the first four years. In their order the Government authorise and direct the collector to put up the whole 200 acres on the terms fixed in the Order of the 4th April, 1860, for land for farms and plantation on the Neilgherries, viz., to be sold by auction without any upset price, subject to a tax of one rupee an acre. The terms are moderate, and the Government see no cause whatever for relaxing them. Government note that a very few months ago the Board refused to recommend relaxation in a similar case where the terms were more stringent than they are at present.—*Madras Times*.

CINCHONA PLANTS.—The Secretary of State informed the Madras Government on the 17th of August, that Mr. Markham, who was sent to South America last December to procure a supply of the quinine-yielding Cinchona plants for introduction into India, had arrived in England with a supply of both varieties of the *C. Calisaya*, and also a few plants of the *C. Crata*, and *C. Micrantha*. Of these plants 216 were already throwing out shoots and fifty-three more still retained life, being sixty per cent. of the number originally planted in the Warden cases in the Peruvian port of Islay. Sir C. Wood added that Mr. Markham was to sail for Calicut on the 27th of August, and requested that preparations for the reception of the plants on the Neilgherries might at once be made, and that funds for Mr. Markham's expenses might be provided. Before the receipt of this despatch Mr. Melvor, the Superintendent of the Ootacamund garden, and Dr. Cleghorn, with reference to an order of Government on the subject, had suggested that fifty acres should be set apart for the plants, that ten acres should be prepared immediately, and that Rs. 2,000 should be granted on account. These suggestions were approved by Government on the 28th September.—*Athenæum*.

HYDERABAD, Sept. 30.—An answer from the Government of India to the modified proposals of the Nizam's Government in regard to the terms of the restitution of a portion of the assigned districts has been received. The Government of India will not admit of any modification of the terms offered by it, and considering that a great benefit is conferred on the Nizam's Government, the rejection of the proposed modification can scarcely be deemed a hardship, especially as in the proposal the Nizam's Government seeks for nothing essential, and loses sight of the substance to grasp at a shadow. That which seems to excite the greatest dissatisfaction (none in the Minister, probably, inasmuch as he had rather that the Nizam and his court had been gratified) is, that the English Government will not accede to the proposal of placing the districts which it retains for the pay of the contingent, under the management of the Resident of Hyderabad for the time being, instead of

the Commissioner of Nagpore. You ask, not the common people, but the learned, the great, and the sahookars, "Of what public consequence can this be to the Nizam's Government?" You are told that "in this arrangement they understand a great severance of the districts from the Nizam's, and the transfer of the proprietary right in them to the English Government." You tell them that "the British Government has explicitly told the Nizam that the treaty of 1853 will remain untouched; the prominent condition in it is that the sovereignty of the assigned district is vested in the Nizam. What in the new arrangement, regarding the transfer of its management, can possibly be considered as superseding that compact? Besides, the question has been put to the English Government, as to whether the Nizam's sovereignty will be affected by the new arrangement, and a direct and distinct answer has been given by that Government in the negative." They reply "the new arrangement will afford you the means of usurping the country." I asked them "what obstruction, if the management of the revenues of the districts were placed under the Resident, could that afford against treacherous or forcible usurpation?" Their reply is, *Khooda jané*. (God knows.) The next objection is that the Hyderabad contingent, deriving its pay from the Commissioner of Nagpore, will not be subordinate to the Resident, and render no service to the Nizam's government. This observation will be incomprehensible to those not acquainted with the system and practices prevailing in Native Governments. The obedience of the troops is given not so immediately to the Government which pays them as to the person from whom they receive their pay. You meet this by informing them that neither Nagpore, nor Hyderabad, nor the revenues of any other special locality will be employed to pay these troops, but the aggregate funds of the English Government, and that the troops of that Government pay obedience to none but such as are placed in command over them. Besides, the treaty of 1853 provides that not only the Hyderabad contingent shall serve the Nizam, but any and every part of the British forces, whose services it may be expedient to use. You do not satisfy them, and their never-ending remark is, "You are all powerful and do as you please; it would have been easy for you to have gratified the Nizam." The reply is, "We have endeavoured to do so essentially, and we are sorry we are unsuccessful." The offer to restore the districts was received at first by all with a delight not to be mistaken. This feeling was soon changed. I am talking of the community, and not of the parties constituting the Executive Government, nor of the Nizam, whose opinions are not known, and the grievance was got out of the agitation of the question: "The British Government gives nothing to the Nizam but what is his own, and by what right does it retain any portion of the districts? we will pay our own contingent." The obvious reply to this is, "You did not do so; from the moment that the arrangements for their regular payment with William Palmer and Co. ceased, they never were paid." Here a clamour is raised, "Will you not trust the Nizam's Government, which has rendered you great services and protected your lives? You shall have the security of sahookars." The prop of a broken reed, unless, as it is to be hoped, that these sahookars, who have manfully maintained this Government to the impairing of their credit in the hope of being repaid by the revenues of the assigned districts, will not now be disappointed by their appropriation to any other purpose than that of the general government of the Nizam. I do not know what answer the British Government has given to any other of the propositions submitted by the Nizam's. I conclude there were other propositions, but as nothing is heard of them, I infer they are comprehended within the pale of the proposals of the English Government; for its reply, I understand, is, that it will alter nothing in the conditions proposed to the Nizam for the restitution of a portion of the assigned districts.—*Calcutta Englishman*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18. P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, Dunn, Calcutta.—14. H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Hopkin, Masulipatam.—16. Rochelbonne, Le Goubie, Swansea.—17. Baillie Nicol Jarvie, Motley, Calcutta.—18. Lord George Bentinck, Case, Negapatam.—19. Amathia, Gregory, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, from CALCUTTA.—Miss Caddell, Mr. Walls, Mrs. Cherry, Capt. Shaw, Mrs. Guise.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12. Truro, Duggan, Natal.—14. Mooresford, Couthurst, Calcutta; Clive, Shaw, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez; Chieftain, Rose, Ganjam.—17. H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Hopkin, Masulipatam.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. EDWARD IRONSIDE GRANT has been appointed acting superintendent of police at Nasick. Mr. Grant has considerable knowledge of the country and its people, and will, we have no doubt, reflect credit upon his nomination.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSORS.—We understand that the following division of labour among the Income-tax assessors of the island has been made by the Commissioners. Mr. Dossabhoj Framjee will assess all persons resident in the Fort; Mr. Moosa Khan the districts of Mazagon and Omercarry; and Mr. Faulkner the Mandavee district, the Esplanade, and Colaba. The speciality of each assessor has, we believe, been wisely consulted in this arrangement. The most troublesome part of the island has fallen to Mr. Faulkner's lot, upon whom will devolve the assessment of the great body of native merchants and bankers. His long experience at the Mandavee Bunder, personal knowledge of most of our native merchants, and perfect familiarity with the native languages, mark him out as specially fitted for the task assigned him. To Mr. Dossabhoj Framjee is assigned the work of assessing the wealthy Parsee families of the Fort, and we have equal trust in the fidelity and discretion of this gentleman in his invidious difficult task. Nineteenth of our European merchants and lawyers will probably prefer to compound for their liability under the Act, or to be assessed by the special commissioner, Mr. Gibbs, than whom no servant of Government better fitted for the work could, we believe, have been selected. The Mahomedan quarters of the island fall to the lot of Mr. Mosso Khan. In addition to the above-named gentlemen we understand that Mr. Gungadass Keshowdass, late schoolmaster in Goculdass Tejpal's school, and Mr. Dadabhoj Bazejee, 3rd assistant in the Civil Audit-office, have been appointed assessors; but their districts are not yet fixed.—*Times and Standard*.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The committee of the volunteer rifle corps have given notice that the corps will, as at first proposed, consist of Europeans only. This warning was necessary, for both Eurasians and Parsees have applied for enrolment in the corps. There can be no good reason why loyal natives and Eurasians should not form one or two separate corps of their own; but, unless the distinction at first suggested were made, it is exceedingly probable that the attempt to form any corps would altogether fail.

A MILITARY AFFRAY.—We (*Sindian*) regret much to learn that some disagreement between the English and German soldiers has broke out in the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. From what we hear matters proceeded to extremities, bayonets were drawn, and the personal interference of the officers alone prevented a serious affray. Eighteen of the ringleaders are in confinement, one of whom, a drummer, we believe, drew his sword on an officer whilst in the execution of his duty, but he was immediately seized by his companions. This would show that no intention existed generally to resist lawful authority.

THE STEAMERS "PUNJAB" AND "ASSAYE" are to be sent home shortly to be converted into screws. It is believed they will take home the invalids.

THE SUNGUM CEMETERY.—On the road from Poona to Kirkee is a small walled enclosure situated on the banks of the Moola, and immediately on the right of the road after leaving Mr. Otto's coach factory, near the Sungum. This small enclosure is a cemetery, in which lie the mouldering remains of many of our brave countrymen who, in November, 1817, on the plains of Kirkee and Poona, fought the Mahrattas, and made the Peishwa ignobly fly. After many years of neglect this cemetery has come under the notice of his Excellency Sir George Clerk, who has directed the executive engineer of the brigade without delay to put and keep it in repair at the public cost, as also the tombs, twenty-five in number, all of which, with the exception of one erected to the memory of the wife of an officer (Gen. Lodwick) have been robbed of their marble inscription slabs. There is another graveyard, which is not generally known, immediately behind the post-office, in the civil lines, close to the road leading on to the Bombay road in front of the Civil Hospital, the walls of which are in a tolerable state of repair; but the tombs, as usual, have been robbed of their iron railings and slabs, with the exception of a few from which we glean the following names of those interred therein:—Captain John Lewis, of the Bombay army, and attached to the Poona Auxiliary Horse, died 10th August, 1819, aged thirty-five years. Captain Samuel Hallifax, of the Bombay European Regiment, and deputy adjutant-general, died 20th January, 1820, aged thirty-two years. Captain John Shirreff, of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, died 20th February, 1820, aged thirty-two years. Joseph Cunningham, son of Joseph and Ann Cunningham, died 24th February, 1821, aged four years and six months. Elizabeth, daughter of Major John Mayne, died 22nd April, 1821. Henry Forbes, the younger twin-son of Charles and Eliza Shubric, died 15th October, 1822, aged eleven months and two days. There are also a number of tombs of French officers close by the officers' mess-house at Gorpoorie which should also be taken care of. If we mistake not they were a few years since repaired at the private expense of the officers of the 1st Bombay European Fusiliers.—*Poona Observer.*

MR. H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary to Government will, it is said, succeed the Hon. H. W. Reeves as Member of Council, on that gentleman's retirement from the service, which is shortly to take place.

CAPTAIN E. S. SCOTT, 30th Regiment N.I., has been appointed Brigade-major at Kurrachee in room of Major Alexander Carnegie, who has been transferred to Belgaum.

MR. JAMES HUNT.—The Right Honourable the Governor has, on presentation of the petition from the inhabitants of Bombay and Poona, and on the favourable recommendation of the Chief Justice, ordered that Mr. James Hunt (who is now in jail) should not undergo solitary confinement in the jail, as he has been sentenced to undergo once every three months, for seven days. It is a matter of regret to the numerous friends of Mr. Hunt that the petition was not forwarded earlier. Mr. Hunt has just undergone solitary confinement, and he has only five months more to remain, when he will be released from confinement.

THE INCOME-TAX AT POONA.—Several appointments have recently been made at Poona, for the purpose of carrying out the measure for imposing the Income-tax upon the inhabitants of the Zillah city and cantonment of Poona. Amongst these we notice that of Mr. E. H. Larpent, C.S., as a special Income-tax officer, on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem, with a deputation allowance of Rs. 300. Mr. Kessow Ramchunder Joge, a pensioned dufferdar, is to be an assessor on Rs. 300 a month, in addition to his pension; and Mr. Kristnarow Nursing, the Havaillee Mamlutdar, an assessor on a consolidated salary of Rs. 300 a month: these two latter are for the city of Poona. Then we have Mr. Richard Fell, the station clerk and a pensioned sub-conductor, who is to have Rs. 200 a month for the easy task of assessing the residents in Camp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Colonel Sir P. Melville, the military secretary to Government, who is now employed in England as a member of the commission appointed by the Home Government to arrange the details of the amalgamation scheme, will not, it is believed, return to India, in which case the appointment of military secretary will probably be conferred on Lieutenant-colonel Marriott, of the Engineers. The Governor-general in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut. John Jacob, of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to do duty with the 2nd corps, Central India Horse. On account of his promotion to the rank of Colonel, Colonel Jamieson, the military Auditor-general, now on sick certificate in England, cannot rejoin his appointment, so that there appears to be a chance of his being succeeded by Lieutenant-colonel Barr, the military paymaster, who has just returned from England. It is, however, just possible, that among the contemplated changes, Lieutenant-colonel Barr will be compelled either to retain his present appointment, or to relinquish the staff, and retire; and in that case, Lieutenant-colonel Marriott would most probably be appointed Auditor-general.

AURUNGABAD A BOMBAY STATION.—It is stated by the *Bombay Times* that the Government of India has sanctioned the abandonment of Jaulnah "as a subsidiary force station and the establishment of a new station, either at Aurungabad or Roza, to be occupied by Bombay troops, as soon as the site has been selected and suitable buildings erected." The *Times* adds:—"The Bombay army will furnish the garrison, viz.:—2 European Batteries of Artillery, and a Mountain Train; 2 Regiments of Native Infantry; 1 Cavalry; 1 European Infantry (probably). The above force will form a part of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, and will be placed under the orders of the Brigadier commanding at Secunderbad. Jaulnah will be occupied by the Hyderabad Contingent troops. The Madras troops, European Artillery; 9th Native Infantry; 2nd Light Cavalry; 3rd European Infantry, at present occupying the station, will be placed at the disposal of their Government. Brigadier Hill has been directed to detach from Bolarum the following:—Wing 1st N.I., H. C.; Squadron 1st Cavalry, H. C.; 2 Guns Artillery H. C., from Aurungabad, to garrison Jaulnah, so as to reach their destination by 1st December next. The Hyderabad Contingent troops at Aurungabad are to form a new cantonment at Mulcapoor. Brigadier Hill, who will be President, has been ordered to assemble a mixed committee of medical and military officers to be associated with certain civil officers to be appointed by the Resident, to report upon a healthy site for the occupation of a new cantonment there, which will be occupied by the troops abandoning Aurungabad."

COMMERCIAL BANK.—A number of shareholders of the Commercial Bank have called upon the Directors to convene a special meeting of the proprietors, for the purpose of considering the proposition as to the advisability of registering the Bank as a Company under Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—The Civil Branch of the Indian Navy will be glad to hear that in future pursers and captains' clerks will be entitled to a passage home, when going on sick leave, at the public expense. This boon has just been conceded to the Navy by the Home Government. Up to the present time, those who will be benefited by it have been compelled to pay the money for the voyage out of their own pockets, a drawback which has rendered a sick certificate to them almost useless.

A MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE happened on board the B.S.N. Company's steamer *Tilly*, on her late passage to Kurrachee. It appears that Mr. Thompson, the 2nd engineer, was suddenly missed. He was last seen going to the round-house on deck, and it is supposed that in a fit of temporary insanity he threw himself into the sea and was lost.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived in Bombay from Dapoorie on the 17th October.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.—The parishioners of this church will be glad to learn that a very handsome and elaborately worked carpet for the chancel steps has just arrived by the *Wings of the Wind*. What ought to make it more valuable is, that it is the handi-work of Miss Anderson, sister of their late deeply lamented pastor. We understand that Miss Anderson has also sent out, by a lady friend, collars and other articles of embroidery worked by herself, to be distributed as mementos among the poor members of the congregation whom she used to visit.

THE REV. MR. MATCHETT, of the Church Society's Sind Mission, has been obliged, by ill health, to leave India for England. He proceeded by the last steamer, in company with the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the same Society's Punjab mission.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12. Lady Octavia, Welsh, Liverpool.—13. Str. Bombay, Galting, Cochlin; str. Pioneer, Jones, Cochlin; Anne Longe, Rose, Sunderland.—16. Str. Pleiad, White, Calcutt; Uncas, Boag, Aden; Kirkland, Colledge, Sunderland; Clarissa Bird, Easthope, Hull.—17. South, Wilson, London and Downs; Bushire Merchant, Tulloch, Mauritius; Royal George, Wilson, Liverpool.—19. Wings of the Wind, Murray, London.—20. Calphurnia, Westlake, Liverpool.—21. Empress of India, Thomson, London; Ivanhoe, Pillan, London; Iman, Crandell, Boston; Lucy and Harriett, Wenkes, Sunderland.—22. James Sunth, Calhoun, Liverpool; str. Pekin, Kellock, Hong Kong; Palmerston, Wilson, London; Venetia, Brown, Liverpool; Gertrude, Adley, Macao.—23. Lobelia, King, London; Star Queen, Barber, London.—25. Indus Ocean, Hutchinson, Liverpool; Rachel, Ahier, London.—26. Str. Orissa, Purchase, Suez; Norah Greame, Bake, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Orissa.—From MARSEILLES.—Gen. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Borodale, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Nichollett, Mr. and Mrs. Tylter, Miss Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Mignon, Col. and Mrs. Barrow, Dr. and Mrs. Brodbeck, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Miss Dices, Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Butler, Lieuts. Reid and Hall, Messrs. McLean, J. Schult, L. Josephs, N. Boyce, J. Jackson, Forchinn, Rennie, Lindsay, C. Forgett, D. Istria de Peireto, Ferguson, H. Perkins, Jaffer Sulhman, Aldridge, Warren, S. Lipscombe, A. Tyabjee, D. Watson, R. A. Aitkin, Anabic, R. Wallace, and Canada. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Gen. and Mrs. Beaton and two Misses Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. De Salis and infant, Mr. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Elderidge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Orren, Miss Orren and three children, Mrs. Sangster and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. Sandy, Maj. Soppitt, Capt. Eilley, Lieut. J. W. Watson, Dr. Chapman, Cornets Stopford and Coates, Ens. Phillips, Messrs. Callaghan, Brine, Izon, Doreton, W. Campbell, M. Campbell, W. Ford, J. Billington, H. Salmon, H. Pickup, Mitander, Macfarlane, T. Smith, Little, J. Hutton, Crofton, Galwey, Macaulay, Gibson, R. Timpson, T. Fieldler, H. Croucher, F. Phillips, F. Hammond, W. Masters, J. Dyer, E. Saluon, Serg. Ashu. From SURZ.—Mr. Cruikshanks. Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. White. Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Pioneer.—Messrs. Mussanus, Clogson, Burnes, Mr. and Master Hazlegrove. Per Kirkland.—Mrs. Thompson. Per Bushire Merchant.—Mrs. Tulloch and family, Master J. W. Young. Per Wings of the Wind.—Lieut. Knight, Mr. F. Beville, Mr. B. King. Per Ivanhoe.—Capt. Eden, 56th Regt.; Mr. Lowe, midshipman Indian Navy; Mr. Fitzgerald, 5rd Dragoon Guards; Mr. A. R. T. McCrea, Bombay army; Mr. and Mrs. T. Johnson, Bombay army. Per Inman.—Mr. J. T. Barnard, Mr. J. F. Curtis. Per Star Queen.—Maj. Wickham, 33rd Regt.; Capt. Robinson, 72nd Highlanders; Lieut. Boyce, 4th (King's Own) Regt.; Ens. Pardoe and Hebbden, 72nd Highlanders; Ens. Grimis, 56th Regt.; Ens. Plummer, 4th Regt.; Asst. surg. G. ye, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Boyce. Per Rachel.—Mrs. Clements, A. Inglis. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Pekin.—Mr. J. Bannerman, Mr. P. Kelton, Mrs. Kellock, Asst. surg. Davies, Mrs. Fleetwood, Mr. O. Robert, Mr. R. Avis, Mr. J. Wilton, Mr. Sparkes, and Mr. Taylor.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13. Str. Auckland, Lloyd, Kurrachee; Golden Age, Woodfine, Liverpool.—15. Esperance, Feyen, Bushire.—16. Str. Ganges, Bowen, China, &c.; Hydree, Miles, Calcutta; King Lear, Crounce, London.—18. Antoinette, Gudie, Tuticoria.—19. Shitan, —, Malabar Coast.—20. Nasree, White, Singapore via Aliphee.—21. Sir John Moore, Robertson, Mauritius via Kurrachee.—23. Albis, Ninneyer, Singapore Maria Augusta, Aylen, London; Montegale, Broadfoot, London; Antoinette, Viale, Singapore.—27. P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares, Parish, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per H.M.'s str. Auckland, to SCINDE and the PERSIAN GULF.—Capt. Scott, brigade major, wife, and two children, Maj. Brown, 1st Ben. Fusiliers, Lieut. Woodhouse, 12th N.I., Lieut. St. John, Scinde Horse, Ens. Gleig, H.M.'s 64th Foot, Lieut. T. Fletcher. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges, for CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. B. Nixon, Mr. W. Nixon, jun., Mr. Crockett, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Landseer, for SYDNEY.—Dr. W. Richards, for MELBOURNE.—Mr. Cummings, for SHANGHAI.—Mr. De Courcy, Mr. Jannet, Mr. Vellin, for CEYLON.—Mr. Goudraw, Mr. Couzitt, for Hong Kong.—Mr. Lynch. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares, for ADEN.—Capt. Hoskins, for MARSEILLES.—Mr. F. P. Otto, Lieut. Bradford,

If Ufzul Khan cannot pay the troops out of the income of such a large country he had better come to Cabool, said Shiero Allee Khan, and he was ready to go and take his place. He would pay the Ameer three lacs of rupees a year, besides the payment of the troops and the other expenses of the place. On this the Ameer remained silent for some time, and then said he would see about it.—Sept. 12.—The durbar was held as usual. Sir-

* Shipped by her Majesty's Government.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 13.—Rev. F. O. Mayne, a chap. on Bengal estab., reported his return from m.c. on 10th inst., per steamship *Nubia*.

Mr. Mayne's servs. are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

The Rev. D. Bellamy, appd. an asst. chap. on Bengal estab., reported his arr. on 10th inst., per steamship *Nubia*.

Mr. Bellamy's servs. are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Oct. 16.—Col. J. Travers made over ch. of the political agency, Western Malwa, to Lieut. T. Cadell, and com. of Meade's horse to Capt. H. A. Cockburn, on 25th Sept. last.

Col. J. Travers ass. com. of Central India horse 28th ult.

Mr. E. O. Bradford, settlement officer in Oude, rejoined his app. on 26th ult.

Mr. Leach, apothecary in ch. of civil dispensary at Lucknow, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

The leave granted to Lieut. J. G. Campbell, adjt. of Mhair regt., in G.O. dated 3rd April last, No. 942, is ext. to 30th inst.

Dr. J. Kirkpatrick, surg., Mysore commiss., has priv. leave, for 3 mo., from 1st inst.

Dr. Houston, garr. asst. surg. of Bangalore, will perform Dr. Kirkpatrick's duties dur. his abs.

Financial Dept., Oct. 15.—Mr. E. F. Harrison, sub-treasurer at Madras, having obtained furl. to Eur. for a period of 2 years, the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangement in the gen. dept. of account, to take effect from date on which Mr. Harrison may make over charge of his office, prep. to furl.:

Mr. W. Balmain, offic. civil aud., Madras, to offic. as sub-treasurer, Madras.

Mr. G. Raynor, 1st asst. accountant gen., Madras, to offic. as civil aud., Madras.

Mr. J. Peachy, offic. 2nd asst. accountant gen., Madras, to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen.

Oct. 13.—Mr. J. M. Erskine resu. charge of the general treasury, Bombay, fr. Mr. L. C. Probyn, on 29th ult.

Public Works Dept., Bengal, Oct. 16.—Appointment.—Asst. overseer serg. W. Rowe is transf. from Dinapore to Bhagulpore div.

No. 1,022.—Serg. maj. G. Kirby, of the 66th or Goorkha regt., a probationer at the depot of instruction at Meerut, is appd. an offic. sub-conductor, fr. 1st inst., the date on which he passed the prescribed exam.

No. 1,023.—Appointment:—Asst. surg. A. G. Duff, offic. garrison asst. surg., to be garrison asst. surg. of Fort William, v. Asst. surg. T. Anderson, who vacates.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Oct. 10.—Appointment.—Mr. J. Mackey to be an assessor in pres. town of Calcutta.

Oct. 13.—Capt. A. Francis, offic. comdt. 3rd Bengal police batt., to be comdt. of that batt.

Maj. R. L. Thompson to be comdt. of 6th Bengal police batt.

Capt. J. R. Pughe to be comdt. of 10th Bengal police batt., but to continue to offic. until further orders as inspector of police batts. in Lower Prov.

Capt. W. Reveley to offic. as comdt. of 10th Bengal police batt.

Oct. 15.—Mr. W. J. Money to offic. as mag., coll., and salt agent of Pooree, and ex-officio asst. to superint. of tributary mehals.

Mr. R. H. M. Warrand to offic. as superint. of survey, 4th or western div.

Mr. R. F. Hutchinson, civ. asst. surg. of Shahabad, has leave for 1 mo., fr. Jan. 1.

Oct. 15.—Mr. E. J. Gayer, civ. asst. surg. of Backergunge, for 1 mo.

Oct. 13.—The servs. of Capt. J. R. Auldjo, comdt. of 10th Bengal police batt., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in mily. dept.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,584, dated Oct. 1.—Transfer.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, asst. comr., from Shahpore to Lahore dist.

Judicial Dept., No. 625, dated Oct. 2.—Powers.—The following officers having passed the higher standard of examination are vested with full powers of a mag. and coll.:

Lieuts. E. L. Ommanney, R. J. D. Ferris, and J. W. H. Johnstone, asst. comrs.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,545, dated Oct. 3.—Mr. C. W. Lennox, extra asst. comr., Robtuck, has 2 mo. priv. leave from Nov. 15.

No. 2,541.—Appointment.—Capt. J. Tickell, of 73rd N.I., to be cantonment jt. mag. of Delhi.

Public Works Dept., No. 1,853, dated Oct. 6.—Posting.—Ens. J. S. Tait, prob. asst. engr., to the Upper Sirhind div. of public works.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,579, dated Oct. 6.—Transfer.—Capt. J. B. Smyly, asst. comr., from Ferozepore to Mooltan dist.

Judicial Dept., No. 637, dated Oct. 6.—Mr. C. P. Watts, asst. comr., is vested with the special powers of an asst.

Lahore, Oct. 3.—No. 392.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. C. F. Smith, capt. of police, Goorgaon, is granted 14 days' priv. leave fr. Oct. 4, to Mussoorie.

No. 393.—Lieut. A. U. F. Ruxton, 66th Goorkha regt., and comdt. 3rd Punjab inf., for 2 mo. fr. date he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

No. 394.—Lieut. C. W. Hawes, 43rd N.I., and comdt. cav. corps of guides, fr. Sept. 2 to Oct. 31, to remain at Murree, on m.c., in ext. of priv. leave.

No. 395.—Lieut. A. R. Chapman, do. du. officer 4th Punjab cav., for 4 mo. fr. date he may leave the corps, for the purpose of procg. to Lahore to study the native lang.

No. 399.—The batty. order dated Sept. 15, by Capt. T. E. Hughes, comg. No. 3 Punjab lt. fd. batty., making over com. of batty. to Lieut. A. Walker, the next sen. officer, on his procg. to Bombay on leave, is confirmed.

No. 401.—The regtl. order dated Sept. 5, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, comg. corps of guides, directing Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, adjt., to act as comdt. of cav., and Lieut. W. Forlong, do. du. officer, as adjt., with effect fr. Sept. 5, in room of Lieut. C. W. Hawes, comdt. of cav. corps of guides, is confirmed.

Civil Dep., Public Works Dept., No. 1,853, dated Oct. 6.—Postings.—Ens. J. S. Tait, proby. asst. engr., to Upper Sirhind div. of public works.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,579, dated Oct. 6.—Transfer.—Capt. J. B. Smyly, asst. commissr., from the Ferozepore to Mooltan dist.

Judicial Dept., No. 637, dated Oct. 6.—Mr. C. P. Watts, asst. commissr., is vested with the special powers of an asst.

Gen. Dept., No. 2,607, dated Oct. 8.—Leave.—Mr. B. Hardinge, offic. dep. commissr. of Goojrat, has 2 mos. leave of aba., to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to furl.

No. 2,610, dated Oct. 8.—The leave to Capt. W. H. Coxe, dep. commissr. of Feshawur, in *Punjab Gazette* of Aug. 11, is extended on m.c. to Oct. 31.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 8.—No. 639.—Mr. H. Burra, asst. comr., is vested with full power of a mag. and coll.

Oct. 10.—No. 649.—Col. Dhunraj, extra asst. comr., having passed lower standard of exam., is vested with special powers of an asst.

General Dep., Oct. 6.—No. 2,639-47.—Promotions:—The hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions:—

To be Deputy Commissioners of 2nd Class.—Capt. H. J. Hawes and Capt. R. R. Adams.

To be Deputy Commissioners of 3rd Class.—Capt. J. Fendall, and Lieut. E. H. Paske.

To be Asst. Commissioners of 1st Class.—Captain H. A. Dwyer, and Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls.

To be Asst. Commissioners of 2nd Class.—Lieut. G. F. J. Lewin, Mr. W. B. Jones, and Capt. H. P. Sabbage.

Oct. 10.—No. 2,648.—Transfer:—The transfer of Mr. H. E. Jacob, asst. comr., fr. Goojranwalla to Jhelum, notified in the *Punjab Gazette* of Sept. 26, is cane., and that officer is hereby transf. to the Shahpore dist.

No. 405.—The servs. of Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comdg. 1st Punjab cav., are placed temporarily, at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., from such date as he may be relieved from his present command.

Appg. Capt. D. H. Osborn, late 54th N.I., ret. from furl., to offic. as station staff and dep. asst. qrmr. gen. at Raneegunge, v. Capt. J. Smith, late 51st N.I., transf. to comm. of Sumbulpore Sebundy levy.

Orders confirmed:—

By Col. P. M. N. Guy, comdg. in Fort William, dated 20th ult., directing Lieuts. G. T. Skipwith and C. W. I. Harrison, Bengal engrs., to do du. with sappers and miners.

By Capt. E. W. Hicks, comdg. 12th Punjab inf., dated 21st ult., directing Lieut. A. Lindsay to offic. as adjt., dur. abs. of Lieut. G. C. Hukham, ord. on du. to Nowgong.

Leave of absence:—1st Co. 4th Batt. Art.—Lieut. E. A. Anderson, fr. Sept. 27 to Dec. 1, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Court Martial.

CAPT. R. C. STEVENSON, 3RD BENGAL EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 9.—At a general court martial reassembled at Agra on the 20th Aug.,

Capt. Robert Charles Stevenson, of H.M.'s 3rd regt. of Bengal Eur. inf., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Futtchgurh, some time between the 1st July, 1859, and the 1st June, 1860, fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of Rs. 767-14-1, public money entrusted to him for the payment of men of his company.

Finding.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Capt. R. C. Stevenson, of H.M.'s 3rd regt. of Bengal Eur. inf., is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does accordingly acquit him thereof.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, General,
C. in C. in India.

Barrackpore, 17th Sept., 1860.

Amusements for the Soldiery.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, Oct. 6.—The C. in C. wishes to place on a regular and permanent footing, and to render general the means of recreation, instruction, and employment in useful trades, of the soldiery of the army.

In this sense H.E. calls on officers commanding divisions to transmit to the adj.-gen. of the army reports carefully drawn up, on the means in question, which are actually in existence at the stations under their command, specifying their description, and capability of improvement.

For example: Whether there are barrack accommodations for schools, soldiers' reading and coffee rooms, workshops for instruction and practice in trades, gardens for the growth of vegetables, gymnasia, single stick practice and cricket grounds, skittle and ball alleys.

The reports should also specify the capabilities which each station, and the country around it, afford for the practice of the various trades, which in the soldiers' hands may be a source of pastime and profit to themselves, and of essential use to troops in the field.

Workshops, as a system, may be said to be unknown in this army. The C. in C. is most anxious that they should be introduced into it, and developed to the greatest possible extent, that not only soldiers, but their children also should learn trades.

Sir Hugh Rose can speak from his own experience as to the advantage of soldiers knowing trades. It would have been a material advantage to the force under his orders in the late campaign, as well as to the service, if there had been soldiers in its ranks who worked in iron and wood; who could have repaired damaged rifles, saddlery, tents, &c., made shoes and summer clothing. There was plenty of material, wood, iron, khakee cloth, leather, &c., but unfortunately next to no workmen.

General officers are invited to offer any suggestions which may occur to them, and to elicit information from officers commanding regiments on the important subject of this G.O., which has for its object the useful occupation of the soldier's long leisure during an Indian hot season, as well as his comfort and welfare whilst in the service, and after he has left it.

Useful occupation must be the means of raising the moral condition of the soldier; it causes habits of order and industry to take the place of idleness and intemperance, which enervate the best health, the noblest energies, the ablest intellects.

Useful occupation has further advantages. It enables the soldier to gain a competency whilst in the service, and a livelihood when he returns to his home. It enables him to bring up well his family, to assist aged parents, and to settle down into a good and useful member of the State.

Test Books for Certificates of High Proficiency.

Military Dept., Fort William, Oct. 13th.—No. 1,021 of 1860.—The following revised List of Test Books for Certificates of High Proficiency and Degrees of Honour in the Oriental languages, sanctioned by H.E. the Gov.-gen. in Council, in the Home Dept., is published for general information:—

HIGH PROFICIENCY.

1. In Arabic.—1 *Ikhwan-us-Safa*, and 2 *Naf-hat-ul-Yaman*.
2. Persian.—1 *Gulistan*, 2 *Bostan*, and 3 *Anwari Soheile*.
3. Hindoostanee or Oordoo.—1 *Ikhwan-us-Safa*, 2 *Nasr-i-Be-Nazir*, and 3 *Araish-i-Mahfil*.
4. Sanscrit.—1 *Hitopodesh*, and 2 *Raghuvansa*.
5. Hindee.—1 *Rajneeti*, 2 *Prem Sagur*, and 3 *Vid-yankur*.
6. Bengalee.—1 *Dasa Kumar Charita*, 2 *Betal Panchabinsati*, and 3 *Purush Porikya*.

DEGREE OF HONOUR.

1. In Arabic.—1 *Hammash*, 2 *Taimur Namah*, and 3 *Mugamati Hariiri*.
2. Persian.—1 *Akhlaqui Julali*, 2 *Inshai Ahulfuzi*, 3 *Sikandur Namah*, and 4 *Dewani Hafiz*.

3. Hindoostance or Oordoo.—1 Nasr-i-Be-Nazir, 2 Fisanah-i-Ajaib, 3 Dewani Atash, 1st half, and 4 Kuliyati Souda, Extracts from—(College Edition).
4. Sanscrit.—1 Viracharita, 2 Kiratarjuniya, and 3 Sakuntala Nataka.

5. Hindoe.—1 Rukmini Parmaya, 2 Sabha Bilas, 3 Ramayan, by Tulsī Das, and 4 Ram Geetaboli.

6. Bengalee.—1 Kadambari, 2 Dasa Kumar Charita, 3 Mahabharata, and 4 Probodh Chundrika.

The standard which entitles military officers to a reward of Rs. 1,000 being, as regards the test-books, the same as that for high proficiency, the list of books, as now revised for that standard, will take the place of that published in G. O. No. 190 of the 19th March, 1852.

All officers now in the service will have the option of being examined for any of these standards in the books previously laid down up to the 1st of August, 1862.

At the recommendation of the board of examiners H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 11th Jan., 1862, for the military interpreters' standard the test-book in Hindoostan shall be the "Ikhwanossafa," and not the "Bagh-o-Bahar," as laid down in G. O. by the C. in C. dated the 27th May, 1823, and 7th June, 1815.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Oct. 16.—Admitted as members of the Madras civil service from 7th inst., the date of their arr. at the pres., per str. *Nubia*:—
A. C. Burnell, Esq.
J. Grose, Esq.

No. 437.—*Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson, vet. surg. of the remount depot at Oosoor, is, at his own request, placed at disposal of C. in C.*

No. 438.—*Appointments and Promotions:*—

Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw to be vet. surg. of the remount depot at Oosoor.

8th L.C.—*Sen. Lieut. J. S. Tighe to be capt., v. East, dec.; date of commission, Sept. 16.*

Cavalry.—*Sen. Corn. J. D. Bird, on the gen. list, to be lieut., v. Brebner, of 4th L.C., dec.; date of commission, Sept. 22.*

Eus. E. G. V. Holloway is rem., at his own req., fr. 13th to 9th N.I., with effect fr. Sept. 5, and prom. to lieut. in the latter regt., in succ. to Stone, prom.; date of commission, Sept. 5.

Returned to duty:—
1st class Asst. surg. W. J. van Someren, surg. 1st district; arr. at Madras, Oct. 7.

Errata.—The date of commissions of Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) R. Cadell and 2nd Capt. H. G. Thomson, art., published in G.O. Sept. 28, No. 420, should be "19th" instead of "18th" July.

The leave to Eur. granted to A. N. Magrath, Esq., in G.O. Oct. 12, No. 432, is on m.c.

DESKETERS.

Oct. 16.—No. 441.—The Gov. in Council authorises a reward not exceeding Rs. 15 being granted for the apprehension of every European deserter to the European or East Indian constable or policeman by whom he may be apprehended.

Fort William, Oct. 1.—No. 973.—The following order, issued to the Pegu Lt. inf. batt., is confirmed as temp. arrangements:—

Dated Aug. 16.—Appg. Lieut. and adjt. Jon Duval, 8th Madras N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. v. Capt. Acton, and Lieut. S. C. Montgomery, 3rd Madras N.I., do. du., to offic. as adjt. of batt., with effect fr. Aug. 16.

Oct. 2.—No. 979.—With reference to the notification No. 768a, of the 4th inst., issued by the Govt. N.W.P., the servs. of the undermen. officers are placed respectively at the disposal of the C. in C., and of the Govt. of Fort St. George:—

Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th N.I., 2nd in com. of Benares div. police batt., and offic. comdt. of Mirzapore batt.

Lieut. McInroy, 36th Madras N.I., offic. adjt. of Banda police batt.

No. 981.—The following order, issued by the commissioner of the province to the Nagpore irreg. force, is confirmed:—

No. 15, dated Sept. 8.—Appng. Lieut. Burton, of H.M.'s 91st regt., to offic. as adjt. of 1st inf. at Raipore, and directing him to join.

Oct 5.—No. 984.—The underment. officer is per. to proceed to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. and brev. maj. E. Clerk, 4th Madras L.C., dep. commissr. at Jhansi, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Fort St. George, Oct. 6.—No. 443.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in gen. orders:—

Foreign Dep., Fort William, Oct. 2.—No. 4567.—Capt. A. J. Bruce, officng. 4th asst. to commissr. of Mysore, ret. to duty on 6th ult.

No. 4569.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Pegu commission:—

Lieut. M. Lloyd to be dep. commissr. of Tharrawaddy, from Aug. 3, 1859.

Lieut. W. C. Plant to be asst. commissr. of Henzada, from June 30, 1860, the date on which he took charge of the office.

Lieut. A. R. McMahon to be asst. magist. of Rangoon, from May 11.

Lieut. F. Fitzroy to be superintndt. of Pegu Topographical Survey from Jan. 16.

Oct. 5.—No. 4622.—Lieut. W. G. Ward, 36th Madras N.I., is appd. asst. to gen. superint. of operations for the suppress. of thuggee and dacoitee at Jubbulpore.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, Oct. 5.—No. 241.—Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell, 7th Madras N.I., is appd. tempy. an asst. engr. of 1st class, and posted to Mysore.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV. N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Sept. 22.—No. 2,495a.—In modification of notific. No. 2,214a, dated 27th ult., Maj. E. Clerk, dep. commissr. of Jhansi, is granted the usual prep. leave, to enable him to proc. to presy., with the view of applying for furl., on m.c., to Eur.

Public Works Dept., Railway Branch, Allahabad, Sept. 21.—No. 332.—Capt. G. F. Pearson, 33rd Madras N.I., is appd. to be superint. of forests in Jubbulpore div.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV. PUNJAB PROVS.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 14.—No. 1,711.—Capt. J. H. Keyes, officg. exec. engr., Kohat div., public works, has 4 mo. leave, on m.c., from date of his availing himself thereof.

Fort St. George, Oct. 19.—Lieut. C. A. Shortt, of H.M.'s 66th Foot, to be asst. supt. in revenue survey.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

Fort St. George, Oct. 9.—The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to sanction the following modifications of the rules for the admission of persons into the uncovenanted service of Government:—

1. Under existing rules no person can be admitted to a situation in the uncovenanted service above the grade of peon without undergoing examination. All appointments up to Rs. 25 per mensem inclusive will, for the future, be exempted from the operation of the examination rules, and no person will hereafter be considered eligible to hold appointments above that limit except (1) passed candidates, (2) persons who have been continuously in Government employ since 1st January, 1859, and (3) those exempted from examination by special order of Government.

2. Every candidate, hereafter, on entering his name for examination, shall pay a registry fee of three rupees.

3. Candidates who in an examination fail to obtain one-sixth of the aggregate number of marks shall be excluded from the next ensuing examination.

4. Candidates need not, in future, produce medical certificates on entering for examination; but passed candidates on applying for employment in the public service must give in a certificate stating, in addition to the usual particulars of health, that the applicant has had the small-pox or has been vaccinated.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

Oct. 12.—With reference to the modifications in the uncovenanted service examination rules published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 9th inst., public officers, in sending the monthly abstracts of their establishments to the civ. auditor and mil. auditor gen., are directed to certify that no person has been entertained in, or promoted to, any office, the salary of which exceeds Rs. 25 per mensem, except in accordance with the provisions of the first of those rules.

The civ. auditor and mil. auditor gen. will not pass any abstracts of establishments which may be presented to them after the 1st December next to which such certificates may not be appended.—By order.

Oct. 19.—No. 444.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has confirmed the transfer of Capt. P. L. Codd, of the 49th N.I., to the invalid estab.

Under authority fr. the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, Asst. surg. C. W. White, of the med. estab., is removed from effective list from this date, and admitted to a pension of 2s. 6d. per diem.

The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. and Adj. J. H. E. Johnson, 2nd Eur. L.I., on m.c. for 15 mos., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

The servs. of the underment. officers are placed at disposal of the gov. of India in the foreign dept., with a view to their being appd. to do du. with the Central India horse:—

Lieut. C. J. O. FitzGerald, 42nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. Pike, of H.M.'s 91st regt., on his being relieved by the officer appd. to succeed him as brig. maj. H.M.'s British forces at this pres.

Admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the engrs., and prom. to rank of lieut.:—

Mr. P. S. Marindin, arr. at Madras on Oct. 18.

ABOLITION OF PAY OFFICES.

Oct. 19.—No. 446.—The Gov. in Council directs that the pay offices at Vellore and Masulipatam be abolished from Nov. 30.

The Acct. gen., in communication with the Mily. aud. gen., will adopt such measures as may be considered best for the transfer of the duties now performed in those offices.

The foll. appts. are made, to have effect fr. Dec. 1:—
Capt. T. Gillilan, 5th N.I., now paymr. at Vellore, to be paymr. for the Nagpore force.

Capt. A. Tod, 42nd N.I., dep. paymr. at Masulipatam, to act as paymr. for the Nagpore force, dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Gillilan.

No. 447.—The foll. G. O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this presy.:—

Poona, Oct. 9.—No. 566.—Lieut. R. W. Duff, 47th Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 11.—Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th N.I., who is proceeding to England on m.c., is appd. to do du. with detach. of invalids, &c., under orders for embarkation on board *Helvellyn*.

The underment. officer has been exam. in the Hindoostance language:—

Asst. surg. J. FitzGerald, med. dept. Qualified for med. charge.

The following posting is ordered:—

Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, from do. du. 17th N.I., to 17th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. FitzGerald and G. Williamson, are permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

Leave of absence from his corps and station:—
Lieut. R. S. Jago, 89th N.I., till Dec. 20.—Pres. a.c.

Oct. 2.—Asst. surg. J. FitzGerald, do. du. 1st batt. art., will afford med. aid to details of Eur. troops under orders to proc. to Secunderabad, Jaulnah, and Kaimptee, via Masulipatam, on the ship *Devonshire*, on 5th inst.

Removals and postings ordered:—

Surg. W. H. S. Burn, fr. 22nd N.I. to 1st regt. C., but to do du. with 22nd N.I. till its arr. at Mangalore.

Asst. surg. J. H. Blackwell to do du. 49th N.I.

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar, fr. late act. zilla surg., Chingleput, to med. ch. of art. and details, Singapore; to join without delay.

Asst. surg. H. R. Handyside, recently admitted on estab., is app. to do du. under surg. maj. of 1st Madras fus.

CASUALTIES.

No. 104.—Instances having occurred of officers commanding detachments of European troops neglecting to adopt the necessary measures for securing and rendering an account of the estates of men dying on the march, the C. in C. directs that on the arrival of a detachment at its destination the officer commanding it shall furnish the commanding officer of the corps or company to which the detachment belongs with a certificate, specifying whether or not there have been death casualties on the march; and if there have been any such casualties, he is to account for the disposal of the deceased's estates.

Oct. 8.—Lieut. gen. A. Tulloch is permitted to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras presy.

Oct. 9.—The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Col. T. L. Green, from 45th N.I. to 50th N.I.

Col. A. S. Logan, from late promotion N.I., to 45th N.I.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty as indicated against their names:—

Cornet F. M. Onslow, with 1st King's drag. gds., Ens. P. Justice with 1st Madras fus., and Ens. E. W. G. Williams, with 2nd Eur. L.I., to join.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. E. White, 30th N.I. presy., m.c., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Capt. W. Serres, 51st N.I., Cannanore, m.c., prep. to final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, 2nd batt. arty., in continuation of priv. leave till Feb. 8, 1861, Momidabad.

Surg. C. M. Duff, from date of expiration of priv. leave granted in G.O. Aug. 7, for 2 mos., Madras.

Oct. 13.—A vacancy in the grade of lieut. exists in the 8th L.C. Applications from cornets who may desire to be trans. to the vacancy should reach the adjt. gen.'s office on or before Nov. 12.

Oct. 16.—Lieut. F. D'Arcy, 32nd N.I., do. du. 44th N.I., is app. a member of the committee for the examination of army clothing, v. Brev. capt. R. G. Lewis, 31st L.I., relieved.

Oct. 16.—Capt. A. J. Butt, N.I., do. du. with sapers and miners, is app. to com. the details under orders to proc. to Masulipatam and Vizagapatam on str. *Dalhousie*.

Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson is posted to 6th L.C.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. R. Shubrick, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., fr. date of depart. for 30 days, Bombay, priv. leave.
Ens. A. E. McCallum, 35th N.I., fr. Sept. 18 till March 31, 1861, Nilgiris, m.c.

Oct. 16.—The underment. officer has been examined in the Hindoostance language:—
Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th N.I., qualified for the gen. staff. The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Blair.

Oct. 17.—The following removals are ordered:—
Lieut. col. J. Byng, from 4th L.C. to 7th L.C.
Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, from 7th L.C. to 4th L.C.
Lieut. col. E. Brice, horse brig. art., is app. to do duty with 3rd batt. art., and will join the h. qrs. of the batt. at Rangoon.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join their regts.:—

Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th L.I.
Lieut. C. McInroy, 19th N.I.

Oct. 18.—The following removals and postings are ordered in the art.:—
Capt. (brev. maj.) J. G. Balmain, from 3rd co. D. troop to 3rd co. C. troop.

Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, from 2nd co. A. troop to 1st co. D. troop, to join at Rangoon on return from Eur.

Capt. A. N. Scott from 3rd co. B. troop to 2nd co. A. troop.

Capt. E. W. Dance, from late prom. to 3rd co. D. troop, to do duty at art. h. qrs.

Capt. C. Desborough, from late promotion to co. C. troop.

Capt. R. L. Playfair, from 3rd co. C. troop to 3rd co. B. troop.

Capt. E. M. Playfair, from H. Be. non-effective to 3rd co. B. troop.

Capt. H. G. Thomson, from late promotion to H. Be. non-effective.

Capt. J. Stewart, from late prom. to H. Be. F. tr.

Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, from late prom. to 2nd co. D. tr.

Lieut. D. D. Anderson, horse art., to F. tr.

Lieut. W. S. Hebbert, from d. d. art. recruit depot, to 3rd co. D. tr. To join via Bombay.

The foll. removal is ordered:—Lieut. C. C. Morris, 8th L.C. from do. du. 4th L.C. to do du. 1st L.C.

Leave of absence:—
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. Croggan, 3rd batt. art., in contin. for 3 mo.—Madras and centre div.

Capt. L. Tripe, 12th N.I., from Oct. 15, 1860, till Oct. 15, 1861.—Nilgiris, m.c.

Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd L.I., from date of dep. for 60 days—Madras, priv. leave.

Lieut. and adjt. D. Standen, 28th N.I., from Oct. 6, 1860, April 5, 1861—Madras and Bangalore, m.c., subject to the provisions of para. 5, p. 290, gen. regs. of the army.

Ens. B. S. Roberts, 13th N.I., from Oct. 6, till April 15, 1861—Cuddalore, m.c.

Timber and Fuel Plantation.

Oct. 4.—1. The Board of Revenue submit an application from Captain Godfrey, for 200 acres of land in the Neilgherries for a timber and fuel plantation. Mr. Thomas suggests a grant of 100 acres with exemption from taxation for three years, and thereafter a quit-rent of 8 annas per acre if the land be used solely for planting or pasturage. The Board of Revenue would give the whole extent applied for without any reduction of the established rate of one rupee an acre, but they propose exemption for the first four years.

2. The Government authorise and direct the collector to put up the whole 200 acres on the terms fixed in the order of April 4, 1860, No. 517, paragraph 7, for land for farms and plantation on the Neilgherries, viz., to be sold by auction, without any upset price, subject to a tax of one rupee an acre. The terms are moderate, and the Government see no cause whatever for relaxing them. It is observed that a very few months ago the Board refused to recommend relaxation in a similar case, when the terms were more stringent than they are at present.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 11.)

Political Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 6.—Asst. surg. H. Cook, in med. charge of Khelat agency, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

Lieut. R. Johnstone, adjt. of the Guzerat provincial batt., assumed com. of the batt. on Aug. 4 last.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 10.—Mr. C. Gonne is app. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. Cleveland, attorney-at-law, is app. coroner of Bombay, during such time as Mr. Reid may offic. as first judge of the Small Cause Court.

Capt. Coles, actg. asst. superintdnt. of police at Tanna, assumed charge of his office on 19th ult.

Appointments:—

Capt. T. Thatcher, superintdnt. of police at Kaira, to act as superintdnt. of police at Ahmedabad.

Lieut. H. H. Elliott, 3rd asst. and actg. 2nd asst. political agent at Kattiawar, to act as superintdnt. of police at Kaira.

Mr. E. Grant to act as asst. superintdnt. of police at Nassick, v. Lieut. McGillivray.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, resumed charge of his duties on the 29th ult.

The hon. G. A. Hobart, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, for detached station of Kaira, assumed charge of his office on the 26th ult.

Revenue Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 6.—The following have been appd. assessors for the town and island of Bombay:—

Mr. A. Faulkner.

Capt. H. B. Sandford, special Income-tax officer in Sattura collectorate, assu. charge of his duties on 1st inst.

Mr. G. B. Coulson, C.S., has passed an exam. in the Sindee language.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 8.—Lieut. B. H. Mathew, asst. exec. engr., Nusseerabad and Necmunch, has further ext., on m.c., for 8 weeks of leave, of Aug. 22, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay, prep. to furl. to England.

Mr. G. W. Mossop, civil engr., is granted a further ext. of leave for 1 mo., fr. Oct. 5.

Capt. H. W. B. Bell assumed charge of office of superint. engr. northern circle on Sept. 28.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 18.)

Political Dept., Bombay Castle, Oct. 12.—Maj. E. P. Arthur, polit. superin. of Pahlunpoor, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from 21st prox., to Bombay.

Appointments:—
Mr. A. E. Grey to be judicial asst. to the commr. in Scinde, in succ. to Mr. Gibbs.

Mr. C. Middleton to act as judicial dep. mag. of Kurrachee till Capt. Dunsterville resumes charge of that appt.

Lieut. F. W. Atkins to be superint. of police and com. Khandeish Bheel corps.

Lieut. O. Probyn to be sec. in com.

Capt. S. Scott to be third in com., and Lieut. Stanley Bell to be adjt., Khandeish Bheel corps.

Oct. 17.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to app. Sir A. Grant, Bart., prof. of history and political economy in the Elphinstone College, v. Prof. Owen, res.

The name of Mr. B. S. Smyth has been ordered by H.M.'s Princ. Sec. of State for India to be struck off the list of civil servants at this pres.

Mr. W. Gray, asst. to superint. of Khandeish rev. surv. and assess., has an ext. to 25th inst. of leave granted him on 19th ult.

Mr. H. M. Grant, supern. asst. to superint. of rev. surv. and assess. Tanna and Rutnagherry, has an ext. to leave granted him on 7th ult., to remain at Bombay on m.c.

Mr. W. M. Kelly, dep. coll. and mag., Khandeish, has leave, on m.c., for 3 mo.

Capt. C. J. Griffith, 17th N.I., is reapp. Inam comr., northern div.; he will also have ch. of Poona Dufter.

Mr. E. J. Pratt to be an asst. to commr. of Customs, salt, and opium, in room of Mr. A. Faulkner, transf. to Income-tax dept.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 17.—*Fort William, Oct. 4.*—Mr. L. C. Probyn, 1st asst. acct. gen., Bombay, to offic. as civil auditor, N.W.P.

Mr. D. B. Hodge, offic. 2nd asst. acct. gen., Bombay, to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen., v. Mr. Probyn.

Mr. J. L. Hynes to offic. as 2nd asst. acct. gen., Bombay, v. Mr. Hodge.

Oct. 12.—Mr. W. A. Ingle, asst. settlement officer in Kurrachee collectorate, has passed a colloq. exam. in Sindee language.

Capt. J. H. Henderson, H.M.'s 29th N.I., lieut. of police, Shikarpoor, has passed an interpreter's exam. in Sindee language.

Oct. 16.—Mr. G. W. Mossop, civ. engr., has been app. temp. to assist Capt. De Lisle in the prep. of revised plans and estimate for the scheme of reclamation now under the consideration of Govt.

Lieut. Le Messurier, engr., passed with credit the examination prescribed as to his fitness for perm. employ. in pub. works dept.

Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow having passed exam. prescribed of the public works code, is confirmed in his appt. of spec. asst. engr. in public works dept.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 25.)

Bombay Castle, Oct. 20.—Mr. G. B. S. Karr, polit. agent in S. Maratha country, has leave for 1 mo., on m.c., to Bombay.

The leave for 2 mo., granted to Capt. G. B. Tyrwhitt, polit. superint. of Thurr and Parkur, under date Sept. 18, has been cancelled, at his own request.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay has ext., till Feb. 12 next, the leave granted to O. W. Ketterer, Esq., clerk to Chief Justice, sealer of the Supreme Court, and offic. assisnee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay; and has allowed J. W. Orr and

H. Gamble, Esqrs., to continue to act for the said O. W. Ketterer, the former as clerk to the Chief Justice, and sealer of the Supreme Court, and latter as offic. assisnee.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, C.S., is perm. to reside in Bombay, for the purpose of studying the Hindoostance language.

Mr. J. Macfarlan is appd. actg. 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. at Hyderabad, Sind.

Lieut. col. J. H. Burke, Mint mr., has leave for 1 mo. His dus. will be conducted temp. by Lieut. col. North.

The priv. leave of abs. granted to Mr. R. C. Rowlands, actg. chief resident engr., Bombay Water Works, in govt. notific., dated 5th Sept., 1860, is ext. for 1 mo.

The undermnt. gentlemen have passed the prescribed exam. in language specified opposite their names:—

Mr. W. Grey, asst. superint., rev. surv., Khandeish, Hindoostanee.

Mr. J. Chatten, hd. clerk, sub coll.'s office, Ali-baugh, Murathee.

Mr. R. B. Pitt, superny. asst. superint. rev. surv., Khandeish, Marathi.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to conf. an order, dated 15th May, by Capt. Elliot, appg. the fort. adjt. at Surat, in add. to his other dus., to act as exec. engr. at that station, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Margary, on m.c.

Capt. Sellon is appd. exec. engr., Ahmedabad and Kaira.

The Rev. W. Carr, one of the chaps. of Kurrachee, is granted priv. leave for 2 mo., from date at which the first str. in Nov. shall leave Kurrachee.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Poona, Oct. 11.—No. 570.—Capt. C. Cameron, inv. est., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

Oct. 12.—No. 572.—Capt. J. T. Annesley, pension paymr. and superint. of family payments, has priv. leave for 1 mo. to Mahabeshwar and the Deccan, Capt. Symons, of the inv. est., performing his du. dur. his absence on his responsibility.

No. 574.—The leave to Mangalore granted to Ens. J. M. Madden, attached to H.M.'s 15th N.I., is to have effect fr. Oct. 25 to Feb. 24, 1861.

Oct. 17.—No. 575.—The underment. gentlemen are admitted to the service:—

Art.—Mr. F. J. Caldecott and Mr. E. Montefiore.

No. 576.—The foll. proms. are made:—
H.M.'s 3rd N.I.—Ens. W. H. Yates to be lieut., fr. Aug. 26, v. Bell, dec. on 25th idem.

No. 577.—H.M.'s 6th N.I.—Lieut. S. C. Milford to be capt. of a comp. fr. Sept. 8, v. Capt. R. E. Glass-pool, dec. on 7th idem.

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that so much of the G.N., published under date Sept. 2, 1857, as relates to the grant of special rewards to the junior civil servants, who may acquire a knowledge of any language in use within this pres., in add. to the two prescribed for study, shall be cano.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 12.

EXEMPTIONS FROM INCOME-TAX.

In accordance with para. 1 of the civil auditor's printed circular No. 1,309, dated Sept. 12, it is hereby notified that the resolution of the Supreme Govt., referred to in para. 12, of civil auditor's No. 9, dated 2nd inst., has been cano. by a resolution of the govt. of India, No. 9,848, dated 28th ult., just received. All officers of civil police, therefore, with the exception of jail durgas or jailors, whose pay is under Rs. 415-4-6 a month, are exempt from Income-tax.

2. Income-tax is not payable by clerks on any portion of their monthly pay deducted by way of fine.

3. All property clearly proved to be exclusively devoted to religious and charitable public purposes is exempt, on the understanding, however, that the income of individuals derived therefrom will be taxed, provided it be in excess of 200 rupees.

R. W. LODWICK, Civil Aud.

Bombay, Civil Auditor's Office, Oct. 13.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 18 LIGHT FIELD BATTERY.

Poona, Oct. 10.—Referring to G.O. No. 253, dated March 7 last, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that No. 18 lt. field batty. shall be immediately reduced to the peace estab. of 105 horses. The horses in excess of the number to be borne as suppy. till absorbed by casualty.

The following arrangements in the med. dep. are ordered:—

Asst. surg. I. F. Straker is attached to 8th N.I., v. Surg. Dent; Asst. surg. C. Jaynt to 7th N.I., v. Surg. maj. Burn.

Asst. surg. A. M. Blomfield to 25th N.I., v. Surg. Stuart.

* Board's Proceedings, January 21, 1860, No. 347, in Proceedings of Government, February 11, 1860, No. 213.

Asst. surg. Larken, from gen. duty Aden, to gen. duty presy. div.

Bombay, Oct. 11.—Lieut. Tragett, 26th N.I., actg. adjt. Poona horse, will appear before the General Examination Committee now sitting for examination in Hindoostanee under the test qualifying for staff employment.

Poona, Oct. 11.—The dep. inspector gen. H.M.'s hospital, S. M. Hadaway, Esq., will proceed to Aden to take the annual inspection of the soldiers and hospital of H.M.'s British forces at that station.

Surg. maj. Dr. Fraser, in charge of H.M.'s 57th regt., will take charge of the dep. inspect. gen.'s office, during his abs., in addition of regimental duties, and will be excused from attendance upon committee and other garrison duties.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Poona, Oct. 11.—The C. in C. is pleased to publish the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers now at the school of musketry who have qualified, as specified opposite their respective names:—

6th Drags.—Lieut. Inge as 2nd class inspector.
2nd Eur. regt.—Lieut. Edwards as 1st class inspector.

3rd Eur. regt.—Ens. Murray as 2nd class inspector.

2nd Eur. regt.—Corporal Westbrook to assist in the instruction of a regt.

2nd Eur. regt.—Private Powell as serg. instructor.

3rd Eur. regt.—Serg. Morrison to assist in the instruction of a regt.

3rd Eur. regt.—Serg. Meinecke as serg. instructor.

3rd Eur. regt.—Corporals Down and Gellke to assist in the instruction of a regt.

3rd Eur. regt.—Color serg. Roller as serg. instructor.

3rd Eur. regt.—Private Spencer as serg. instructor.

The above commiss. officers, non-commis. officers and soldiers, together with those who have failed to qualify themselves, are to be directed to rejoin their respective regts., with the exception of the underment., who are attached to the school dur. the next course for further instruction:—Capt. Bolton, 12th N.I., Ens. Murray, 3rd Eur. regt., Corporal Westbrook, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Color sergt. Roller and Private Spencer, 3rd Eur. regt., Private Powell, 2nd Eur. regt., as drill instructors.

The comdt. school of musketry will be pleased to forward to comdg. officers classification and qualification rolls of non-commis. officers and soldiers who have failed to pass as instructors.

The officers comdg. 2nd and 3rd Eur. regts. are directed each to select 10 non-commis. officers (or privates, should non-commis. officers not be available) for instruction at the school of musketry at Poona, who are to be instructed to join under the orders of the gen. officer comdg. Scinde div. and brigdr. comdg. Bombay garr.; the detail from the 2nd Eur. regt. to be accompanied by an officer.

Order confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 3.—By Lieut. col. Holmes:—Appg. Lieut. Fortenth to act as adjt. to 12th N.I., dur. abs. of Lieut. Hotchkiss, on m.c., to Bombay.

The foll. transfers and apps. in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Capt. G. Hossack, fr. 4th to 2nd batt., to com. 3rd co. with No. 15 lt. fd. batty.

Capt. T. T. Haggard, fr. 3rd to 4th batt.

Capt. J. C. Hailes, fr. 2nd to 4th batt.

2nd Capt. C. E. H. Cotes to com. 3rd co. 4th batt. with No. 13 lt. fd. batty.

Poona, Oct. 12.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. H.M.'s 83rd regt., dated Oct. 8, appg. Serg. R. Wood, of No. 1 co., to act as 3rd cl. serg. instruc. of musk. to the regt., v. Moore, dismissed for misconduct; to have effect fr. Oct. 8.

By the maj. gen. comdg. Poona div., dated Oct. 12, granting leave to Capt. Hon. E. R. Bourke, H.M.'s 6th Inniskilling drag., fr. 8th to 31st Oct., to Mahableshwar, on m.c.

By the officer comdg. at Surat, dated Sept. 24, directing Lieut. Rees to resume his app. of adjt. H.M.'s 16th N.I., and to continue to act as fort adjt. at that station till the arrival of Capt. Beale, H.M.'s 12th N.I.

By the officer comdg. hd. qrs. H.M.'s 16th N.I., dated Sept. 24, appg. Lieut. Iredell to act as qmrm. and interp. to regt., v. Lieut. Rees.

By Brig. Adams, c.s., dated Oct. 5, appg. Capt. Jacob, H.M.'s 18th N.I., to act as brig. maj. at Belgaum, with effect fr. 1st idem.

UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The C. in C. requests that officers comdg. regts., when unserviceable stores are to be disposed of, will give their attention to Articles 20, 25 to 28, pages 16 to 18, of Jameson's Code. Unserviceable accoutrements, after condemnation, should not be burnt, but, after being effectually destroyed as such, are to be sold as old leather.

Bombay, Oct. 12.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) H. J. Barr, 2nd Eur. L.I., and presy. paymr., returned to du. without prejudice to his rank, by permission of H.M.'s Princ. Sec. of State for India in Council, on Oct. 10.

Leave of abs.:—3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. H. C. Ryder, fr. date of depart. of first steamer to Oct. 31, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Oct. 13.—Leave of absence:—

Poona Horse.—Lieut. R. T. Tragett, fr. Oct. 9 to Oct. 25, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the general exam. com.

Poona, Oct. 13.—The foll. order is conf.:—

By the officer comdg. H.M.'s 6th Inniskilling drags., dated Oct. 9, app. Lieut. D. M. M. Inge to act as musketry instructor to the regt., v. Hon. E. R. Bourke, prom. capt.

With reference to G.O. Oct. 4, Lieut. Browne, H.M.'s 33rd regt., will remain at the Colaba sanitarium until fit to proc. to join the detach. of his regt. at Baroda.

Leave of abs., to proc. to England, is granted to the undermen. officer, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board in London:—

95th Regt.—Lieut. J. Nicholas, who is not available for duty.

Leave of absence has been granted to the undermen. officers:—

8th Hussars.—Col. De Salis, to remain in England until Oct. 31.

1st Batt. 4th Foot.—Ens. Innes, from Aug. 24 to Nov. 30.

28th Regt.—Capt. Messiter, from Aug. 18 to Dec. 22.

33rd Regt.—Ens. Mundy, from Sept. 5, 1860, to March 5, 1861.

56th Regt.—Ens. J. L. Watt, from Aug. 26 to Dec. 31.

72nd Highlanders.—Lieut. Kildahl, from Sept. 30 1860, to March 31, 1861.

83rd Regt.—Capt. Pigot, from Aug. 24 to Dec. 24.

95th Regt.—Brev. lieut. col. Vialls, from Aug. 20 to Nov. 24.

Lieut. Malcolmson, from Sept. 20 to Oct. 31.

Oct. 15.—Orders confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. H.M.'s 95th regt., dated Sept. 20, app. Lieut. J. A. Stubbs to act as instr. of musk. to the regt., fr. Sept. 19, till relieved by a qualified officer.

With reference to the orders of Govt., the C. in C. desires that all military officers and other residents in military camp will comply with the requisitions of collectors in respect of the Income-tax.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Oct. 16.—2nd Capt. T. M. Harris, art., ret. to duty without prejudice to his rank on Oct. 10.

Oct. 16.—Order confirmed:—

By Maj. gen. Cunyngname, com. Scinde div., dated Oct. 4, granting leave, under new furl. regs., to Brev. maj. Francis, H.M.'s 64th regt., to proc. to England, via the Cape, m.c.

Sept. 20.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 15.—By Maj. Merewether, c.s., appg. Lieut. Harrison to act as 2nd in com. 1st regt. Scinde irreg. horse, dur. abs. of Lieut. Gordon, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

8th N.I.—Surg. R. Dent, fr. Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to Europe.

1st Regt. Southern Mahratta Horse.—Capt. B. F. Baty, for 60 days.

Bombay, Oct. 22.—No. 582.—The serv. of Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, of H.M.'s 23rd N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. regt.—Lt. Capt. J. Miles, from 22nd Sept. to 20th Nov., on priv. leave.

Oct. 23.—No. 583.—The serv. of Capt. W. Rice, of H.M.'s 25th N.I., and Lieut. G. C. Grant, of H.M.'s 6th N.I., are placed at disp. of C. in C.

No. 584.—Lieut. C. J. Griffith, 17th N.I., has been appd. Inam commiss. N. Div.

No. 585.—Lieut. G. R. Billamore, 2nd Eur. L.I., is permitted to proceed to Neilgherry Hills, with leave for 2 years, on m.c., under new regs.

No. 586.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. S. Cousens, of 13th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Lieut. and Adj. R. J. Hotchkiss, 12th N.I., and Asst. surg. W. C. Brown, garrison surg. Surat, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 587.—Lieut. J. Nuttall, 17th M.N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 588.—Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, 6th Madras Cav., and 2nd in com. of 1st regt. Central India Horse, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

Poona, Oct. 19.—At the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Staff Asst. surg. Woolhouse, who has joined the depot at Kurrachee, will do du. with hd. qrs. of H.M.'s 64th regt., till arr. of drafts, &c.; his servs. may again be required with the depot, when the maj. gen. comdg. Scinde div. will be pleased to direct his return to du. with it.

Mr. Walker, schoolmaster H.M.'s 6th Inniskilling drags., has passed an exam. in the colloq. knowledge of Hindoostanee.

Oct. 20.—With the approval of the C. in C. in India, Capt. F. R. S. Flood, unatt., of H.M.'s British army, is re-appd. A. de C. on the personal staff of H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., with effect from 10th inst.

Leave of absence:—

10th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Harris, fr. Oct. 20 to Dec. 18, to Bombay, on priv. leave.

Bombay, Oct. 19.—Leave of absence:—

22nd N.I.—Lieut. F. J. Adam, fr. Oct. 16 to 20, in ext., to remain in Bombay, to appear before the exam. committee.

Oct. 20.—Leave of absence:—

1st L.C. Lancers.—Corn. R. G. Mayne, fr. Oct. 10 to 31, to proc. to Taragur Sanitarium, on m.c.

Oct. 22.—The underment. cadets recently arrived fr. England are attached to do du. for 6 mos., with corps stated opposite their names:—

Ens. F. A. Beville, 64th regt. foot.

Ens. A. R. T. McKee, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.).

Poona, Oct. 22.—Capt. Westropp, 2nd Eur. L.I., is appd. to com. the sanitarium at Mount Abo, in suc. to Capt. Parry, 33rd regt., to Eur.

Referring to G.O. No. 581, of 17th inst., Capt. R. F. Williams, of H.M.'s 30th N.I., on being relieved of his present dnt., will proc. and rejoin his regt.

Lieuts. T. Walker and G. R. Hancock, of the regt. of art., have obtained the required certificate of qualification as survs.

Sergs. Menick and Morrison, and Corp. Down, of the 3rd Eur. regt., are att., the former as serg. instruc., and the latter as asst. instruc. of musketry to the batteries of royal art. at Poona.

Serg. asst. over. E. Bennett, of the unatt. list, att. to the public works dept., is remanded to the corps of sappers and miners.

The following transfs. and app. in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Capt. A. M. Murray, from 3rd batt. to 4th batt.

2nd Capt. T. B. Gibbard, from horse art. to 1st batt.

2nd Capt. W. J. Stevenson, from 2nd batt. to 3rd, batt.

2nd Capt. T. M. Harris, from 1st batt. to horse art. to join 4th troop.

2nd Capt. A. R. Hoskins, from horse art. to 4th batt., to be adjt. and qmrm. of art. at Aden.

Lieut. H. C. Brown, from 3rd batt. to 2nd batt., to join 2nd compy. with No. 16 lt. field batty., on being relieved.

Bombay, Oct. 23.—The underment. officers ret. to du. without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. T. Knight, 16th N.I., and Asst. surg. T. B. W. Johnston.

Oct. 26.—Leave of absence:—

30th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. J. Laurie, fr. Oct. 16 to Nov. 16, in ext., to remain at Asseerghur, on m.c.

The underment. officers and non-commis. officer passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on Oct. 10:—

Cornet J. A. H. Arbuthnot, att. to horse brig., Ens. H. W. C. Bulkeley, att. to H.M.'s 56th foot, Serg. maj. J. B. Robertson, 25th N.I.

Order confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 15.—By Lieut. col. Travers, appg. Lieut. Birdwood to act as qmrm. and interp. to 23rd N.I., v. Hawkins.

Leave of absence:—

Poona Irreg. Horse.—Lieut. C. D. M. Latouche, for 40 days, fr. date of dep., on priv. leave.

NAVAL.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Oct. 11.—Mr. E. Phillips is app. schoolmaster of the *Ajdaha*.

Oct. 12.—Mr. T. Bennett and Mr. W. Barras, actg. masters, having arr. by the str. *Scindian* on 11th inst., were directed to join the *Auckland*.

Mr. J. V. Harrison, captain's clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to *Auckland*, as supernum. for passage to join the Persian Gulf Squadron.

Mr. W. Fivey, actg. master, having arr. from the *Indus* by the str. *Scindian* on the 11th inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supern. on that date.

Mr. W. Leishman, midshipman of the *Auckland*, is to be transf. to *Ajdaha* as supernum.

Oct. 13.—Lieut. Lloyd to be store acct. of the *Auckland*, there being no other officer available, fr. 19th ult., v. Morland.

Poona, Oct. 17.—No. 166.—The following temp. arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—By Commodore G. G. Wellesley.

Lieut. Williams, of the *Ajdaha*, to charge of the *Euphrates*, on Sept. 15.

Mr. Pendlebury, capt's clerk of the *Ajdaha*, to be clerk in charge of the *Euphrates*, from Sept. 15.

Commander constable to reside on shore, m.c., from Sept. 19.

Actg. lieut. H. Morland, of the *Auckland*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., from Sept. 19.

Lieut. Nixon, 1st asst. dock master, to be registrar of seamen, from Sept. 20, v. Actg. lieut. Morland.

No. 167.—Asst. apothecary P. Clancey, Poona div., is transf. for duty in I.N., to fill a vacancy.

No. 168.—The following promotions are made:—

Lient. C. Y. Ward to be sen. lieut., and Mr. H. J. Dowell, mate, to be lieut., v. Way, ret. Date of prom., Feb. 12.

Mr. C. P. Georges, mate, to be lieut., v. Skottowe, dec. Date of prom., Aug. 18.

Bombay, Oct. 19.—No. 170.—The undermen. engs. are prom.:—

Mr. J. W. P. Stratford, 2nd cl. engr., to be 1st cl., v. Procter, res.; date of prom. July 22nd.

Mr. R. Savage, 2nd cl. engr., to be 1st cl., v. Mc Kinley, transf. to the non-effective list; date of prom. Aug. 10.

Mr. W. C. Webb, 3rd cl. engr., to be 2nd cl., v. Stratford, prom.; date of prom. July 22.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, 3rd cl. engr., to be 2nd cl., v. Savage, prom.; date of prom. Aug. 10.

Messrs. H. D. Kruse, W. Moyland, A. G. Patterson, K. Moritz, and R. Armstrong, 3rd cl. engs., to be 2nd cl., to fill existing vacancies; date of prom. Sept. 1.

NAVAL TRAINED ENGINEERS.

Messrs. G. Woodward and J. McKay, 2nd cl. naval trained engs., to be 1st cl.; date of prom. Aug. 1.

Messrs. J. Healy, J. Corrigan, C. Wakeford, J. Shimmings, W. Andeen, N. Shimmings, and P. Stanton, 3rd cl. naval trained engs., to be 2nd cl.; date of prom. Aug. 1.

Messrs. J. Brandon and W. Giraud, 4th cl. naval trained engs., to be 3rd cl.; date of prom. Aug. 1.

Oct. 20.—No. 171.—Mr. W. Brewitt, 3rd cl. engr., is prom. to 2nd cl., from April 30, to fill a vacancy on estab. His name is to stand in the list next to Mr. G. Hutchinson.

Oct. 23.—No. 173.—Capt. C. D. Campbell has been allowed a furl. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under old regs.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Oct. 25.—Mr. F. H. Jollive, actg. 1st cl. 2nd master, supern. on board the *Aydah*, is to be transf. to the str. *Scindian* after arr. of the overland mail, for passage to join the Indus flotilla.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Bolarum, Oct. 9.

BALLINGALL, Mrs., son, at Bombay, Oct. 24.

BARRY, wife of J. B., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.

BAUGH, wife of Maj. C. R., daughter, still-born, at Mhow, Oct. 17.

BROWN, Mrs. W., daughter, at Byculla, Oct. 16.

CARTRIGHT, wife of H. D., daughter, at Breach Candy, Oct. 21.

CASSIDY, wife of Rev. H., daughter, at Poona, Oct. 18.

CHARIOL, wife of J. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 6.

DUNCAN, Mrs. W., son, still-born, at Bengal, Oct. 11.

FLYNN, Mrs. G. W., son, at Madras, Oct. 9.

GAGE, wife of Capt. E., twin sons, at Waltair, Oct. 7.

GERRARD, wife of A., daughter, at Malabar-hill, Oct. 16.

GILDER, wife of Rev. C., daughter, at Girgaum, Oct. 19.

HIGHT, wife of Capt. C., daughter, at Cannanore, Oct. 8.

HOLLOW, Mrs. C. R., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 3.

HARDING, wife of Rev. C., daughter, at Byculla, Oct. 23.

HART, wife of J. H. E., son, at Nassick, Oct. 16.

HATHAWAY, Mrs. A., daughter, at Bellary, Oct. 13.

HUMPHREYS, wife of G., daughter, at Parsewalkum, Oct. 5.

JOHNS, wife of S. P., son, at Umritsur, Oct. 6.

KONIG, wife of C., daughter, at Coonoor, Oct. 7.

LAKE, wife of C., son, at Byculla, Oct. 20.

LANDALE, wife of W., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 4.

LAWRENCE, wife of W. T., daughter, at Black Town, Oct. 12.

LUSHINGTON, wife of C. H., daughter, at Bengal, Oct. 12.

MARTINANT, Mrs. E., daughter, at Bombay, Oct. 6.

MATHEW, wife of W. G., son, still-born, at Bombay, Oct. 18.

MORGAN, wife of W. J., son, at Malabar Hill, Oct. 26.

MORRIS, wife of F. W., son, at Guntur, Oct. 10.

PALMER, wife of C., daughter, at Middle Colaba, Oct. 23.

PEARS, wife of Col. A., daughter, at Ootacamund, Oct. 11.

PENGOLLY, wife of Lieut. W. M., daughter, at Malabar Hill, Oct. 26.

POLLETT, wife of J., son, at Hyderabad, Sept. 30.

REID, wife of Mr., daughter, at Poona, Oct. 19.

RICHTER, wife of Rev. G., son, at Mercara, Oct. 8.

SKINNER, Mrs. C. B., son, at Jessore, Oct. 12.

STEVENSON, wife of S., son, at Poona, Oct. 10.

TENNENT, wife of G., daughter, at Coconada, Oct. 8.

TOUCHE, Mrs. E., son, at Bombay, Oct. 24.

WHYTE, wife of H. F., son, at Surat, Oct. 12.

WILLIAMS, wife of Lieut. S. H., son, at Vaniambad, Oct. 9.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKENEY, W., to Lucy M., daughter of J. Miles, at Belgaum, Oct. 11.

CABRAL, V. M., to Susannah, daughter of L. Cabral, at Bombay, Oct. 24.

CLASSON, J. M., to Miss Maria E. Bell, at Bombay, Oct. 24.

D SYLVA, J. P., to Miss Helen M. Craggs, at Black Town, Sept. 24.

KNOLLYS, Capt. W. W., H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, to Sophia E. T., daughter of the late T. Goldsworthy, at Nusserebad, Oct. 6.

MANN, H., to Henriette M. P., daughter of the late Capt. J. Fowle, at Colaba, Oct. 15.

PINTO, J. L., to Margaret, daughter of G. Fraser, at Madras, Oct. 8.

TODD, J., to Mrs. Mary J. Steers, at Vepery, Oct. 10.

WATTS, F., to Miss W. Bello, at Trevandum, Sept. 24.

WOOLMAN, W. A., to Mary A., daughter of J. N. Wheaton, at Byculla, Oct. 22.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Mrs., at Colaba, aged 74, Oct. 20.

ANDREW, Rev. F., at Mangalore, aged 40, Sept. 26.

BLAIR, Lieut.-col. C. D., Invalid Estab., at Simla, Sept. 27.

CAMPBELL, Joseph, at Colaba, aged 31, Oct. 14.

CARPENTER, Maj. gen. Thomas D., Madras N.I., at Secunderabad, aged 56, Oct. 17.

CHATTERTON, Charles, at Madras, aged 40, Oct. 7.

CROUCH, Augustus P., at Bombay, aged 27, Oct. 17.

DEVINE, Matthew, at Black Town, aged 32, Oct. 11.

FERNANDES, Mrs. Quiteria, at Bombay, aged 60, Oct. 10.

FRANZ, Miss Anastasia, at Pondicherry, aged 30, Oct. 7.

GAY, Ellen R., wife of W. G. E., at Madras, aged 29, Oct. 15.

GILMORE, William F., at Allipore, aged 47, Oct. 14.

HARRISON, Walter R., infant son of Major, at Trichinopoly, Oct. 8.

HEMINGWAY, Mrs. Rebecca, at Poona, aged 41, Oct. 21.

HENDERSON, Mary A. J., infant daughter of C., at Poona, Oct. 15.

JAMES, Lieut. Thomas M., H.M.'s 42nd highlanders, at Almorah, Sept. 26.

JOHNSTONE, Mrs. Lily, en route to Goordaspoor, aged 43, Oct. 3.

JUILTS, Mrs. Sarah, at Bengal, aged 90, Oct. 5.

KIRKLAND, Nugent M., infant son of Lieut. N., at Aden, Sept. 29.

MONTRESOR, Catherine A., infant daughter of C., at Alipore, Oct. 6.

MURREY, Elizabeth M., wife of L., at Cuddapah, Sept. 29.

MYLNE, Maj. C. D., 6th Bombay N.I.

NOWLAN, James, at Madras, aged 15, Sept. 26.

PARKINSON, William, at Bombay, aged 25, Oct. 18.

PUCKLE, Allen L., wife of R. K., at Trichinopoly, aged 21, Oct. 11.

SINCLAIR, Mr., at Lucknow, aged 50, Sept. 14.

SMITH, Evan W. G., at Vepery, aged 10, Oct. 12.

SMITH, James S., at Madras, aged 12, Oct. 12.

TARLETON, Rev. Edward W., at Benares, Oct. 4.

WALLER, Robert F., drowned at Entally, Oct. 7.

WOOD, John, at Madras, Sept. 24.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 13.

7th Drag. Gds.—S. J. Dakin, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Wright, prom.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. col. J. C. H. Gibbsome, comdt. of cav. depot at Maidstone, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. C. W. M. Balders, prom.; Asst. surg. D. Cullen, from rifle brig., to be asst. surg., v. Y. H. Johnson.

Royal Art.—2nd Capt. A. Noble, from supernu. list, to be 2nd capt., v. J. Lyons. The underment. gent. cadets to be lieuts., viz.:—W. H. Wright, A. Warry, C. Kirkwood, J. A. Kelso, J. E. Toller, H. Knollys, W. A. Day, S. Gardiner, H. R. Y. Browne, E. G. B. Gattey, J. T. Greenfield, C. W. Thomson, F. W. Nind, F. W. Carey, F. H. E. Day, W. H. M. Duthie, P. Lewes, A. H. Maclean, G. C. H. Pariby, A. B. Davies, E. Woolcombe.

Royal Engrs.—Gent. cadets to be lieuts., with temp. rank:—P. R. Barber, T. Glancy, A. C. Ward, A. H. Kildahl, A. C. Smith.

4th Foot.—Asst. surg. A. C. Caye, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. J. L. Erskine, app. to staff.

46th Foot.—R. L. W. M. S. Maydwell, gent., to be ens., v. Howorth, prom.

69th Foot.—Ens. J. B. Keith, from 60th foot, to be ens., v. Brace, prom.

88th Foot.—Capt. S. Henning, to be maj., by purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. E. G. Maynard, ret.; Lieut. E. Hopton, to be capt., by purch., v. Henning; Ens. A. A. Owen, to be lieut., by purch., v. Hopton.

95th Foot.—Asst. surg. A. H. Orpen, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. J. Clarke.

Rifle Brig.—Ens. L. F. B. Cary, to be lieut., by purch., v. G. A. Curzon, ret.; Asst. surg. J. T. Tulloch, from staff, to be asst. surg., v. Cullen.

Nov. 16.

8th Lt. Drags.—Capt. C. W. Heneage to be maj., by purch., v. E. Phillips, ret.; Lieut. P. De Winton to be capt., by purch., v. Heneage; Cornet E. Pulleyne, to be lieut., by purch., v. De Winton.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. A. T. G. Pearse to be adj., v. Ravenhill, res. adjutancy only.

Military Train.—Lieut. F. Roberts, from 92nd foot, to be lieut., v. J. Molloy, who exch.

1st Foot.—Ensign R. Cosens to be lieut., by purch., v. Jones, prom.

4th Foot.—Lieut. W. Fagan to be capt., by purch., v. R. A. Law, ret.; Ens. W. T. Freeman to be lieut., by purch., v. Fagan.

7th Foot.—Ensign V. U. Langworthy to be lieut., without purch., v. F. J. Foster, dec.; Sergt. maj. J. S. Smith to be ensign, without purch., v. Langworthy.

20th Foot.—Capt. T. C. Lyons to be maj., without purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. A. Campbell, ret.; Lieut. Hon. A. E. P. Vereker to be capt., without purch., v. Lyons.

56th Foot.—Lieut. A. N. Bolton to be instructor of musketry, v. Thompson, res.

64th Foot.—Ensign F. E. Wilson to be lieut., by purch., v. H. Davies, ret.

82nd Foot.—Maj. D. Watson to be lieut., by purch., v. Herbert, ret.; Capt. H. C. Marriott to be maj., by purch., v. Watson; Lieut. J. S. Hand to be capt., by purch., v. Marriott; Ensign J. Johnston to be lieut., by purch., v. Hand.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Malley, from the milly. train, to be lieut., v. F. Roberts, who exch.

97th Foot.—Maj. F. A. Walter, from 58rd foot, to be maj., v. A. R. Harenc, who exch.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on Thursday, the 15th of November, Mr. Edmund Potter, president, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved,—“1. That this Chamber is of opinion that the Indian duties, so far as regards yarns and manufactured goods, ought to be simply *ad valorem* at the port of entry; ample security against and punishment for fraud being afforded. They base this opinion on the fact that the very large proportion of such imports must of necessity be for low-class consumption; upon such specific duties press heavily; and, being fixed, though only for a period, they do not yield to variations in cost, and therefore prevent a healthy and natural cheapness. 2. That this Chamber protests against the present duty on yarns and manufactured goods, as creating a protection to native spinning and manufacturing, as an oppressive tax on the consumption of the masses, as inoperative for permanently increasing revenue, as well as pernicious and inconsistent on the part of a nation pledged to the maintenance of free-trade principles. 3. This Chamber resolves to press these views on the Home and Indian Governments, and to solicit the aid of the Chambers of Commerce in both countries to enforce them, so as to obtain the adoption of a sound system of levying duties, and a reduction of such duties to a point that will foster the operations of commerce, without even the appearance of protection. —EDMUND POTTER, President.—Extracted from the minutes, HUGH FLEMING, Secretary.”

POSTAGE STAMPS IN INDIA.—The average amount of postage stamps sold during the last three years is as follows:— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamps, Rs. 16,555,800; 1 anna do., Rs. 3,080,320; 2 annas do., Rs. 1,040,320; 4 annas do., Rs. 960,640; 8 annas do., Rs. 377,280; 8 pice do., Rs. 1,057,920; $\frac{1}{4}$ anna envelopes, Rs. 624,000; $\frac{1}{4}$ anna note paper, Rs. 627,360; 1 anna envelopes, Rs. 192,000.

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* * *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

L'AMENDE HONORABLE.—In the article on the Report of the Indigo Commissioners which appeared in our last issue, two extracts from the *Friend of India* were accidentally incorporated with the text. The plagiarism was quite unintentional.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1860.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES OF INDIA.

No. III.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR HUGH ROSE, the present Commander-in-Chief in India, is a man of sterling ability, marred by a kind of Irish impetuosity. He is always making blunders which he has the skill and energy promptly to retrieve. His blunder at Constantinople exposed England to the risk of a Russian descent. His blunder at Culpee caused the revolt of a kingdom, a brief campaign, a long and weary hunt of ten months after Tantia Topce. Sir Hugh Rose, the moment his mistake was seen, threw off a severe attack of illness, and dashed upon an impregnable fortress as if it had been an un-walled village. A Napier turned up, as usual, at the moment when an act of military insanity was required, attacked ten thousand men with five hundred, and like all the Napiers under those circumstances, gained a triumphant victory. It is only when their means are adequate to the end desired that Napiers hesitate and fail. A political catastrophe—the entrance of an unbroken army into the Bombay Presidency—was prevented, and Sir Hugh Rose's reputation remained untouched. The army, always on the side of dash, pronounced the march from Bombay to Culpee an unmatched exploit, and the public voice pointed at once to Sir Hugh Rose as the fitting successor to Lord Clyde. The Horse-Guards was probably more influenced by the fact that Sir Hugh Rose is one of the very few successful generals of the bureau. He understands how to organise, and can write, if we may be permitted a paradox, a little too well. He comprehends our military policy as well as our military system, will obey civil orders, and is personally the most popular Commander-in-Chief yet seen in India. He is therefore precisely the man fitted to undertake the difficult and dangerous task of making the amalgamation work so as to carry out the real policy of the Premier, without utterly alienating the Indian army.

That amalgamation will modify most essentially his own position, hitherto an almost ludicrous anomaly. Perhaps no servant of the British Crown possesses so tremendous a power for evil, and so insignificant a power for good as the Indian Commander-in-Chief. He is really, as well as practically, responsible for the discipline of an army of three hundred

thousand men. If he neglects his duty, lives in the Hills, or reduces inspection to a formality, the permanent Indian tendency to laxity is felt throughout the empire. Ancient imbeciles hush up regimental ementes. Drill is reduced to a minimum. Officers take leave till regiments are left to the adjutant and Providence. Everybody begins intriguing for staff employ. The men get first bitter, and then excitable; court-martial follows court-martial, and the first call for service is met by a sullen disinclination to volunteer. On the other hand, if the Commander-in-Chief is efficient, what is he to do? He cannot promote an officer out of his turn. He cannot punish an officer unless a court-martial happens to agree with him. He cannot alter the smallest detail of regimental organisation without the consent of the Governor-general. He does not select officers for civil employ, the Indian officer's reward. He cannot call them back, be they wanted to any such an extent. He cannot reward gallantry, or punish imbecility, or do any one act which involves a shilling of expense without the written consent of the Governor-general. An army may be destroyed by the withdrawal of all its picked officers, non-commissioned as well as commissioned, and the Commander-in-Chief can only remonstrate. It may be ruined by the reduction of a small extra allowance; but the Commander-in-Chief cannot prevent it. It may be rendered savagely discontented by a new system of audit; but the Commander-in-Chief has no voice in the matter. As if to complete the humiliation, the Governor-general in Council, in March, 1857, actually changed the drill of the whole local army, ordering all soldiers to break off instead of biting their cartridges of his own sole authority. In fact, throughout the local army the Commander-in-Chief is simply powerless. Lord Gough, Sir C. Napier, and Gen. Anson are all abused for not tightening the reins of sepoy discipline—reins relaxed wholly by orders in modification of the Articles of War issued by the Supreme Government. Of course, with a Governor-general who understood military affairs the system tottered along. Lord Ellenborough, soldier by instinct, or Lord Dalhousie, always and in all positions a ruler, governed the army well enough without military training. But no reform was possible, for the Commander-in-Chief alone had time to reorganise, and the Governor-general alone authority for reorganisation. Lord Dalhousie knew when he left the work was still undone. Lord Canning knew when he began he should never have leisure for the task.

This dangerous separation of responsibility and power is remedied by the amalgamation. Sir Hugh Rose must, of course, on all broad questions be subject to the Civil power. That is the condition of his position as a British soldier. But with a single Queen's army in India, he will on all matters of internal discipline be almost absolute. The Governor-general in Council is prohibited by Act from issuing an order affecting the discipline of Queen's troops. Lord Canning tried to make the Queen's soldiers break the cartridge, to maintain their uniformity with natives (vide *Mutiny Blue Book*, No. I.), but the Horse-Guards quietly shelved his recommendation. He cannot stop Sir H. Rose from giving an

imbecile a hint to retire, or placing an accomplished officer at the head of a regiment. Officers off the Staff will be compelled to look for promotion to their regimental efficiency. Non-commissioned officers will strive for the Victoria Cross, instead of the right to plunder the State as "conductors" and officials on public works. The private soldiers will be unable to quote circulars from civil rulers overriding the Articles of War, or to claim promotion as an individual right. The Commander-in-Chief, in fact, will be the General-in-Chief of the army, an authority he has never yet possessed. That authority, moreover, instead of being confined to Bengal, will be extended throughout India, to the marvellous relief of services who believe themselves always set aside in favour of the Bengal section of their comrades.

Sir Hugh Rose, strategist or none, is precisely the man to inaugurate a change in this direction. A determined, hot-tempered, frank man, he will let none of his authority slip by. Trained for a generation in the bureaux, he will not strive for that independence of the civil power which it is the blunder of mere fighting generals to assert. He can work with officials, knows the exact formula which will make an absurd order innocuous, is neither puzzled nor wearied by red tape, and has a positive pleasure in clever writing. The value of the last qualification is in India almost inestimable. Reform as we may, the Supreme Government over an empire of a million square miles must still instruct, argue, and decree on paper, and the ability to write means the ability to carry a resolve into speedy action.

THE RULE OF THUMB.

It is the peculiar boast of the non-regulation provinces that justice is administered promptly and without expense, but there is good reason to suspect that injustice is sometimes administered therein with equal promptitude and on equally moderate terms. In the first place, there is apparently no very definite code of laws, which leaves a very indefinite margin for the play of passion and caprice. Then, as a natural consequence, it follows that the magistrates are practically irresponsible. In fact, the only error they can commit is a display of indecision. Provided they are abrupt and energetic, everything else is overlooked and allowed for. But there must be no faltering, no hesitation, no pottering about law. Judgments must be given off-hand and peremptorily. Whatever doubts may secretly be entertained, no suspicion of fallibility must ever be betrayed. The head may be troubled, but the heart must be steeled, and the arm held ready to strike. Force must be venerated at the expense of justice, and before the image of power all peoples and tongues must bow down and worship. Now, this system may be sublime, but if it fall short of that by a single line it is certain to be ridiculous—even worse, it is certain to be tyrannical and unjust. The recent trials at Lucknow are a proof of this. The authorities of Oude, relying on their "heavy battalions" and confounding might with right, took upon themselves to levy an Income-tax upon the inhabitants without troubling themselves to inquire whether or not the imposition of taxes was one of their functions. It was enough for them that they could enforce its collection.

They knew that the Government was sorely pressed for want of money, and they rightly conjectured that no disagreeable questions would be asked so long as the revenue exceeded the estimates. They might even reckon upon warm commendation from the Dispenser of Patronage, and upon being held up as a great example to the more timid and scrupulous governors of regulation provinces and minor presidencies. What a crushing answer to the earnest, if courteous, remonstrances of an Elphinstone, or the impetuous expostulations of a Trevelyan:—"Behold the people of the Punjab and of Oude, they are paying the tax without a murmur!" As a fact their conduct was illegal. They usurped powers which belong only to the British Parliament, and which can otherwise be exercised only by delegation. The Viceroy himself cannot create a new impost, far less any of his subordinates. It is reserved exclusively to the Governor-general in Council to tax the industry of the people, and the Legislative Council had not yet passed the Act. Nevertheless, the Income-tax was imposed, assessed and collected. Without a murmur? That's the question—but of the true answer no reasonable man now entertains a doubt. The assessment, we are told, was effected by native committees, or juries,—in one case, at least, not chosen by the inhabitants, but appointed by a native official. These assessors seem, however, to have been "men of straw," and it requires little knowledge of human, and especially of native character, to be convinced that under such circumstances the most lightly assessed would be the most wealthy and powerful. On the other hand, to make up a respectable total, poor and unprotected individuals would be called upon to supply the deficiency. Accordingly, we hear of working tailors, gardeners, humble artisans, and even domestic servants being plundered—for that is the only word which is applicable—in order to screen the influential and the opulent. It is alleged that recourse was had to torture to compel payment from those who were either too needy or too obstinate to contribute their quota. This charge, it must be confessed, has not been legally proved, but it is impossible to efface the unpleasant suspicion that will force itself upon the mind, that duress, if not "duress vile," had something to do with the ingathering of this illegal impost. It is certainly rather significant that immediately after Ramdial's acquittal on the accusation of having distracted on ornaments worn by females, a special order should be issued prohibiting such acts of violence, so peculiarly abhorrent to the feelings of Hindoos. However, Mr. E. G. Fraser—whom nature intended for a Sunday-school teacher in some remote village of Scotland, but whom the law of unfitness, which acts so large a part in the affairs of the world, turned into a Civil Judge in a non-regulation province—this Presbyterian Elder and Sabbatarian, as he was pleased to style himself, has declared Ramdial to be guiltless, and his accusers alone criminal. The law—where there is a law—enjoins that witnesses who are guilty of perjury in giving their evidence should at once be committed by the Judge, but it is the peculiar privilege of Oude to be exempt from all legal trammels, and to be governed only by "the rule of thumb." So Mr. Fraser took his time, and abstained for many days from dis-

quieting the discomfited witnesses. At length, however, the three principal deponents were arrested and placed in confinement on the charge of perjury and subornation of perjury. This is usually, we believe, aailable offence, but not so in Oude, and at first application to that effect was sternly rejected, though finally acquiesced in. The three prisoners were Unjore Tewarry, Juggernath Sing, and Mowla Bux, the last of whom disturbed his guard one night by loud moans and ejaculations, as if in great mental or bodily pain. The native officer immediately looked into the cell and found Mowla Bux rolling about upon the ground, and crying out, "Allah! Allah!" According to the prosecutor this agony was the effect of remorse,—according to Mowla Bux himself "his body had swollen from want of a smoke." But whether moved by conscience or indigestion, he went on to say that he had been prompted by the two others to give false evidence against Ramdial. This confession formed the basis of the conviction that was obtained before Mr. Pearson, specially deputed to try this new case,—a regulation magistrate being thus selected by Government to administer non-regulation law, with which he admitted he was not familiar. As we have already alluded to some of the most glaring absurdities that marked the preliminary examinations, we shall now confine ourselves to a brief review of the salient features of the trial itself, which commenced on the 14th September and terminated on the 22nd.

On the first day Mowla Bux was placed in the dock—figuratively speaking, for the Court appears to have been a mere room, in which, to use the Judge's elegant expression, all parties were "muddled together round one table." Indeed, the absence not only of dignity but of all decency is plainly observable. The Government prosecutor whispers with one of the witnesses—of course, on irrelevant matters; another witness, Mr. Carnegie, while under examination, turns his back to the bench, and reads a private letter, with such forgetfulness of his position that the Judge has to put a question to him twice before he condescends to turn partly round to answer it; and the Judge himself has a private discussion with the prosecutor touching a service message just received from Calcutta. And what does the reader imagine was the purport of this service message? Mr. Pearson having contrived to give the impression that the prisoners would not be allowed the benefit of counsel, an appeal was made by telegraph to the Governor-general, who at once signified that it was the wish of the Government that the prisoners should have every possible advantage for establishing their innocence. This reply was no other than might be fairly expected from an English nobleman; but how clearly does the fact of such an application being made illustrate the absolutism of the Indian Government. To a second application, however, on the part of Juggernath Sing's attorney for leave to reopen his client's trial, on the ground that he had been prevented by the judge from cross-examining some of the witnesses, and also because new and important evidence had come to hand, the Governor-general very properly refused to interfere—the only legitimate course being evidently to appeal to a higher Court. But to return to Mowla Bux. One of the wit-

nesses against him was Moonshee Farreed-ood-deen, who deposed to Ramdial's innocence of the charges brought against him. Now this Moonshee was Ramdial's own counsel and legal adviser. Then the Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. P. Carnegie, could only swear to his belief that Ramdial had never been guilty of the acts of oppression imputed to him; but he had no other reason for this belief than the fact that none of his own subordinates had ever spoken to him on the subject, and that, although he daily passed the spot where the torture was alleged to have been applied, he had never heard or seen anything amiss. It is true he passed that way between ten and twelve, and the acts spoken of are said to have occurred at two,—but what of that? Has a Deputy-Commissioner no prescience? At this stage of the proceedings a technical objection was raised by Mr. Spiers, the prisoner's attorney. It was that "it had not been shown that the water upon which the witnesses were alleged to have been sworn was really Ganges water. Hindoos would perhaps not think the oath binding if it were not, and it was distinctly laid down that the oath must be proved: Lord Kenyon had ruled this." Upon inquiry it was found that it was not Ganges water but well water that had been used, which, Mr. Spiers submitted, vitiated the whole proceedings, and he quoted a case in point where, through inadvertence, the witnesses were sworn upon a copy of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" instead of upon the New Testament. Mr. Pearson, however, took a philosophical view of the matter, and thought that the peculiarity of the water could not make much difference. In one sense he was quite right. Water is water, and a book is a book, as mere matter of fact, but when they stand as symbols of a truth and a doctrine it is surely a very different matter. We are almost inclined to suspect that Mr. Pearson must have acquired his legal experience in the Judge and Jury Court presided over by Baron Nicholson, in which the witnesses used to be sworn upon a bound volume of the *Town*—a long since defunct periodical of doubtful reputation. It must have been some such reminiscence that induced him to speak so lightly of the symbol of a religious faith, and caused him to forget an incident that occurred at the trial of Warren Hastings. When Lord Stormont was about to be sworn, he claimed as his right as a Peer of England to be sworn only upon the Prayer Book that belonged to the House of Peers. His claim was admitted, and the trial was suspended for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, until that particular copy could be obtained. Thus, though a rose by any other name may smell as sweet, the "Comedy of Errors" cannot be received as a substitute for the Gospel—each, we suppose, only a book in Mr. Pearson's eyes—nor can the water from a well signify to a Hindoo that which is meant by water taken from the holy Ganges. But we will not exhaust our readers' patience by pursuing this unhappy case any further, although there still remain several points to which we had intended to direct their notice. Throughout these Lucknow trials the requirements of justice have been set aside quite as much as the forms of law. The only difference between the Uncovenanted Judge, Mr. E. G. Fraser, and the Covenanted Judge, Mr. Pearson, is that the former was discursive, and the latter con-

cise. They have displayed, however, an equal inaptitude for the discharge of judicial duties, an equal determination to uphold the infallibility of the official world, an equal incompetence to read the handwriting on the wall. And yet, clear as the sun at noontide, the sentence stands out, sharp and distinct. The whole Civil Service of India is doomed. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. A fair trial has been allowed it—which it so often denies to individuals—and it is convicted of favouritism, of oppressiveness, of magisterial and judicial incapacity. Ere many months are completed, it will have ceased to "strut upon the stage."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

[We insert the following letter at the request of "A Retired Madras Officer," but without subscribing to his views. Not a few persons are of opinion that the Funds are prejudicial to, at least, young officers, who are liable to be entrapped by designing manmas for the sake of the provision thus secured to the widow and orphans. Dead or alive, every man in the service was known to be good for so much a year:—]

LETTER TO AN EMINENT INDIAN FUNCTIONARY FROM
A RETIRED MADRAS OFFICER.

Nov. 10, 1860.

MY DEAR * * *,—It is generally believed that the Home Government of India intend to abolish the Funds of all branches of the service—civil, medical, and military. That some change may be required in some of them, consequent on the amalgamation of the Indian with the Imperial army may, perhaps, be admitted; but to materially interfere with their constitution and objects would prove to be an act most injurious to the interests of all concerned in them and to the high reputation of our Indian service, as may be shown by reverting to the causes which originated the institution of these Funds. I will speak only of the Madras Military Fund, to which I have been a subscriber ever since the first day of its establishment in March, 1808.

For many years before that time, marriages were comparatively rare amongst the officers of the army; nevertheless it happened, from unhealthiness of climate and other causes, that mortality ranged high. The consequence was that the local government was often importuned in behalf of helpless widows and their children, and a single battalion would sometimes have one or more families of deceased officers in it, wholly dependent on its charitable aid for support. This state of things was deeply and benevolently considered by our best men (and we had good men in those days) at Madras to be a crying and growing evil, loudly calling for a remedy permanent and effective. The Madras Military Fund was accordingly established in 1808, since which time its affairs have been conducted by directors chosen by the army, subject in important questions to the votes of the whole body of subscribers. The Government of Madras cordially supported the scheme, subscribing a fixed sum annually and granting a high rate of interest for the moneys of the Fund. These considerate acts of the Government saved it from further charitable demands for the support of officers' widows and orphans, and may be viewed as taking the place of those pensions which are granted by her Majesty's Government to families of deceased officers of the Imperial service. Nor ought those contributions to be grudged, now especially that the fate of Lord Clive's Fund is believed to be in doubt, owing to the late transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown.

The Madras Military Fund has highly raised the social condition of the officers of that army, by maintaining their widows and orphans in a state of respectability and comfort; and any change that should materially detract from this

admirable result of so comprehensive a scheme of benevolence and charity would be productive of much future misery; and, by greatly discouraging marriages, have a very deteriorating moral effect.

These are powerful considerations offered against touching the present system, beyond what may prove to be unavoidable in the case of officers not serving their whole time in India; but if any greater change than this is to be risked, I trust that Government will not attempt to do more than withhold their pecuniary aid and render subscriptions to the Fund optional, instead of being obligatory. The authorities surely will not think of attempting to prohibit our officers from insuring their lives for the benefit of their families in the way they deem best; and this, doubtless, they will prefer doing by continuing their subscriptions to a Fund (I speak of that of Madras) now amounting to £9,30,000 sterling—their own property. Let them be left to themselves to manage it in their own way, and I believe they will not complain. Indeed, no more unsatisfactory result than this ought to arise from any change; for, let it be borne in mind, that the Fund in question is not one formed for distribution "from hand to mouth," but an *endowment* (aided by donations and monthly subscriptions and the Government assistance before mentioned) for a permanent provision for their families, raised by a large body of officers in succession in the course of fifty-two years, from zero to nearly a million sterling.

I can hardly allow myself to partake of the alarm, which certainly exists, that the Home Government of India will assume the management of funds which do not belong to them, but to corporate bodies of subscribers, who have, each and all, a vested interest in them; and upon which, if broken up to-morrow, and diverted from their avowed purposes, many of the legal representatives of deceased officers might be found to have a claim in law. I am decidedly of opinion, therefore, that, without the consent of the subscribing officers of the army, the Government could not legally make any new arrangement for the actual disposal of the moneys in question for the purpose even of providing for their widows and orphans after another fashion.

With these views of this very important question I must say that I think it cruel to allow such rumours as have found their way into the public prints to be circulated without some assurance on the part of the authorities that no attempt will be made to trespass upon the vested rights of their officers—civil, military, and medical—in respect to their funds, which have long done such extensive good, sweetened the cup of banishment, and tended to raise the character of all our Indian services to the height it has attained.

I am sure you will use what influence you possess, in the best way you can, in endeavouring to stave off any blow, should such be aimed at a system which has proved so essential to the comfort and moral condition of all departments of our European Indian service; and in conclusion, have to express a hope that the measures in progress for arranging the details for completing the amalgamation may be such as to reassure all who take a deep interest in the services and welfare of India.—Yours very sincerely,

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MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company,
27, Cannon-street, E.C.,
14th Nov., 1860.

SIR,—An article, extracted from the *Madras Athenæum*, and headed with the name of this Company, appeared in your issue of the 13th instant, which I feel myself bound to notice as promptly as possible, because, if treated with silence, it is calculated to create unnecessary alarm and anxiety.

The letter upon which the article in question was founded was addressed to the editors of seve-

* A perpetual endowment, in short, for the officers' families of that army.

ral of the Madras papers, under the assumed signature of "A Daily Reader;" and the writer, ashamed of his own production, and knowing its falsity, refused, I am credibly informed, to reveal his real name and calling. The whole of his statements are either based upon gross error, or have no foundation whatever; and they have evidently been made with the view of damaging the Chief Engineer and the undertaking. For instance, it has not been discovered, as he asserts, that the levels are all wrong, and they are not so; the agent has not issued an order to stop all or any of the works; on the contrary, the surveys of the project to be carried out by the Company are progressing so satisfactorily that the plans and estimates are all but completed. The dam across the Toombuddra, which the writer [for want of knowledge of the nature of such works, and the Indian mode of dealing with them styles a "paltry dam dignified with the name of anicut" has never been put forward as any other than a temporary dam, erected for the purpose of raising the water above, to afford a supply to our channels, whilst the anicut itself is in course of construction. It was never intended to resist the floods for a longer period than this; and according to information received by the last mail, it has hitherto answered its purpose admirably. It was constructed by an engineer of considerable experience in the execution of such works, who is well known to, and very highly appreciated by, the engineer officers in the Madras Presidency, and who was, with the permission of Government, transferred for a time from the public works on the Godavery to our service. As proof of its efficiency and usefulness, I may add that, so great has been the afflux in the river caused by its erection, that it has been found necessary to remove for the present, and until the channel intended to be led off from the river above is perfected, a portion of the centre, in order to reduce the accumulation of water found to be inconvenient to the town of Kurnool. The channel operations connected with this temporary dam, and ultimately to lead off from the anicut, being, I presume, the two miles referred to by the individual, who, without a local habitation or a name, has attempted to create alarm by his ignorant and unfounded assertions, are likewise progressing satisfactorily, and they are the only works yet entered upon. Those who are acquainted with the various and important works of irrigation formerly constructed in India by Colonel H. C. Cotton, our chief engineer, and also know his sound professional qualifications, and the high regard in which he has always been deservedly held by the Government and his brother officers, both professionally and on account of his most estimable character, feel the greatest confidence in his proceedings, and that whilst our works are under his superintendence, no serious mishap need be apprehended; to them therefore this explanation will be unnecessary; but there are many of your readers who have not this foundation of confidence, and it is for their satisfaction that I venture to ask you to give a place in your columns to this communication.

The Directors' Third Report will be issued to the shareholders in a few days, and will, I hope, be found perfectly satisfactory, and remove all cause for fear. In the meantime I assert without hesitation, and with the utmost confidence, that no circumstance has yet occurred tending to decrease in any degree the promise and value of our first work—the Toombuddra project,—and if those shareholders who feel at all doubtful upon the matter will do me the favour of applying at this office, either personally or by letter, I will readily afford them the fullest information, and such as I am convinced will effectually reassure them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT.-COL. NORMAN.—H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Brevet Lieutenant-Col. H. W. Norman, C.B., Bengal army, to be his assistant military secretary.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The half-yearly report states that during the past half-year the operations had been vigorously pursued on the several lines in course of construction. Several additional sections of the main line had been opened, and the remainder brought near completion. The works on the Bangalore line had gone actively forward, considerable progress had been made on the Bellary line, and its first section of 17 miles was now about to be opened for traffic. On the main line the section from Goriatum to Amboor, 17 miles, was opened on the 16th of January last, to Vanimbady, 10 miles more, on the 1st of February, and to Tripatore, 14 miles, on the 23rd of May; making 41 miles of new line, and completing 137 miles from Madras. The terminal buildings at Beypoor were sufficiently advanced to cause no delay in opening the line when ready. By the end of this year very little would remain to be done for the completion of the railway between Madras and Beypoor—a distance of 400 miles from coast to coast. The first section of the Bellary branch from Arconum to Naggery, 17 miles, would be opened this month, giving a continuous railway communication of nearly 60 miles from Madras towards Cuddapa, and upon which a considerable traffic was expected. The total number of passengers carried in the six months was 450,224, being nearly three times the number carried in the corresponding half of 1859. The receipts exceeded by 63½ per cent. those of the corresponding period of last year. The amount of goods traffic carried exceeded that of the corresponding period by 62½ per cent., and the receipts by 5½ per cent. those of that period, the quantity carried being 34,461 tons, against 21,168 tons, and the receipts £10,564 against £6,823 for the corresponding half of 1859. The gross traffic for the half-year ending the 30th of June last amounted to £35,508, against £23,783 for the corresponding period, and the expenses to £17,551, or 49·30 per cent., against £9,208, or 38·71 per cent. The receipts for carriage of permanent way materials amounted to 11 per cent. of the gross receipts.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14. Be'size, Winter, Akyah.—15. Louisiana, Brown, Rangoon; Lalla Rookh, Connibee, Calcutta.—16. Cyclone, Hossack, Foo-chow-Foo; Tigris, Fletcher, Singapore; Queen's Own, Flanagan, Akyah; Northfleet, Freeman, Hong Kong; Clemens, Hautmann, Akyah; Imina Brous, Muller, Bassein.—17. Alwynton, Henry, Kurrachee; New Era, Rhind, Bimlipatam; Florence Nightingale, Mossop, Calcutta; Eiza Hands, Lamb, Singapore; Versailles, Bingham, Singapore; Myrtle, Warden, Bombay; Cervantes, Aguirre, Manila; West Indian, Andrews, Moselle Bay.—19. Robin Hood, Cobb, Foo-chow-Foo; Athole, Glover, Algoa Bay; Talbot, Spencer, and Isabella Hercules, Turner, Calcutta; Princess Royal, Glass, Bombay; Asia, Peas, Hong Kong; Fear Not, Humphreys, Ceylon; Southern Cross, Manley, Wampoa; Imogen, Ferguson, St. Helena; Kirkconnell, Hunter, Mauritius; Water Lily, Stodley, Madras and Pondicherry; Hoogily, Prinkin, Rangoon; Utopia, Peel, Port Natal; Richard, Iverson, Hong Kong.—20. Jubilee, Jones, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Persa, from Southampton, Nov. 20, to proceed per str. Nubia from Suva. For MALTA.—Lieut. Money, Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Laffan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Foster, Mr. Wickham, Mr. Hubbard and two friends, Mr. G. R. Macleay, Miss Mould, Mr. E. O. Douglas, Mr. Conningham, Mr. R. H. Hammond, R.N. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Denison, Mr. A. Talbot, Mr. H. Caldecott and friend. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Aitken, Rev. Mr. Puxley, Mr. Gangooley, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ouriet, Mr. H. Ouriet, Mr. and Mrs. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and two children, Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, Maj. J. W. Saunders, Miss Thomson, Mr. Lawers and two daughters, Maj. and Mrs. Dinning, Rev. F. Hinde, Col. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. Larmine, Mr. H. C. B. Raban, Dr. Williams, Mr. R. E. Burrows, Lieut. A. H. Chapman, Mr. L. Ewbank, Capt. M. Douglas, Capt. Lees, Capt. Browne, Miss E. Plowden, Ens. Hood, Mr. A. F. Samuels, Miss M. Sterndale, Mrs. Martin, Lieut. Bernard, R.A., Mrs. W. Briggs, Mr. M. Nish, Mr. W. N. French. For MADRAS.—Rev. J. M. Speechley, Capt. Finlay, Mrs. Harris and infant, Ens. Caldecott, Mr. Budd, Mrs. Charlton, Mr. Traill, Maj. T. W. Cockburn. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Padder, Capt. Worthington, Mr. Ser, Mr. Hendrick, Mr. Pope. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. R. Henderson, Mr. Paul, Mr. St. John. For Ceylon.—Mr. Children, Capt. and Mrs. Bunbury. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Moncrieff. Per str. Vectis from MARSEILLE, Nov. 28, to proceed per str. Nubia from Suva. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. W. Hamilton, Lieut. J. Bonham, Rev. J. Barton, Mr. J. W. McNabb and friend, Capt. and Mrs. Cracroft, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. Boulderson, Mr. G. F. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leische, Capt. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Major and Mrs. F. Stewart, Mrs. and Miss Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mang's, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wake, Mr. P. Lechiari, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Smith, Mr. F. Halsey. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Kerkoven, Mr. Cuir. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Meara.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

BROWNE, the wife of the Rev. John, Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, of a son, at De Crespigny-park, Camberwell, Nov. 15.

MARRIAGES.

DAWSON, William W., H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Kate, daughter of the late Robert Goring, Esq., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Sydenham, Nov. 13.
MONCRIEFF, Lieut. C. C., H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, to Lucy S., daughter of the late John Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, at Rochester, Nov. 3.
SCOTT, William G., H.M.'s Madras Army, to Anna E., daughter of Major Von Schraishuon, Wurtemberg Army, at the British Legation, Stuttgart, Nov. 6.
STOREN, Anthony M., of Purley-park, Berks, to Cicely Barr, daughter of J. P. Willoughby, Esq., of 18, Westbourne-terrace, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 15.
TOWGOOD, Arthur, to Emma Rosaline, daughter of the late Lieut. col. Towgood, 35th Regiment B.N.I., at St. Mary's Church, Windermere, Nov. 14.
WILFORD, Edward R., B.A., of Christ College, Cambridge, son of the late Lieut. col. Wilford, Hon. E.I.C.S. to Mary H., daughter of John Hignett, Esq., at St. Oswald's, Chester, Nov. 13.

DEATHS.

HALLS, Asst. surg. John J., H.M.'s Bengal Army, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ceylon*, on his passage home, Nov. 6.
MACPHERSON, Barbara, wife of J. R., Bengal Army, at Paris, Nov. 8.
PULHAM, James B., late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Woodbridge, aged 70, Nov. 13.
SHEBBEARE, Brev. maj. Robert H., v.c., comdg. 15th Punjab Inf., on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Emeanu*, on his passage from China to England, aged 33, Sept. 16.

India Office,

November 20, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Alexander; Mr. E. Malony.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. A. Hankey.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. P. Lucas, 47th N.I.; Lieut. E. T. Sadler, 19th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. F. McNair, Art.; Capt. R. O. Nicolls, 6th N.I.; Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th N.I.; Major E. Clerk, 4th L.C.
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. A. Kelsey, Med. Est.; Lieut. B. Mathew, Engrs.; Surg. W. J. Stuart, Med. Est.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. A. G. Duff.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. J. Richards, 25th N.I.; Lieut. col. K. Young, c.b., 50th N.I.; Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, 13th N.I.; Capt. W. Nembhard, 55th N.I.; Lieut. A. H. Chapman, 1st Eur. Cav.; Lieut. R. H. Aitken, 13th N.I.; Maj. T. S. Horsburgh, 32nd N.I.; Capt. G. Ward, 5th Eur. Cav.; Lieut. J. Bonham, Art.; Asst. surg. T. Anderson, Med. Est.
Madras Estab.—Ensign S. G. R. Butler, 23rd N.I.; Dep. com. H. G. O'Hara, Public Works Dep.
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. Forbes, c.b., 3rd L.C.; Asst. surg. J. Pinkerton, Med. Est.; Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd L.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. Hough (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. Costello (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. Fleming, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. J. P. Martin, 4th Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. W. Graham, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. C. Sitwell, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. W. H. Phillips, 59th N.I., 6 mo.; Conductor C. B. Goode, Public Works Dep., 6 mo.; Capt. D. Briggs, 17th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. T. Liscombe, 34th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. G. Webster, 1st Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. F. P. Bailey, 6th Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell, Med. Est., 2 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, c.n., Art., 6 mo.; Col. W. M. Gabbett, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. E. Wetherall, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. G. T. Rooke, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. R. F. Wren, 3rd L.C., 6 mo.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. J. Brazier, 6 mo.; Mate H. Burn, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. Sherlock, Med. Est.
Madras Estab.—Surg. C. Kevin, Med. Est.
Bombay Estab.—Col. B. Crispin, 2nd N.I.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	101½st.
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock } Sicca Ra.....	—	—	1 7
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	95 ½st.
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	79ster.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpo.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 1½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 1½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 1s. 1½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	323½ to 324½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103½	
	India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.	80½	
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper	94½	
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½		
	per cent.	101½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1856	96½	
	India Debentures, 1859	96	
	India Encased Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account...	103½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	12s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	8s. dis. to par.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	94 to 95
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1·3	½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	101 to 102
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	98½ to 99½
20	Ditto F Ext.	all	94 to 94½
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 186½	all	100½ to 101½
100	Ditto 1865-70	75	½ dis. par.
Stock	Jubbulpore	all	½ dis. par.
	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96 to 97
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip		
	(guar. 5 per ct.)	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	100	85 to 87
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95 to 96
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½		
	per cent.)	100	87 to 88
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5		
	per ct.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto (New)	15	
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla		
	(guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 95
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	10	2 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	82 to 84
40	Australasia	all	65 to 67
25	Bank of Egypt	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	22½ to 23
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.,		
	and China	all	33 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	44 to 46
20	Ottoman Bank	all	18½ to 19
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	1 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	3 to 2 dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	7 to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	2 to 1
10	Ditto New	15s.	1 dis. to par.
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. ...	6	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...	all	74 to 76
20	Ditto New	25	13 to 14
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	16½ to 17½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to ½

CHAPLAINS IN 1793.—“When the resolutions were passing in the House on the subject of the East India Chaplains, one of the directors whispered another, who told me of it; ‘I think a chaplain no bad thing; I shan’t oppose it. He may serve to make the grog, and will always be ready for a fourth at whist.’”—Hannah More.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

BY the overland route from Marseilles we are in receipt of news from Calcutta to the 22nd, and from Hong Kong to the 13th October. The intelligence from China can hardly be characterised as satisfactory, although for the first time in the history of that empire a European army is encamped within eight miles of its capital city. It was on the 8th September that the Allied forces commenced their march from Tien-tsin, and on the 13th arrived at the considerable town of Hoo-si-woo. As the promised supplies were not forthcoming, the troops naturally helped themselves to whatever came to hand, and in a few hours the place was completely plundered. Here the army halted three days, and on the 17th reached Mat-tau. At this point the narrative becomes somewhat obscure, but we gather from the correspondents of the *China Mail* that Mr. Parkes pushed forward to a village called Tung-chau, some ten miles in advance, in the hope of prevailing upon the inhabitants to furnish regular supplies of food and forage. He was accompanied by Lord Elgin's private secretary, Mr. Loch, Mr. Bruce's attaché, Mr. De Norman, the *Times*' Correspondent, Mr. Bowlby, Captain Brabazon, R.A., Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General—whose duty it was to select the camping grounds—and Lieutenant Anderson, in command of the escort of twenty troopers of the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry. This party slept that night at Tung-chau, but on the morning of the 18th they were surrounded by the enemy and made prisoners. Colonel Walker, of the Bays, and Mr. Thompson, of the Commissariat, narrowly escaped the same fate. Seeing a French officer attacked by a body of Chinese, Colonel Walker spurred on to the rescue, but received a cut across the right arm, which compelled him to drop his sword, and left him no alternative but to test the speed of his horse. Mr. Thompson was also wounded in the back by a spear, and the unfortunate Frenchman was cut to pieces. An action speedily ensued. The Tartars, extending in a semi-circle so as to threaten the allied flanks, took up a position in front of Ma-ton, and made a very fair resistance, notwithstanding the terrible havoc caused by the British artillery. The Sikh horse also closed with a large body of Tartar cavalry, and routed them with considerable slaughter. On the 21st the enemy again appeared in sight, and advanced, as before, in the form of a crescent. This time the King's Dragoon Guards, as well as the Sikhs, and also the French infantry, came to close quar-

ters with the Tartar horse, and strewed the ground with killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was only twenty-five, while that of the enemy is roughly estimated at two thousand, besides fifty pieces of artillery, mostly brass nine-pounders. The French then encamped at the stone bridge, and the English at the wooden bridge, about seven miles from Peking. By the latest accounts it appears that the Emperor had sent his brother to negotiate a peace; but Lord Elgin, it is stated, had refused to treat until the prisoners were given up. They are said, however, to be well treated.

In consequence of the Doorga Poojah holidays business was stagnant at Calcutta, the English "amusing themselves sadly after the manner of their nation," and the natives indulging in wild saturnalia, after the manner of their nation.

The Income-tax is likely to be a success after all, at least in the great towns. Now that the native merchants and bankers really understand that the Government has no desire to pry into their accounts they are making a fair return of their incomes, but it does not follow that this will equally be the case in the agricultural districts; on the other hand, it will there be comparatively easy to detect any attempts at fraud.

The condition of the indigo concerns is still very unsettled, and even threatening. Peace is maintained only by the presence of troops and large bodies of military police, and many of the wealthiest planters are preparing to withdraw from industrial pursuits that can no longer be conducted with either profit, honour, or personal safety.

The reduction of the Madras army has commenced in good earnest. Not only are the regiments of native infantry to be limited to a strength of 600 each, but three entire regiments of light cavalry, the 5th, 6th, and 7th, are to be immediately disbanded. It is even rumoured that the entire reduction will be carried to the extent of twelve regiments, and that Pegu will be annexed to the Bengal Presidency.

The installation of His Highness Shri Palmanabha Dasa Vanji Bala Ramah Vurmah Kula Shekura Kirida Padi Maharaj Raje Manei Sultau Ramraja Bahader Shanshir Jang, as Maharajah of Travancore, took place at Trevandrum on the 19th October, in the presence of Mr. Maltby, the Resident, the officers of H.M.'s 45th regiment, and a large number of native and European guests. His Highness is the second nephew of the deceased sovereign Shri Palmanabha Dasa Vanji Bala Ramah Vurmah Kula Shekura Kirida Padi Maharaj Raje Manei Sultau Ramraja Bahader Shanshir Jang.

Ramraja Bahader Manei Sultan Maharaj Raje Shamshir Jang,—his elder brother being "mentally incapacitated for the functions of state."

In our editorial columns we have stated that Addiscombe is about to descend from its pride of place, and we may now mention that the present term concludes on the 19th of next month. Henceforth it will be merely a training school for Woolwich, to which successful competitors at subsequent examinations will be transferred for the completion of their professional education for the scientific branches of the army. It is announced that the next examination for admission will take place on the 7th of January, and that there will be as many as seventy vacancies to be competed for. As there will no longer be an exclusive regiment of artillery or engineers for service in India, the donation of £100 hitherto given to successful competitors for the Royal Military College at Addiscombe will now be withdrawn; and such cadets as may obtain a commission in either of the scientific branches and subsequently be sent out to India will merely be entitled to a free passage, like any other officers of the British service.

The Society of Arts, we are happy to observe, have voted a silver medal to Dr. J. Forbes Watson for his admirable paper on "The Chief fibre-yielding plants of India."

We observe it stated in a provincial paper that a Brahmin convert to Christianity, of the name of Gangooly, has married an American lady at Bristol. It is this gentleman's intention, we hear, to return to India very shortly as a missionary, and we trust that his labours may prove not unfruitful. In one of Ben Jonson's plays it is suggested that a colony of good cooks should be sent out to the Cannibal Islands, to teach the savages the blessings of good living, and so wean them from their anthropophagical propensities. Adopting, or rather adapting, this hint, we are inclined to think that if some of our fair countrywomen who so zealously support the missionary movement would offer their hand as one of the rewards of conversion, much greater progress might be made than has hitherto been the case. There is no reason why such an argument should not be as efficacious as those put forth many a century ago by the eloquent saint who converted the barbarous Germans by preaching to them in Latin.

Lieut.-col. H. B. Henderson's resignation of the post he has so ably filled as Home Agent for the Bengal Military Fund makes a vacancy for which there are at present only two candidates—Col. J. A. Weller and Col. J. H. Campbell, both of the Bengal army. For further particulars we refer our readers to the Special Notice in our advertising columns.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. John Gordon, 19th Regt. H.M.'s Bombay army, at Paris, Nov. 15.

BENGAL.—Maj. gen. Edward Pettigall, H.M.'s Bengal army, at 134, Regent street, aged 70, Nov. 17.

MADRAS.—Maj. gen. Carpenter, Madras army, at Secunderabad, Oct. 17.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Trevenan, Lieut. Hume, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Welch, Dr. Duff, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Maingnet. FROM MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. and Miss Morehead, Dr. Montgomery. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. Mourilyan, Dr. Bradley, Mr. Gilbert. FROM SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt and three children. FROM PENANG.—Mr. Shokarck.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Dec. 2.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mr. Watson, Rev. J. Sharkey, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and infant, Lieut. Austin, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Cabry, Miss Le Geyt, Maj. Plowden, Rev. M. O. Heegan. FROM MADRAS.—Col. Mrs. and Miss Cotton, Lieut. Gunner, Maj. and Mrs. Chambers, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson and infant. FROM HONG KONG.—Mrs. Cowie and child, Fns. Fielder, Lieut. Hodgson (Capt. Simpson, died Nov. 1), Mr. Wenner, Mr. Kenwick, R.N. Messrs. Bird, Collett, Scott, and Pratt. FROM ADEN.—Capt. Peavor.

BENGAL.

THE FAMINE.

It is now certain, and only now, that the whole of Northern India has been spared the horrors of a famine worse than that of 1838. Up to the middle of July the fall of rain in the Doab amounted to only two instead of the average twenty inches. The local authorities at once took alarm and made preparations to mitigate the approaching evil. On the 18th July the first heavy fall of the year occurred, and for some days there was a general burst, such as often inaugurates the advance of the monsoon. Prices at once fell, and our North-West correspondents led us to the belief that the danger was at an end. But in a few days the heavens were again as brass and the earth as iron. Prices again rose, and suicide, the sale of children, and frequent deaths among the aged, were general; crime, the invariable attendant of famine, became vigorous, when the starving began to plunder. August was a terrible month for the poor. By the 6th of September the clouds again gathered, and from that date the fall of rain throughout Northern and Central India has been such as to guarantee a fair but late autumn crop.

Goruckpore was the only district in which there was no fear of dearth. A famine would have been a boon to the agriculturists and traders there. In 1838 Goruckpore was the Egypt of its neighbours. It takes two years to exhaust the moisture of its soil. If it had a cheap mode of reaching the Gangetic provinces its prosperity would be doubled. The danger was greatest in Rohilcund, in parts of which not a drop of rain fell till the middle of September. The *rubbee* or spring crop had been bad. As the people depend chiefly on their corn crop, which is sown in October, the lateness of the rain will not permanently affect them. In the Agra and Meerut Divisions also the crops were in great peril. Now the harvest will be decidedly good in the eastern, central, and southern districts. The high prices, which created, and still to some degree create, distress, were independent of the want of rain in July and August, however, though they were aggravated by it. Nor does strict inquiry show that they were owing to loss of grain by fire and short cultivation during the rebellion. The reports of the Revenue Board prove that 1857-58 was a most favourable agricultural year. But 1858-59 was a bad season throughout the Upper Doab, and the out-turn was very short. Then Rohilcund, which always exports grain, imported it in barter for its sugar. The native States of Gwalior and Bhurtpore stopped their usual exports altogether. Now, except in Rohilcund, Agra, and Meerut, the harvest will be fair, if not abundant. In a few cases there may be remissions of revenue, but these we should not estimate at more than a quarter of a million sterling. No doubt comparatively high prices will continue, but they will remunerate the agricultural population for what is produced. Both the ryot and the trader will benefit, but the artisan class will to a certain extent suffer. With this difficulty in the North-West, and with the still existing excitement in the indigo districts, we would recommend Government to give up all idea of the License tax in its present shape. While we believe the Stamp duties will yield more than is supposed, and the Income-tax will give the million expected of it up to 1st May, and the three and a-half millions in 1861-2 at least, we are convinced there will still be a deficit. By January next we shall have a fair idea as to whether further taxation is necessary. If it is, either the limit of the Income-tax should be fixed below 200 rupees a-year, so as to catch all traders; or, as in England, special trades and professions should require a licence irrespective of the Income-tax.—*Friend of India*.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN HEROES.

In the discussions which have hitherto taken place on the subject of the amalgamation of the British and Indian Armies too much stress has been laid upon one view of the question. The sacrifices which will be entailed upon Indian officers have constituted the burden of every leading article and the theme of every remonstrance. But little reference, if any, has been made to the prospect of those countervailing advantages which yet, existing as they do upon paper, have certainly been thought of by the real soldiers of the Indian Army. The subject has been taken up in a spirit of doubt and distrust, and has been considered almost entirely in a pounds, shillings, and pence point of view. We have heard nothing of the great advantages which, if impartially carried out, amalgamation must present to the soldier thirsting for distinction. For such a man we cannot fancy a nobler or a grander opening than that which the union of the two armies seems to offer. The prospect of a European reputation, the chance of being pitted against the first generals of the first military nation in the world, the recognition of his merits by the great mass of his countrymen instead of merely by a colonial section—these surely are visions, not impossible in themselves, and which must tend to make the hidden dangers of amalgamation appear light indeed in the eyes of those who feel a consciousness of the possession of great powers. When, therefore, we hear amalgamation spoken of as an unmixed evil, as a scheme which does not possess a single redeeming point, we cannot but feel satisfied that those who so describe it know little of the real feelings that animate the soldier, and are still less capable of comprehending the reasons by which those in whose breasts chivalry has found her last refuge alone care to be actuated.

When we cast our eyes down the long roll of those gallant spirits, who, trained under an Indian sun, have accomplished great things; when we see that those who proved themselves great soldiers in India invariably maintained their reputation in other hemispheres, it is not too much to suppose that the living warriors around whose names have rallied all the glories of the past and all the sympathies of the present, will be able to show on European ground that the reputation of India has not in that respect paled. The career of Wellington showed that to be a conqueror of sepoys was no hindrance to becoming the victor over French Marshals. The fact is, as Napoleon has told us in his Memoirs, that the principles of war are alike in all ages and under all circumstances. The method on which those principles may be put in practice must of course be modified by the calibre and capacity of the enemy, but the principles themselves are unalterable. To imbibe those principles in India opposed to Asiatic troops may certainly be considered an advantage. Campaigning against an enemy with respect to whom a General feels conscious of superiority gives a dash, an *elan*, a quickness to his movements, which officers trained in England are slow to attain. Few Generals previously unacquainted with Indian warfare would have, like Wellington, attempted in their first European campaign such a feat as the passage of the Douro in the face of a French army. No one, who had not been trained in the same school, would have had the hardihood, like Havelock, to maintain the open position at Cawnpoor, and making it the base of his operations to throw himself with a handful of men into a hostile country. The fact is an Indian military training is invaluable. As such it has been recognised repeatedly by the greatest authorities in England; and to a man of ability, who has had experience in the movement of masses, it must prove, in the event of a European war, a certain passport to high command.

Such men as Neville Chamberlain, Lumsden, and others, whose names are "household words" upon our frontier, must look upon amalgamation with a far different aspect from that with which it is regarded in the demi-civil offices of Calcutta. The union of the two armies opens out to such

men a long vista of new glories to be acquired, of enemies of a new stamp to be conquered. Could the operations conducted with such success by General Chamberlain in the hilly country on the frontier have been transferred to any portion of Europe—had the same opportunities been vouchsafed to him there as those by which he has known so well how to profit here—his reputation as a great general would have been firmly established all over the world. Has such a man—a man to whom the close-boroughship of his service is a positive disadvantage—anything to fear from amalgamation? To him, and such as he, the scheme holds out the prospect for which Alexander sighed in vain. The soldier who preferred the rough service of border campaigning to the influential position of adjutant-general, who resigned the one to take up the other, who has never yet met a reverse in the field, and whose hill campaigns are models to be studied, is just the man who would be appreciated at the head of a British army. Nor is he a solitary example. The Punjab irregular force is perhaps the most perfect practical school of military instruction in the world. The officers who belong to it serve under the eye of a chief, without whose recommendation not a single man receives advancement. The duties on which they are employed, always arduous, often in the presence of an enemy, and never in absolute security, are of a nature to stimulate every faculty and to excite all the powers of the mind. Far more than the camps of exercise at Chalons or at Aldershot does this real, active campaigning teach men the actualities of warfare. In such a training they become positively identified with their profession; to fit themselves for its duties, so to work as to be able to master, in its higher branch, the great principles by which it is regulated, is the chief object of their ambition. To such men the grounds upon which opposition to amalgamation has hitherto been based must appear in the highest degree baseless. They can only see its brighter, its more inspiring, its purely military side, and regarding it in that point of view they hail it as a blessing, and not, as in other quarters, as the most unwelcome of visitants. Now that the question is settled, this is certainly the spirit in which it should be received. To fight against the inevitable is unwise, to grumble at it is unmanly. To accept the orders of his superiors with spirit and cheerfulness is the true dignity of every real soldier. "It is not enough," said the greatest writer of the eighteenth century, "it is not enough to follow, and he is but a poor soldier that marches on with reluctance." No doubt it is the tendency of all men to regard this question as one that affects mainly their own interests, and as such to condemn or accept it. Yet even in this delicate point there is room for some exercise of public spirit. The loudest oppositionist cannot deny that a measure approved by the heroes of the Indian Army, to which every young soldier looks forward with confidence and hope—a measure, in a word, which will place those who stand foremost in Indian estimation on a par at least with their comrades in the Royal service, deserves at all events a fair, a candid, and an impartial consideration.—*Friend of India.*

THE RESOURCES OF THE HILLS.

A paper started some sixteen years ago at Mussoorie, and entitled *The Hills*, but discontinued after an existence of two years and a half, in consequence of the editor having work of other nature on his hands that allowed him but little leisure, has, within the last few days, been revived. Its main object was then, and is now, to demonstrate the advantage and possibility of establishing colonies of Englishmen throughout the Hill Stations. Given the possibility, the advantage must be clear to all who believe and hope that India is capable of becoming something else than a mere burden to England, which hitherto, we are afraid, it must be conceded to have been; and the prospectus drawn out in the first article of *The Hills* of the facilities at hand for the development of the resources for such a scheme is

certainly highly encouraging. Few men are more competent to treat of the subject than the author of the article to which we refer. Mr. Mackinnon, for we believe there is no secrecy as to the proponent of this project, is one of the oldest residents in the Hills, and has studied long and deeply the *pros* and *cons* of the question. He states as the result of his experience that the Hills are fitted in every respect for colonisation, and capable of yielding ample remuneration to all such as should embark their fortunes in the undertaking. "The vegetable products," we are told, "of the Hills and valleys may be pronounced to be unlimited. Cotton, tea, opium, sugar-cane, wheat, barley, rice, and numerous pulses reward the cultivator with abundant crops. Apples of the most approved and English and American sorts, pears, vines, cherries, apricots, peaches, currants, gooseberries, may be produced in profusion in numerous suitable localities within the vast diversified zone that lies between the limits of the seven feet of tropical rains at Mussoorie—where grapes are destroyed by the drenching wet—and the rainless tracts of Kunawur, whose grapes are inferior in fame alone to those of Shiraz. Forests of timber trees, too, are abundant in the Hills. Rich and numerous veins of iron, copper, and lead are met with in the Hills; gold, too, is obtained by washing the sands both in the interior of the mountain range and in some streams that flow into the Dhoon." Such is the magnificent programme of the capabilities of the Hills. We lately called the attention of the public to the high importance of the cultivation of cotton, both as regards the safety it would insure to manufacturers at home, should the supplies from America ever fail, and the profit which would result to the growers of that plant in this country, as well as the additional stability which would be given to our power by the increase of British population which its cultivation would necessitate. By the aid of the vast water-power which needs but utilising, we believe that not only would cotton be produced in abundance sufficient for the home market, but by some agency the manufacture of it in this country might be accomplished so as in a great measure to obviate the necessity of exporting it in its new state and re-importing it when worked up. Those who are aware of the mighty ends which are effected in Lancashire by making water do the work which at first required manual labour, will think it hardly possible to over-rate the source of wealth which we possess in the supply of that element which has hitherto been allowed to run waste. By the diversion of small streams at home, water is so economised as to put in motion the machinery of mills that would otherwise have required labour to the extent of some thousands of horse-power, and with, comparatively speaking, small capital, the same result might be attained in the hills. But while we concur with the author of the article which we have quoted, it is but fair to state that others, whose opportunities for forming their judgment of the possibility of the project have been very great, do not take so favourable a view of the question. They allege that to carry out such a scheme at all, we must penetrate much further into the interior than up to this time we have done. That to do so will be a task of great difficulty, and when this obstacle is overcome we shall find but little to reward our pains. One great reason against our success is the small quantity of valley to be found amidst the hills, and this fact, it is argued, will preclude the possibility of carrying out agricultural operations on an extended scale. And it is stated, moreover, that the most ample returns that could be anticipated would yield a bare subsistence, and nothing more, to the cultivator. It is difficult to know which side is to be believed, but we strongly incline to the more favourable view of the case. No doubt it would be far from easy to extend colonisation far into the interior, but this has been felt in the early days of all colonies. If we look at Canada we shall see that at least equal energy was needed for the struggle, and that what at first might have seemed insurmountable has yielded to patience and determination. Why should we hope less for India?

As regards the small amount of valley, we fancy that this deficiency might be compensated for, by terracing the side of the hills, as has been already done in many parts with complete success as to the crops; and we are confident that the soil, if subjected to the same means of improvement that are adopted at home, would prove equally fertile and remunerative.

Hitherto no plan has been propounded concerning the means of inducing emigration. Were it well known in England that nothing is to be feared from the climate, and that it is in fact more wholesome than that of either Australia or Canada, being less subject to severe changes of weather, many of those who are ready to leave home for colonies would be induced to make trial of India, and emigration being once commenced, we should be in no want of a sufficient population to reap the advantages afforded by the hills. The system of making grants of lands, which is in vogue in so many of our colonies, might be here put in force, and we think that we might follow the example of the Roman *coloniæ* by rewarding veteran soldiers with portions of conquered territory, and thus inducing them to feel that when their fighting is over they will be secure of a comfortable house in which to end their days.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGADIERS.—The following officers are appointed brigadiers on the establishment:—Col. P. M. N. Guy, C.B., of H.M.'s 5th Foot; Col. J. L. Dennis, of H.M.'s 2nd Light Inf.; Col. G. Burney, of the 65th N.I.; Col. R. T. Sandeman, of the 33rd N.I.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.—On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, and subject to the approval of the Secretary for India, the rank of ensign unattached is conferred on Sub-Conductor E. Owens and Sergeant Major W. T. Stuart, for having "much distinguished" themselves in the field.

MAGGOORAH.—It is almost impossible to describe the present state of the Mofussil. In some parts of the Jessore, Pubna, and west of Fureedpore district the population in general display such an open hostility towards European residents and their families that by all appearance nothing short of a general expulsion from the interior of the country is likely to satisfy these misguided creatures. Before the mutiny commenced in the Upper Provinces, chupatees were circulated throughout the whole country, and now the docile and timid Bengalees are perambulating the lower provinces and carrying images, round which hundreds of them collect when bent upon some mischievous purpose. Three days ago, an hour or so after the manager of the Sericole concern had left home for the station of Maggoorah, a mob of infatuated villagers collected on the opposite side of the khall in front of the dwelling house, and commenced dancing and shouting round one of those images, making demonstrations of menace to cross and attack the house, which caused a terrific panic amongst the ladies and children. A few hurried lines were forwarded to the husband and joint magistrate who, it must be said to his credit, lost not a moment to start with boats full of sepoy to afford assistance, and on reaching the village assumed a threatening appearance, which caused the leader and promoter to surrender, and it is to be hoped that a severe example will be made of him, *pour encourager les autres*, as the proverb says. Three or four days ago a beauleah, with two or three ladies on board, tracking on the Fureedpore side of the river, when just on the point of entering the Chundnah river was insulted by the villagers, the towing rope cut, and the boat sent adrift. And we are repeatedly told there is no confusion in the Mofussil! Were the Nabib governor (as the natives call him) to be removed, and a proclamation to that effect circulated in the Mofussil, everything would return to its former tranquillity, and not a single sepoy would be required or an additional expensive sub-division.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 15.

NATIVE INCOME-TAX ASSESSORS.—A correspondent sends us (*Friend of India*) the following instance of the fitness of Tehseeldars, on Rs. 80 to 150 a month, to act as Income-tax assessors. The Tehseeldar of a pergunnah near Futtyghur sent an order to the agent of an European indigo planter demanding the surrender of his books and accounts, that from an inspection of them he might be able to fix the amount of assessment. The planter of course at once exercised his right of being assessed by the collector. The idea is wide spread among the natives that they must submit their books for inspection, and the instructions issued by the local governments are not at all definite on this point.

Mr. G. B. MACONOCHE, assistant commissioner, has been appointed Income-tax assessor for the city and suburbs of Lucknow. We are glad to see that Government is appointing European or Christian officers to assess the towns of the North-west.

SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES.—In the district of Nowgong, Central Assam, there is a temple dedicated to one of the numerous gods whom the Assamese adore, celebrated for its sanctity. The popular belief is that anyone who utters a falsehood within its precincts is sooner or later overtaken by the vengeance of the deity who is supposed to inhabit it. Unfortunately, this belief is greatly encouraged by the fact of the magistrates of the neighbouring districts directing cases difficult of decision to be decided by an appeal to this temple. The magistrate of Tezpor (in the year 1858) several times sent litigants to take their oaths at the shrine, Government peons attending to see that the formalities were regularly gone through. The priests or brahmins who officiate at the temple are greatly benefited by this proceeding, for they will not permit anyone to enter it unless they receive a large douceur; and I need not say that when so openly encouraged by Government their demands are proportionately raised. The evil which ensues from this practice is twofold; not only does it cause great inconvenience to the ryots who are compelled to proceed to the temple at times when the weather is unsuited for travelling, and when perhaps their presence is absolutely required to enable them to carry on their various occupations, but it rivets still stronger the chains of superstition on the minds of the poor people, and induces them to put greater faith in the brahmins and submit un murmuringly to the demands of a too extortionate priesthood. Several persons have died shortly after their return from taking their oaths, and superstition declared that their demise was occasioned by the wrath of the deity whose sacred edifice they had polluted by their perjury, but for my part I beg leave to doubt this assertion, and feel inclined to ascribe their sudden deaths to mortal rather than to immortal agency.—*Hurkara.*

CAPTAIN A. P. ORR.—The Governor-general, by the direction of the Secretary for India, has conferred the honorary rank of major on local Captain A. P. Orr, for his services in the rebellion.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE REPORT for 1858-59 has just been issued, eighteen months old. There were five cases of murder, four of manslaughter, sixteen of cutting and wounding, and seventeen of burglary during the year. Altogether 18,442 persons were brought up before the magistrates, of whom 13,029 were convicted, 270 committed to a higher court, and 5,017 acquitted by them. Property of the value of Rs. 1,32,015-12-6 was stolen, of which Rs. 48,294-6-10, or more than one-third, was recovered. In 1853, the returns were—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Supreme Court ...	133	44
Magistrates ...	10,931	2,609

We believe all these figures to be valueless. If the population of Calcutta is anything like half a million, and we believe it to be far above that, Calcutta is the most virtuous city on earth. The truth is, the police notice only the crime which forces itself on public attention.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, Oct. 2.—A fortnight ago starvation seemed to stare the population in the face, but the very abundant rain which has fallen lately has now removed all apprehensions of famine. The crops are thriving vigorously, and there is every appearance that the harvest will prove more bounteous than has been the case for the past three seasons. The face of the country between the Jumna and Ganges is heavy with nearly ripe cultivation, and the joy of the people is now as extreme as was their despondency a few days ago; in fact, till the rain fell suddenly, and almost unexpectedly the other day, a panic and all its consequences was imminent. It was grievous to witness the despair which overwhelmed the people, and to feel the impossibility of affording them any material relief. Prices of grain, however, still continue exorbitant, notwithstanding the Bunnecahs hold large stocks of last year's crop. It is absurd to say—as I observe it gravely declared in an official document—that the large number of troops, &c., moving about the country last year with the Governor-general reduced the stocks of grain stored in the country, that is to say, reduced it more than would have happened had the troops remained stationary. It seems to me that 10,000 men eat exactly the same quantity of bread and other food whether on the march or quartered in barracks, the only difference being that they draw their supplies from many places in the former instance, and from one only in the latter, and therefore really less disturbance and inequality took place last year than usual. In the Sudder stations, attas may be quoted at eight to nine seers per rupee. Gram is about the same rate, but cheaper at a distance from cantonments. Lately I purchased in the district six maunds of inferior gram for Rs. 20, and was glad to get it, and it had then to be brought twenty-two miles. Table rice, which is only consumed by Europeans, can with difficulty be got for six to seven seers per rupee, and ordinary quality about ten seers. These rates now prevail in the Doab, according to the testimony of a bunnecah at Etah, whom I consulted yesterday, confirmed by another to whom I spoke at Bewah this morning. These prices will probably not fall much lower until the harvest is gathered, and the absolute out-turn ascertained. Then we must still wait till the rubbee crop springs up, and should that appear to prove abundant we shall have attas at 30 seers for the rupee. In regard to indigo, about Allyghur great expectations are entertained of a bumper season, and the Bellah concern especially promises well. In Etah, Mynpoorie, Agra, &c., less hopeful results are anticipated, in consequence of rain having fallen too late. One concern, which usually makes 800 maunds, will be contented with 250 this season. By the way, the samples of indigo I have seen in this neighbourhood are great trash, but I suppose high prices will, nevertheless, be obtained in consequence of the shortcomings in Bengal. The Ganges canal is quite a sham as far as navigation is concerned, and nearly so in respect to irrigation. When its waters are most needed the canal is generally dry. If the canal had been as useful as is pretended, it might have been the means of relieving the anxiety universally felt in August, but at that critical period something was wrong with it, and hardly a drop of water could it bestow on the famishing ground on its banks. At this moment, that the canal is again full of water, it is doing more harm than good, for it has inundated the country above Cawnpore, and is destroying the growing crops. You see the canal is always in extremes, either too little water or too much, starving the land, or drowning it, doing it to death any way. The superintendents have just found out that more locks are absolutely required to enable them to regulate the supply of water, the construction of which will necessitate the closing of the channel for some months. I have frequently conversed with cultivators whose lands are within the range of the water power of the canal, that is to say, from five to six miles on either side, and the majority of them object to use its waters for irrigating purposes on pecuniary grounds. They argue that

as they must maintain a certain number of bullocks for ploughing, &c., these animals would be idle were they not to be employed drawing water from the wells, which would be the case were the canal water to flow in channels through their fields. Why, say they, should we pay double? Pay for bullocks and pay for canal also? They must keep the bullocks all the year round. They are perfectly sensible of one great advantage they derive from the canal, and for which they pay nothing. The canal water percolates into the wells, and whereas formerly the buckets had to fall twenty or thirty feet before they came to water, water is now very near the level of the field, sometimes not five feet below the brink. I think the canal water should be as free as river water, and an imperial work of this nature be thrown open to all the inhabitants on its banks, so that they may be on a level in respect to its use with the people residing on the banks of the Ganges, the Nuddea rivers and other natural water courses. The Collectors in the North-west are full of the Income-tax. They talk and think of nothing else, and some of them have reported themselves sick (so detraction says), to escape the unaccustomed work. In several districts respectable natives have refused to accept the situation of assessors of the Income-tax, although the pay is Rs. 500 per mensem. They absolutely dread becoming unpopular with their countrymen, and the fate of Ramdial, of Lucknow, deters them. This case is much discussed by natives in Government employ, and I think I may safely say that the opinion of sensible men is, that Ramdial was the victim of a conspiracy. A very shrewd Mahomedan deputy-collector assured me that, at Furruckabad (a Mahomedan city, second only to Lucknow in disloyalty during the mutiny) the respectable people were unanimous in scouting the charges advanced by the local newspaper. Those knowing in these matters do not expect the Income-tax to produce much in this quarter. Agra may possibly yield 1½ lakh. Allyghur district 1 lakh. Mynpoorie, Etawah, Etah, Muttra, about one-third of a lakh each, Futteyghur 1 lakh, Meerut and Bareilly each the same as Agra. Allahabad and Cawnpore two lakhs each, or say five between them. Shajehanpore, Seharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, Moradabad, and Bolundshuhur will not yield anything like half a lakh a piece.—*Englishman.*

THE GANGES STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the operations of the first six months of the current year. The net profits amounted to 19 per cent. on the capital. The Company intend to take advantage of the opening of the railway to Rajmahal to forward their supplies of coal to the upper stations. Ultimately the whole of the river passenger traffic will be diverted to the railway at Colgong or Rajmahal. The goods trade will always be so large as to keep the river steamers employed. All experience hitherto has shown that, wherever a railway has been laid, it has created a traffic of its own.

KISHNAGHUR.—What we have all foretold has come to pass; as the rice crops are being housed the ryots have stopped paying rents *in toto*, and of course no Mahajun will advance a rupee upon the faith of the cold weather or any other crop. Mr. Grant's policy is bearing fruit in many ways. A perfect exodus of planters has taken place from the small community of Kishnaghur. Tweedie, home; Sibbald, China; Wood, Cachar; Saubolle, Railway; Charlton, Tirhoot; and Parker, Taylor, Smith, and Voules from the district. From Barsat to Shikarpore along the line of the Matabanga, Issumuttee, Boyrnb, and Kumar, there are only ten or a dozen Europeans left, and how long they may remain is doubtful, as I heard yesterday, from perfectly reliable authority, that the Bengal Indigo Company were thinking of closing their concerns for good, seeing no chance of working them this year at anything but a large and certain loss. This I think a pity; they are the finest and best managed concerns in the district, they have the best men and the most money of any people around. The last is pro-

bably the reason they close, in preference to spending six lakhs amongst Mr. Grant's capitalists and getting a third or a half in return. We are having an unusually wet autumn. This last fall of rain I believe was quite against rule.—*Hurkaru.*

FLOATING WAGGONS.—Some highly interesting experiments have been made in the beautiful grounds of the Ishapore Powder Works, in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Canning and Sir Hugh Rose, attended by Major General Sir R. Birch, K.C.B., and a select company from Barrackpore Park. Colonel Eyre, C.B., conducted the experiments, the object of which was to make trial of the floating properties of two metallic waggons recently received from England for the use of the Government of India at the requisition of Colonel Eyre, who first introduced this valuable invention to the notice of the military authorities in England in the summer of 1850, by whom it was adopted at Woolwich. Two waggons being lashed together side by side and covered over by a bamboo platform, were run into the river Hooghly at high tide, with the wheels and running gear complete, and were found not only to float extremely well, but to be quite capable of supporting the weight of a field 9-pounder gun, with its limber and ammunition complete, and eight or nine men in addition. After being rowed up and down a short distance, the running gear was detached, and allowed to sink. The two waggon bodies, thus lightened, became sufficiently buoyant to sustain with ease the weight of thirty-eight men, or about 48 cwt. The weight of each waggon, complete on its wheels, is 17 cwt.; and the result of a very careful series of experiments at Woolwich, under Colonel Tulloh, R.A., showed that each waggon body was capable of sustaining either 25 or 34 cwt., according as it was used with or without the running gear attached. Suspended to each waggon is a small metallic feeding-trough, hooked on by a chain. Two of these troughs, being fastened together with bamboos, formed a very manageable though original looking canoe, which was easily propelled to and fro by a native, who sat balanced on a board between the two, having one leg in each trough, and working a paddle with his hands. By these simple means a communication could be always effected with the opposite shore of a stream where necessary. The advantages possessed by an army marching with such waggons are self-evident. Cumbersome pontoons and bridge-trains might be altogether dispensed with, the ordinary waggons that must accompany an army supplying their place; on approaching a river, the means of crossing over the troops and impedimenta would be ready at hand, since the waggons could be driven right across full of men and military stores, or they might be formed into boats, rafts, or bridges, according to the circumstances of the case. Both the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief expressed their entire satisfaction with the experiment, and it now only remains to make the necessary arrangements for giving our Indian armies the early benefit of this most practical and valuable invention.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident on the East Indian Railway, near Rajmahal, occurred on the 5th October. According to the deputy consulting engineer, "the circumstances of the case appear to be, that the train, loaded with tents, sleepers, &c., for Rajmahal, and conveying about 160 people in all, consisting of one of the railway inspectors with his family, about thirty or forty classics proceeding in charge of tents, 100 coolies from Rajmahal, and a few coolies of the neighbourhood, was proceeding along the line (which at this place is in very fair order) at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour, when it was suddenly brought up by one engine and seventeen trucks being thrown off the line with a most violent shock, seven coolies being killed and fifteen injured, chiefly by the sleepers (with which the trucks on which they were seated were loaded) being hurled about in all directions."

GRANTS OF LAND.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* makes a suggestion which we trust Government will act on. "As it is a most desir-

able thing for Europeans who wish to become landholders in this country to know to whom to apply for grants of land, with a view to settle on such grants themselves, or to have them brought under cultivation at their own expense, would it not be an excellent plan were the Government to desire collectors to publish, monthly at least, such portions of land, and their localities, as are available? It is quite impossible, otherwise, for intending settlers to know where land for certain purposes is to be had." Without the fee-simple no landholders will be safe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7. Sardinian, Davis, Liverpool; Kossuth, Jones, Bombay.—8. Marian Moore, Kennedy, Liverpool; Colinda, Duncan, Point de Galle; Gondola, Fowler, Cape Town.—9. Greenock, Dunlop, Greenock; Nusser Musjeet, Hart, Madras.—10. Melo, Alkenia, Mauritius.—11. Str. Nubia, Stewart, Suez; Helen Douglas, McDougal, London.—13. Rosella, Atkinson, Glasgow and Madras.—17. Inez, Page, Madras; Coringa, Wilson, London.—19. Marie Laure, Lauclot, Mauritius.—21. Str. Bernard, Browne, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mild.—Mrs. Alkenia, C. Taylor, Esq.
Per Inez.—Eus. Thompson.
Per Coringa.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Walters.
Per str. Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. and Miss Orr, Miss Troup, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Sir C. Oakley, Hon. Mrs. Drummond and governess, Miss R. Popkin, Capt. Watson, Mr. Rivaz, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bax, Mr. Steel, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Plome, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Twyman, Mr. Carruthers, Miss Wavell, Capt. and Mr. Shaw, Mr. Wistle, Mr. Vyvyan, Mr. Bunny, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Sakeld, Mr. Lutcheon, Mr. Makzill, Mr. Hewson, Mrs. Harley, Miss Edmondson, Lieut. Tottenham, Capt. and Mrs. Stantury, Capt. Eckford, Mr. Graves and infant, Mrs. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Lieut. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Farquhar, Mrs. Coates, Miss J. White, Mrs. Bell, Miss Corbet, Mrs. Gunning, Mr. Finch, Mr. Gunning, Mr. G. Scully, Mr. F. Thomas, Mr. W. Noland, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. H. Proctor, Mr. H. Revind, Mr. Arnold, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. A. Weberrow. From MARSEILLES.—Lieutenant Richardson, Lieutenant Glubb, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, Mr. Seton, Mr. Gontiere, Mr. Connely, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Lamourier, Capt. Watson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy, Dr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. F. O. Mayne, Lieut. col. Ellis, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. May, Mrs. Baldwin and two children, Mr. Menzies. From ALEXANDRIA.—Sir C. and Lady Oakley. From SUZ.—Col. Lombes. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Erskine, Maj. Brown. From GALLE.—Capt. Blackwood, Capt. Bainbridge, Mr. Bustong, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lokedy. From MADRAS.—Capt. R. H. Dunkey, Mr. D. Geils, Maj. Hall, H.M.'s 37th Regt., Mrs. Littledale and three children, S. Raphael, Esq., Mr. Duguil.

N.B.—The list of passengers per mail steamers from Suez, which has been hitherto telegraphed from Kedgeree, will in future be telegraphed from Madras immediately on the departure of each inward bound mail steamer from the latter port.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4. Charles, Fenehard, Bourbon.—5. Merrie England, Kelly, Demerara; Arracan, Selkirk, Liverpool; Alert, Price, Penang and Singapore.—6. Western Star, Knowles, Boston; Belvidera, Atkinson, Port Natal.—7. Sarah Newman, Cobb, Bombay; Alwick Castle, Taylor, Demerara.—8. Isaac Crowell, Turner, Boston; William Cole, Tenthill, Mauritius; Samuel Appleton, Freeman, Boston; Bentinck, Wedgwood, Kurrachee.—9. John Masterman, Westgarth, London.—10. Str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez.—11. Inkerman, Grant, Bombay; Giants Causeway, Robertson, London; Porahontas, Wooderson, Boston; Meteor, Colson, Melbourne; Rahamane, Oliver, Muscat.—12. Sir John Mandeville, Knight, Boston.—13. Sesostris, Wells, Port Blair and Singapore; Aurilia, Beattie, Hall; Acerrington, Christie, London.—15. Pericles, Ferguson, London.—16. Bussorah Merchant, Lawles, Bombay.—17. Dunmail, Diney, London; City of Canton, Blair, London; Neherby, Hulman, London.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis, for MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Reay and infant, Miss Reay. For GALLE.—Messrs. Perry, Vigors, C. C. Adley. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Trevenen, Lieut. Hume, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Welch, Dr. Duff. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. J. Sharkey, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomson and infant, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Howard, Lieut. G. L. Austin, Mr. Gordon, Mr. H. Cabry, Miss LeGeyt, Maj. Plowden.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	97 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	82 0	
Do. 5 do.	97 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	81 0½	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	102 0	to 102 4

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.	4½ per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
* Do. with documents, do.	2 0½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	"
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 71
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 91
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 6000	to 6025
Agra Bank (Limited)	500 " 750	to 760
Delhi Bank	500 " 500	"
India General Steam	1000 " 1530	to 1550
Ganges Company	500 " 630	to 640
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000 " 1750	to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600 " 490	to 500
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70 " 68	to 70
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 " 600	to 610
Calcutta Docking Company	700 " 1000	to 1005
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10 " 20	par to 4 as pm.
Assam Company	200 " 430	to 440
East-India Railway Company	£30 " 8s. 2 dis.	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000 " no sales.	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75 " 70	to 75

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	7 to 10
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.	"	226 0 to 227 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.

To Liverpool, nominal.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 22).—We have very little change to notice in the produce market; business has been as limited as is generally the case a week or ten days preceding the general holidays of the Doorga Poojah, which commenced on the 18th, and will last to the 30th instant inclusive. Excepting a small concession in the prices of *Saltpeetre, Rice, Linseed, Rape-seed, and Jute*, all other staples are still firmly held, consequent on moderate supplies from the interior. Heavy shipments of former engagements of Rice, Linseed, Jute, Hides, and Gunny Bags have taken place in order to complete the lading of some vessels before the holidays.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 22).—Very little business has been done during the last fortnight, in consequence of the general holidays; buyers being engaged to close their former purchases have shown no desire to enter into fresh contracts. There has been a little inquiry for stout 8 lbs. and upwards, 39 inches wide, and 50, 54, and 60 inches wide 11 lbs. and upwards. *Grey Shirtings* at a slight advance on price. *Figured Shirtings* have also been in little demand at a slight advance. *Mule Twist* has been in fair request, and stocks in first hands being somewhat reduced have caused an improvement of about 1 pie per morah. *Metals* have continued dull. The Commission for the Revision of Tariff of Fixed Valuations for Duty, which came into operation last April, has been appointed. It is understood that it will recommend that the system of rating Cotton Goods and Yarns for duty be assimilated to that which has long prevailed at Bombay, viz.—On Grey Cottons and Mule Twist the duties shall be assessed on specific valuations per pound weight, and on all bleached Cottons, Fancy, Coloured, and Dyed Cottons and Woolens the duties to be on the market value, in bond, on importation. The valuations which the Commission has decided on recommending, we understand, are to be as follows:—*Grey Shirtings*, Madapolams, 9 annas per lb.; Long Cloths, 8 annas per lb.; T. Cloths, Domestic, Sheetings, Drills, &c., 7½ annas per lb.; Grey Jaconets and Mulls, ad valorem; Mule Twist No. 40, instead of present rate, 9 annas, to be 7 as. 9 pice per lb.; Mule Twist No. 50, instead of present rate, 11 as. 3 pice, to be 9 annas per lb.; and higher numbers in proportion. *Metals* are also likely to be altered. The new Tariff is expected to come into operation after the holidays.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIGO is grown and manufactured by the Madras ryots, who have no dislike to its culture without advances, where the demand is sure. The out-turn in 1859-60 for the whole presidency was 25,31,726 lbs. The cultivation is carried on chiefly in Cuddapah, Vellore and North and South Arcot. The cultivation and manufacture by natives bear the ratio to that by Europeans of about ten to one.

RANGOON.—The Income-tax assessors appointed for Rangoon are—official, Messrs. E. O'Riley, magistrate, and R. S. Edwards, collector of customs. Non-official—Mr. C. M. Crisp, on a salary of Rs. 400 a month. The appointments have met with general approval.

ANOTHER "ILLUSTRIOUS" TRAVELLER.—A correspondent of the *Sindian* says, Prince Meer Ally Yar Mahomed, one of the ex-Ameers of Sind, intends to take a trip to England, partly with a view to petition for an increase of his allowance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,300 per month. He is said to be a gentlemanly man, of about forty years of age, and speaks English fluently.

KATTYWAR.—The Bombay papers state that the present condition of Kattywar is such as to necessitate a complete political revival. The Katty chiefs, resigning themselves to sensual indulgence, leave their affairs in the hands of a set of Kamdars, who combine in their attempts to deceive the Political Agent. A case recently occurred in which a Dher child was thrown out of a high window into the river below, by some Brahmins, to appease the cholera. The child was picked up alive, and brought into Rajkote by its parents.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.—Sir M. Sausse, Chief Justice of Bombay, seems to be distinguishing himself by frequent contests with both juries and counsel. He recently kept a jury shut up till midnight, supplying them with only water, till one of their number, a fat Hindoo, would agree with the other eleven in a verdict. Mr. Anstey makes himself especially obnoxious to him. On remonstrating with him for calling useless witnesses in a case, and being answered that a counsel has no discretion when their names appear in his instructions, the Chief Justice said, "Mr. Anstey, if a person has no discretion, he should not be counsel." On which Mr. Anstey replied, "I have, my lord, a duty to perform to my client, and I prefer ten times to incur the displeasure of the court than to violate my own conscience; I stand upon my right to call the witnesses whom I am instructed to call."

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Oct. 13.—The London Mail of the 27th August arrived here on the 9th instant.

The news which we have to convey by this mail is of very great importance. Hostilities have been resumed in the north. Mr. Harry Parkes, Mr. Bowlby, the *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's private secretary, Mr. de Norman, attaché to Mr. Bruce, Captain Brabazon, D.A.C.G., and Captain Anderson, of Fane's Horse, have been taken prisoners. Two engagements or skirmishes have been fought with the Tartar cavalry, who surrounded our force, but had to retire with some loss. The allied army is waiting in a hostile attitude within sight of the walls of Peking; and negotiations have again been opened up by the Chinese, but not in any timid or supplicatory spirit.

In our last overland we mentioned that negotiations had been broken off at Tien-tsin, and that the 1st division of the force was marching upon Peking. The Imperial Commissioners were puzzled by the demands for a permanent residency at Peking, and for an immediate and large installment of indemnity money. Their countermand for delay was met by the advance of Lord Elgin with a great portion of the allied force. Soon the towns upon the march were found to be in great part deserted, and supplies had to be taken by force. One large town, Ho-si-wu, was completely looted by the force, and it became evident that there must be another appeal to arms. On the morning of the 18th September Mr. Parkes and his party fell into the hands of the Chinese, and it was found that the army was surrounded by Tartar troops at the village of Ho-ko-chuang. An engagement immediately took place, which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on the 21st September, when about twenty-five of our force and several hundreds of the enemy were placed *hors de combat*. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Peking, and proposals were made, but in a quiet independent manner, to re-open negotiations. On the following day supplies were sent in by the Chinese, for the use of the Allied army, which saved Tung-chau from being looted. The latest news we have is by verbal communication with a

French steamer which entered the Yang-tse as the mail from Shanghai was leaving. It brought intelligence from the seat of war up to the 27th or 28th September, when the Allied army was still in its position seven or eight miles from Peking, and two or three from Tung-chau. The statement was confirmed that the prisoners were well treated. The position of the prisoners, together with the want of more troops and of the siege guns, would necessitate delay, and further complicate the question which arose between them and the Imperial Commissioners.

The rebels still continue to absent themselves from the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai. Their object in coming to that place was to be at a port where they could be in contact with foreigners and obtain foreign ammunition and arms. Having been driven from Shanghai it is likely they will try to effect their object by advancing on one of the other ports where foreigners reside. Elsewhere we give a letter from a missionary who is living amongst them at Su-chau, and in contact with some of the rebel kings.

In the south of China there is nothing stirring; and but for the news from the north Hong Kong would have been quite dull during the past fortnight.—*Overland China Mail.*

SEVEN MILES FROM PEKIN, Sept. 22.—An attempt has been made at negotiation, which has ended in the smoke of more gunpowder, the partial deception of Lord Elgin and Mr. Parkes, and, I grieve to say, the capture of the latter by the Tartars, with the *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's Private Secretary, Mr. de Norman, attaché, Captain Brabazon of the artillery, and the adjutant of Fane's Horse, with some twenty sowars, and the murder of a French officer. But I must, as well as my memory will enable me, take up my narrative where I dropped it on the 26th August. The whole of our force were then encamped at or near the Taku Forts; now they are scattered over a space of some eighty miles—to say nothing of the 44th regiment, who were packed off in a deuce of a hurry on the 27th or 28th, to relieve Shanghai, where it appears they were not wanted, the Royal Marines having "settled the hash" of the rebels before their arrival. It was not until the 1st instant, I think (unfortunately I have lost the few notes I kept), that the first move was made towards the north. This consisted in the advance of our 1st division, who crossed the Peiho, over a bridge of boats, about two miles above Tongku, and were followed on the 2nd by the 2nd division (with the exception of a wing of the Buffs, who were left to garrison the Taku Forts), the French marching along the left bank of the river. The first halting place was about half a mile from the bridge of boats, on a plain nearly encircled by orchards full of grapes, peaches, apples, pears, and water melons, which enabled the army generally to lay in at a cheap rate a large stock of future mollygrubs and collywabbles, not to mention more serious complaints, from which they have been (to an extent seriously embarrassing the doctors, I believe) suffering ever since. The second march was to a place called Kikko, the third to Kih-tang-kou, and the fourth brought the whole army up to Tien-tsin, the marches consequently averaging about eight miles each. But although they were so short, and the start was generally made before daybreak each morning, still they were much more fatiguing than any one would imagine, as they were never finished in less than four hours, during the last two of which the heat was always very great, and, to men carrying heavy packs, as well as their rifles and ammunition, very trying. At Tien-tsin the army halted for nearly a week on a magnificent plain immediately outside the town, living in clover in more senses than one, while the French occupied a position on the left bank of the river, and an attempt was made at negotiation, which, as I have already said, has ended in smoke, the Chinese commissioner sent down to treat with us having declared himself afraid to sign any convention on his own responsibility, and almost hinting, I believe, that our best plan would be to advance upon Peking, and so frighten the Emperor into sub-

mission by a warlike demonstration at his very door. On the 9th inst., accordingly, a force consisting of the King's Dragoon Guards, Fane's and Probyn's Horse, Baring's, Desborough's, and Stirling's Batteries, the Royal Marines, and 99th Regiment, the whole under the command of General Michell, marched past Tien-tsin, to a place called Pookoo, ten miles distant. On the following day they marched to Yang-tsin, eight miles further—the next day to Nan-tsin, eight miles further—and the next to Hoo-si-woo, when they halted for five days again, until the 2nd Queen's, the 60th Rifles, and some 2,000 French came up. Almost the whole of the road for these last four marches was through endless fields of millet, extending as far as the eye could reach, and the camping ground at the end of each of them was nearly as comfortable as a bed of thorns, being upon half cut beds of millet, the spikes of which were nearly as sharp and strong as those surrounding the Taku Forts, and had, I verily believe, been left so by the Tartars, in the hope that they would effectually prevent our advance, without any further aid from their prowess. So far not one of them had shown his face within range since the dressing they got at Taku. At Hoo-si-woo, accordingly, Mr. Parkes was emboldened to ride forward to Mut-ow, about ten miles further on, attended by a cavalry escort and the gentlemen I have already mentioned, in order, I believe, to propose to the inhabitants that if they would send us out supplies of fuel, flour, &c., we would not molest them but encamp outside—as we had previously done in the case of every village or town we had passed. As far as I can make out from the various reports I hear, they first of all told him that they would consent to furnish us with supplies if we would agree to their selecting the camping ground for us; but on his replying that the General could not agree to any such condition, they immediately made him and all his companions prisoners, with the exception of a few King's Dragoon Guards, who succeeded in cutting their way out. Colonel Walker, of the Bays, and Mr. Thomson, of the Commissariat, who had ridden out in the same direction, were also very nearly taken prisoners, a French officer who accompanied them being cut to pieces—Colonel Walker only escaping with the loss of his sword, and a cut over the hand, and Mr. Thomson with a lance wound in the back. The Cavalry, Artillery, 2nd Queen's, Royal Marines, and 99th Regiment, were immediately ordered out by Sir Hope Grant, and about midway between Hoo-si-woo our friends of Singho celebrity, and whom we had heard had never drawn rein after that affair until they reached Peking, again came in sight, extending in a wide semi-circle before Mut-ow as far as the eye could reach. The Queen's, who were in advance, were immediately ordered to halt, until the rest of the regiments came up, and a line of battle was formed, the French taking the right, Queen's the centre, Royal Marines and 99th the left, and artillery and cavalry the flanks. They had not advanced far in this order before fire was opened on them from some dozen points in the aforesaid semi-circle, while the Tartar cavalry threatened our flanks. They were promptly met, however, by ours, but the Irregular Horse, who were on the right flank, the King's Dragoon Guards being on the left, alone succeeded in getting among them—with the to be expected result of "chawing them up" completely, of course. Our artillery meanwhile thundered dreadful responses to theirs, and with very unequal effect—theirs doing little or no damage, ours telling with deadly effect, and finally completely silencing all their batteries, which were planted in all sorts of extraordinary positions, and were evidently of quite an impromptu construction, some at the entrances to villages, others among clumps of trees, and others behind natural embankments. The infantry then advanced, and threw in a smart fire on them as they retreated, our nimble and gallant Allies even getting among them with the bayonet, I believe, and killing great numbers. The enemy fled in every direction, and did not even attempt to defend Mut-ow itself, which was accordingly entered

and taken possession of the same evening, and proved to be a very comfortable and picturesque little town, with a tumble down old brick wall of great height, and once, doubtless, of great strength. The following day was made a day of rest, and yesterday the force again advanced into the plain, and had really a hard day's fighting. They had not gone more than about three miles before the enemy again presented themselves in a vast semi-circle. We met them pretty much as we did on the previous day, but got closer to them on several occasions—both the Irregular Horse and King's Dragoon Guards getting well among them, as well as our more advanced parties of infantry—although from the nature of the ground (endless fields of cut millet, intersected by wide ditches, and separated every here and there by dense thickets), and their knowledge of how to avail themselves of it, it was very difficult to get near them at all. If we had had infantry alone I believe they actually might have had the audacity to close with us, as they were evidently plucky enough men; but, as it was, they showed themselves, on both days, impressed with a very salutary dread of our artillery and cavalry, and although they made several apparent charges at our cavalry, I believe they were almost all merely feints to draw them into some trap or other (such as a concealed ditch, or rough piece of ground), while entangled in which they might have an opportunity to fire their gingalls at them from under the cover of some wall or cope of trees. However, the result of the two days' fighting has been that we have captured upwards of a hundred cannon, most of them 8-pounder brass guns of very good description, immense stores of forage, grain, and tea, and have got to within seven miles of Pekin, and have, I should think, thoroughly disorganised the Tartar army, capturing and entirely destroying all their camps and munitions of war, so far. (They say that Sankolinsin commanded in person on both days, and that he had ten Mongolian princes, each with 5,000 men under him.) We have now taken up a position on the right bank of the grand canal, only seven miles from the Celestial capital, but are again encamping among fields of spikes (of which our worthy and gallant general seems to think we are fond, as he never lets us among the trees); there (like so many impaled martyrs) we are to await, I believe, the arrival of some more troops and stores. A "slave" has just come into me that the Emperor has bolted from Pekin, and that Sankolinsin has sent in another flag of truce, but I have not time to find out how far it is true. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Parkes and his party, and I have heard a report, which I earnestly hope is true, that Lord Elgin has declared he will order Pekin to be sacked if he is not given up again with all his party, alive and in good condition. Such is certainly not more than Mr. Parkes deserves, for he has undoubtedly proved himself throughout the whole of this campaign, as indeed throughout the whole of his long service in China, one of the most energetic and zealous servants his country has ever had. If it is true that the Emperor has fled, and that Sankolinsin is now in undivided power at Pekin, I believe, however, that not only will Mr. Parkes be given up again at right, but that a satisfactory treaty will soon be made, as Sankolinsin's policy throughout, I suspect, has not been so much to repel us, as merely to get a name for himself by opposing us with apparent determination, while he was in reality merely forcing us to advance until his chicken-hearted cousin (as I believe the Emperor is) should get sufficiently frightened to fly into Tartary, that then he might assume the reins of government, and by taking that course which his more enlightened mind must have pointed out to him long ere this is the best for his country, secure for himself that place in it to which he has all along been aspiring.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 26.—It appears that Messrs. Loch, Bowlby and (Captain) Brabazon are all safe and well treated at Pekin with Mr. Consul Parkes. The army is within five miles of Pekin, after an engagement on Saturday, in which the enemy is said to have kept at a respectful dis-

tance from our artillery; but the French got at them and treated them very roughly, killing, it is said, 400 or 500 men. We had one officer and a few men wounded. The Emperor's brother and another Mandarin of the highest feather came out to camp, but Lord Elgin would not see them until Mr. Parkes and the other prisoners were given up. Tung-chau was given up to pillage, and the usual atrocities of the Tartars were committed by themselves on their women, whom they deprived of life, and on their children, whom they threw into wells. The latter was past doubt, as the bodies were seen when the place was entered. —China Mail.

SWATOW.—From Swatow we (*China Mail*) hear of the bombardment of another unfortunate village. This time H.M.'s gunboat *Weazel* has been the assailing party. Certain information of the names of the Chinese who made the attack on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s agent's house on Double Island—the planner of the raid and the disposer of the plunder—being obtained by the British Consul, the gunboat on the 16th September left this port for the village of Bochoey, situate up the Haimun Creek. After a delay of three days, for the local authorities, who, on the plea of the diminutive size of the attacking force, and the dread of the villagers' vengeance being turned towards themselves in case of the defeat which they anticipated, ultimately refused to assist, the usual demand in such cases being made—i.e., restoration of plunder, and delivery of ringleaders—and compliance being refused by the villagers, who did not attempt to deny their participation in the robbery, the gunboat tried the persuasive powers of shot and shell—ineffectually as far as obtaining any desire for treating was concerned. A landing party was sent on shore with a howitzer, and were driven back to their boats—providentially without mishap. The gunboat then taking another and superior position to the former threw more shell amongst the houses, and sent a boat in to observe their effect. The boat with an officer and four men were taken prisoners, lured, as has since been heard, by a letter being held up. The *Weazel* had of course to withdraw for fear of compromising their safety. Letters have been received from the prisoners, who appear to suffer more from anxiety of mind than from their wounds or personal discomforts. The gunboat returned to Double Island on the 1st October to await reinforcements.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Oct. 29.—During the past fortnight rain has fallen heavily and almost incessantly, and a large portion of the country in the neighbourhood of Colombo has been laid under water. For most of the time, too, the wind has been squally and the sea high, so that circumstances have not been favourable for the preparation and despatch of coffee. We have to notice, however, the departure of three vessels for London, taking away 7,025 cwt. of plantation coffee, and 6,594 native—total, 13,619 cwt. A vessel bound for New York has also taken 1,496 cwt. of native coffee; so that our exports for the fortnight have been:—Plantation, 7,025 cwt.; native, 8,090. Total, 15,115.

The *Avon*, which sailed yesterday, took the following passengers from our shores:—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston (Ordnance Department) and family; Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams and family; the Rev. J. Rippon, Mrs. Rippon and family.

By a curious coincidence the *Conqueror* arrived in the roadstead just as the *Avon* was ready to sail, barely affording time to a gentleman who arrived in the *Conqueror* to see and spend a couple of hours with his sister, who was leaving Ceylon in the *Avon*. They had not seen each other for a dozen years, and now they met but to part. Such an incident is worth mentioning, not only for the sake of the coincidence, but to illustrate the migratory tendencies of the English people—tendencies which remain a matter of intense astonishment to a large portion of the inert stay-at-home Asiatics.

At length our new ruler is at the helm, and he has spoken, amongst other matters, on the all-engrossing subject of the railway. We are much where we were, however, for we were previously aware that her Majesty's Government wished to leave the question to the Colonist as represented by the Colonial legislature. We cannot doubt that Sir C. MacCarthy would be glad to get rid of the company and the agreement with them, which in his capacity of colonial secretary he so strenuously opposed. We have no doubt that, like the rest of us, he would be equally glad to see the maritime and mountain capitals connected by a railway, provided the colony could afford the expense. But, naturally enough, before announcing his own policy, the governor is anxious to obtain from the majority of the taxpayers a decided expression of their wishes. They, on the other hand, are no doubt in the same difficulty with Sir Charles MacCarthy as to the state of our finances. Large as our revenue is, and greatly as it has increased in the last five years, the demands on it have increased at least in equal proportion. Apart from the greater expenditure on public works, and the necessarily greater annual outlay for keeping them up, the cost of the official establishment has increased enormously. Instead of £194,000 in 1855, we paid in 1859 no less than £269,000 for fixed and provisional salaries and travelling charges. Fixed salaries rose from £102,000 to £197,000; provisional salaries more than doubled, rising from £27,000 to £57,000; while travelling charges rose from £4,000 to £14,000.

On Friday, 26th October, Sir Charles MacCarthy held his first levee as Governor of Ceylon, when there was a large attendance of the leading inhabitants of all classes. To Sir Charles MacCarthy as well as to others the scene must have been one exciting mingled feelings. For the memory of the able man who so lately held his farewell levee in the same place could not but present itself. To him Ceylon owes much: let us augur for Sir Charles MacCarthy an equally splendid career, and for the colony under his rule a still higher condition of prosperity.—Ceylon Overland Observer.

THE STRAITS.

JAVA, Oct. 14.—The news from Banjermassing is very unsatisfactory. By last accounts the Dutch troops had been thrice repulsed in an attack upon a benting (entrenchment) of the rebels. In this affair Captain Koch and Lieutenant van Emden were killed, while Lieutenant Versyck, brother of the commander of the expedition, was seriously wounded. It is also stated that a native company refused to fire upon the enemy.

The visit of the Japanese embassy does not seem to have produced a favourable impression in Batavia. They appear to have been under great restraint. They could not accept an invitation to dine with his Excellency the Governor-general—they could not make an excursion into the interior—they could not pass the night on shore—and they could not, or would not, answer any questions which were asked of them. The American officers are said to have kept them under a very polite but very vigilant surveillance, and prevented as much as possible any conversation with them.

The *Niagara* left Batavia on the 11th in prosecution of her voyage to Japan.

The news from the Moluccas is favourable, with the exception of Timor, where fevers and small-pox prevailed to a great extent. On Banda there has been a great scarcity of labour in the nutmeg gardens, since the park slaves and labourers were emancipated.

On the night of the 23rd September the English brig *Corcyra*, Captain Walsen, from Bali Badong bound to Singapore, was wrecked on the point of Jambrana. Information of the occurrence having been sent by the master to Banyuwangi, the cruise-boat No. 40 and a cargo-boat were im-

mediately despatched to the spot, by which a great part of the ship's stores were landed. No part of the cargo, consisting of 3,000 bags of rice and 250 piculs of coffee, could be saved.—*Singapore Free Press.*

SIAM.—His Majesty the first King of Siam has caused it to be intimated to the Prussian mission at present in Eastern Asia that it will be inconvenient to him to receive the Plenipotentiary before the end of March, as during the months of January and February he will be engaged in performing two very important ceremonies connected with the Buddhist religion. The first of these will consist in erecting a high pyramid or gift pillar on the top of the sacred pyramidal house at the holy city of Phra Bard, and enshrining some sacred Buddhist relics in two stone pagodas recently erected at that place. The holy city, being situated seventy miles from Bangkok, at the foot of some mountains, in thick jungle, it is necessary that a dry time of the year should be chosen for the pilgrimage thither, as his Majesty will be accompanied by his family and several of the principal officers of State, and the time occupied altogether will be about a fortnight. The second of the ceremonies which will engage his Majesty's attention will be the welcoming and receiving the new white female elephant of Yasodhuri, which will leave her present place of abode in the end of December next, and arrive at Bangkok in February. Dry weather is also essential for the safe transit of the sacred animal, as it has to traverse a mountainous and jungly road.—*Singapore Free Press.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

Sept. 17.—Siraj-ood-deen Akhoondzada and the Ailchee, or Ambassador of the King of Bokhara, attended the durbar this morning to pay their respects and to offer the presents which they had brought from their master to the Ameer. There were many fine valuable things, but the only article requiring notice was a very handsome carpet and a horse. This is the same carpet which the Emperor of Russia had sent as a present to the King of Bokhara. The horse, as remarked by the Ameer, is the best of the kind he ever saw in his life. The Ameer was highly pleased with the presents, and ordered the horse to be made over to the Darogah.—**Sept. 18.**—Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan stated in his urzee from Toorkistan that he had received news from Mamana, to the effect that Hakoomut Khan, the Hakim of Mamana, had sent his son to Sooltan Ahmed Jan Heerat, asking him for troops to protect Mamana from the Affghan; accordingly, Sooltan Ahmed had sent a number of troops under ten Khans to that place, and Mamana is now under the Persians. He further informed the Ameer that the ruler of Undkhoe had also friendly communications with Hakoomut Khan, and he (Ufzul Khan) is resolved to pay him off.—**Sept. 19.**—About eighty mares, under the charge of Ghoolam Nubbee Khan, sent by Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan from Koonduz, arrived in Cabool, and were stopped by Shere Allee Khan's men for the duty. Ghoolam Nubbee Khan went to the Ameer, and informed him that the mares belonged to Mahomed Auzim Khan, and therefore hoped that they would be exempted from the duty. On the Ameer making inquiries about the matter, Sirdar Shere Allee stated that it was not the property of Mahomed Auzim, but of somebody else, and that only to save the duty Ghoolam Nubbee wanted to deceive the Ameer. On this a letter was ordered to be written to Mahomed Auzim, requesting him to tell the truth, if the mares were his own property.—**Sept. 20.**—The Barukzaee sowars were inspected to-day by the Ameer, and ordered to march to Zoomut to assist Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan in realising the revenue of that country. Mirza Ahd Khan, an agent to Sirdar Ma-

homed Ufzul Khan in Cabool, having been summoned to the durbar, was directed to present the accounts of Toorkistan, which he had lately received from his son. The Mirza promised to do so to-morrow.—**Sept. 22.**—Mirza Ahd Khan, with a detailed account of Toorkistan, waited on the Ameer. After taking the account thoroughly into consideration, the Ameer, turning towards Ahd Khan, made the following remarks:—"Is it not very strange, that when the income of Toorkistan, that is of Bulkh, Shukurghan, Ukhcha, and Koonduz amounts to fourteen lacs of Cabool rupees, and the expense of the whole troops stationed there to thirteen thousand (should be thirteen lacs) still Mahomed Ufzul Khan, keeps grumbling that he cannot pay the whole troops out of the income?" The Ameer also requested the Mirza to write a letter to Ufzul Khan, asking him to give an explanation of the grounds on which he applies to the Ameer to pay a portion of the Toorkistan troops.—**Sept. 23.**—Ubdoolrazak Khan, Moustafee, reminded the Ameer in to-day's durbar of the promise he had made to give Toorkistan to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and spoke in favour of the Sirdar, that if the Ameer would not displease Ufzul Khan he had better send Shere Allee Khan to Koonduz and get Mahomed Auzim Khan to Cabool. Shere Allee was ready to pay five thousand troops and three lacs of rupees besides out of Koonduz revenue only, continued the Moustafee. At first the Ameer got in a rage and said, "you are causing differences amongst my sons by making such proposals," and then ordered a letter to be written to Mahomed Auzim Khan, telling him either to agree to the terms as above-mentioned or to come to Cabool, as Shere Allee Khan was ready to pay him (the Ameer) three lacs a year, besides the expense of the five thousand troops.—**Sept. 24.**—Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan's urzee was this day received from Kandahar. He said he had got letters from Heerat to the effect that Sooltan Ahmed Jan had sent his brother Mahomed Oomer Khan to Suhzmar to collect as many troops as possible and to send them to Heerat. Besides this, about ten thousand Persian troops were on their way from Mushhed to Heerat. About one thousand men had already left Heerat, and were encamped at Anardurrah. He further informed the Ameer that troops were also being enlisted by the Khans of Heerat in the different chief places of Heerat, such as Tahmnee, Khoojundee and Char Eemagh of Heerat.—**Sept. 25.**—Durbar was held as usual. Sirdar Shere Allee was desired by the Ameer to make over the territory of Hazara Poissod, which formerly belonged to Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan, to Mahomed Hoosain Khan, as he had to pay two hundred sepoy, and had not revenue enough to meet that expense, and as Mahomed Shurreef Khan was gone to Kandahar, if Mahomed Hoosain realised more than was due to him, he would be made to pay the surplus to the State. A letter was also ordered to be sent to Mahomed Shurreef Khan to Kandahar, informing him that the Hazara country had been made over to his brother Mahomed Hoosain Khan.—**Sept. 26.**—Auleejah Uklutur Khan Barukzaee, with sixteen very valuable horses, arrived at Cabool to-day. These horses are sent by Sirdar Auzim Khan, from Koonduz, as presents for the undermentioned Sirdars. Two for Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan, three for Mahomed Oosman Khan, four for Sooltan Mohamed, two for Peer Mohamed, two for Shumshoodeen Khan, two for Syud Mohamed Khan, and one for Mahomed Yeosul Khan. All of the above sirdars were well pleased with the horses, and every one gave a piece of khillut to Uklutur Khan.—**Sept. 27.**—The kotwal of the city took eight gamblers to the durbar, and reported to the Ameer that they were always getting the people into their houses to gamble, and to-day, when his men went to apprehend them, they, instead of obeying the order, used abusive language and were ready to beat them. The Ameer, after making some inquiries, ordered the gamblers to be fined twenty-five rupees each, and further, that if they were caught again they were to be severely punished.—*Delhi Gazette.*



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BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 9.—Rev. Messrs. G. T. Palmer and A. Robinson, app. asst. chaps. on the Bengal estab., rept. their arr., the former on 28th ult., per steamship *Nemesis*, and the latter on 2nd inst., per ship *Nile*.

Mr. Palmer's servs. are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the N.W. provs., and those of Mr. Robinson at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 8.—Lieut. Sir R. de L. St. George, bart., and W. J. Stewart, of the art., to be assts. in the rev. surv. dept.

WESTERN JUMNA CANALS.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 9.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the sub div. of the Western Jumna Canals into four separate exec. charges as follows:—

1. Northern Div.—From the head on the Jumna to Rer, about 102 miles.
2. Delhi Div.—From Rer to Delhi, about 75 miles.
3. Hansee Div.—From Rer to the terminus beyond Hissar, about 108 miles.
4. Rohtuck and Bootana Div.—Comprising 148 miles of branch canals.

Capt. T. G. Glover, superint. of the Western Jumna canals, is prom. from grade of exec. engr., 1st class, to that of superint. of works.

Sub conductor M. Duncan, sub engr. 3rd class, is appld. to the exec. ch. of the northern div., Western Jumna canals.

Capt. E. L. Earle, exec. engr., 3rd class, to retain exec. ch. of the Delhi div., Western Jumna canals.

Lieut. C. C. S. Moncrieff, asst. engr., 2nd class, is prom. to the grade of exec. engr., 4th class, and app. to Hansee div., Western Jumna canals.

Lieut. W. Jeffreys, exec. engr., 4th class, is app. to the Rohtuck and Bootana div., Western Jumna canals.

Posting.—Capt. S. J. Batten, exec. engr., 4th class, is posted to Bassein, v. Capt. B. Wyld.

Military Dept., Oct. 9.—No. 1,000.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer the hon. rank of maj. on local Capt. A. P. Orr, late dept. commissioner in Oude, in consideration of his serv. during the past disturbances.

No. 1,001.—The underment. officers to be brigdrs. on the establishment, with reference to G.G.O. No. 943 of 19th ult.:

- Col. P. M. N. Guy, H.M.'s 5th foot.
- Col. J. L. Dennis, H.M.'s 52nd light inf.
- Col. G. Burney, 65th N.I.
- Col. R. T. Sandeman, 33rd N.I.

No. 1,002.—The serv. of Asst. surg. D. W. Trimnell, Madras estab., are placed at disposal of the Government of the N.W.P.

No. 1,003.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council directs the suspension of Capt. R. C. Stevenson, 3rd European regt., from the performance of all military duties until the pleasure of H.M.'s Government shall be known. (See Court Martial I.M. No. 463.)

No. 1,004.—The serv. of Capt. F. St. George, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

No. 1,005.—The serv. of Asst. surg. G. Grant are placed at disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces.

No. 1,006.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave m.c.:

Ens. R. Beavan, gen. list, inf., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,007.—Lieut. A. Vivian, 20th N.I., is confirmed in his app. of 2nd in com. of 3rd cav., Punjab irreg. force, having passed the prescribed examination.

REWARDS FOR SERVICES IN THE FIELD.

No. 1,008.—The underment. warrant and non-commissioned officers of the corps of sappers and miners, having much distinguished themselves in the field, having been specially recommended by their commanding officer, and being considered by his H.E. the C. in C. to be eminently deserving of reward, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon them the rank of ensign unattached, subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Sub conductor E. Owens, late att. to the barrack dept.

Serg. maj. W. T. Stuart.

No. 1,009.—The serv. of Surg. J. P. Walker, offic. med. storekeeper, Allahabad, are placed at disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces.

Home Dept., Oct. 12.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that Monsr. H. Camin has been nominated by the French Government to be agent at the port of Calcutta for conducting the emigration of Indian labourers to the French colony of Reunion, and that the nomination has been approved.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 10.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to invest Capt. G. H. Saxton, asst. surv. gen., in ch. of No. 1 party of the Ganjam topographical survey, with powers of an asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent, and to the commr. in Nagpore territory, in judicial and rev. dept., dur. the time he may be employed in that prov.

Lieut. Tweedie is prom. to rank of a district superint. of police in Oude.

The G.O. dated 25th ult., No. 4,401, appg. Mr. Clifford to be an asst. commr., 1st class, in prov. of Oude, is hereby cane.

Asst. surg. A. Kelsey, residency surg. at Baroda, has leave fr. Sept. 20 last, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to applying for further leave to Eur., on m.o.

Fort William, Oct. 12.—Capt. E. Thompson, rec. ch. of offices of dep. Bheel agent, polit. asst., Maunpore, and 2nd in comm., Malwa Bheel corps, from Lieut. Bannerman, on 21st ult.

Maj. W. McCulloch, polit. agent at Maunpore, has leave for 6 weeks, fr. 1st inst., or fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same, to Calcutta, prep. to furl to Eur.

Capt. E. St. George, 1st Bengal fus., to be an asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent for States of Rajpootana.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 12.—Appointments:—Mr. C. F. Franze is app. a temp. asst. supervisor in Public Works Dept., and posted to Bengal.

Prob. asst. overseer sergt. P. C. Caermarton, snappers and miners, att. to the Eastern Jumna canal, is permanently app. to Public Works Dept., as an asst. overseer, with effect fr. Sept. 1.

Promotion:—2nd Capt. P. St. G. Groeme, Madras art., prob. asst. engr. in Public Works Dept., Nagpore, is prom. to grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from Sept. 19.

Transfers:—The foll. transfers, authorised by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, are confirmed:—

Mr. T. W. Knowles, asst. engr., 2nd class, fr. 1st to 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

Mr. P. J. Flynn, asst. engr., 2nd class, fr. 3rd to 1st div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

The transfer sanctioned by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Capt. H. E. Quin, prob. asst. engr., from Lahore and Peshawur road to Peshawur div., is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—The leave for 2 mos., on m.c., commencing fr. Sept. 4, granted by the chief commr. of Oude to Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, asst. engr., 1st class, and offic. asst. to chief engr., is confirmed.

CAPT. W. R. FORSTER.

Mil. Dept., Oct. 10.—No. 1,010.—The foll. paragraphs of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 334 of Aug. 31, 1860, are published in G.O.:—

5. With respect to unatt. Capt. W. R. Forster, the subject of the letter from your Government dated 8th Feb. last, H.E.H. was of opinion that the grant of brevet rank in the army in such a case would be unusual; and he suggested whether, as Capt. Forster was considered by your Government to be deserving of reward, it would not be better that a step of local unattached rank should be granted him.

6. H.M.'s Government concur in this view, and I have now the gratification of conveying to you H.M.'s authority to confer on Capt. Forster an unattached commission as major, from the date of your receipt of this despatch, as a testimony of the sense entertained by H.M. of the meritorious services rendered by Capt. Forster with the Shekhawatee brigade.

Under the authority above conveyed, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to promote Capt. W. R. Forster to rank of major unatt., with effect fr. 8th inst., the date of receipt in this department of the despatch from the Sec. of State.

Fort William, Oct. 12.—No. 1,011.—Mr. J. H. Jackson to be a ressaltar in 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., v. Resaltar Mahomed Abdoolah Khan Bahadoor, res.

No. 1,014.—The underment. gentleman to be a cadet for cav. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at Pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv., and prom. to rank of cornet fr. date assigned to him:—

Cav.—Mr. W. A. S. DeV. Beauclerk; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 6.

No. 1,015.—Capt. C. Reay, 32nd N.I., is perm. to proc. to Neigherry Hills, on m.c., and to be abs. from Bengal on that account fr. 22nd inst. to Oct. 13, 1861, under old regs.

No. 1,016.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Lieut. J. Trevenen, 24th N.I., adjt. 14th Punjab inf., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 1,017.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. T. Quin, 22nd N.I., 2nd in com. 6th Punjab inf.; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 28.

Capt. and brev. maj. E. Oakes, 6th Eur. regt.; date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 29.

No. 1,018.—Messrs. A. Wilson and J. A. May to be 3rd cl. sub asst. surveyors in Ganjam topographical survey, fr. 1st inst.

No. 1,019.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. W. M. Cafe, 56th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 6.

No. 1,020.—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Sept. 26.—No. 232.—Directing the foll. transfers, with effect fr. date of Capt. Lilly's depart. fr. 1st inf.:—

Capt. A. C. Lilly, 2nd in com. 1st inf., to 3rd inf., Hyderabad contng.

Lieut. H. J. E. Teed, 2nd in com. 3rd inf. (on leave to Eur.), to 1st inf., Hyderabad contng.

Home Dept., Fort William, Oct. 17.—Capt. H. Howe to have charge of the current duties of the office of the superint. of marine dur. Com. Rennie's temp. abs. from Calcutta on duty.

Oct. 18.—It is notified for general information that the penal settlement established in the Andaman Islands, under the name of Port Blair, is identical with the port formerly known as Port Chatham, or Old Harbour.

Messrs. L. B. B. King and C. D. Field, app. by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India to be members of H.M.'s C.S. on Bengal estab., rep. their arr. at pres., per str. *Nubia*, on 11th inst.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 19.—Mr. P. Carnegie, dep. commr. of Lucknow, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from 3rd inst.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 18.—Col. A. H. E. Boileau, engr., made over ch. of the chief engr.'s office at Nagpore to Maj. J. J. McLeod Innes, of engr., acting controller and aud. of public works accounts, on Oct. 1.

Oct. 19.—Appointment:—Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, C.E., is app. an exec. engr. of 1st class, and placed at disposal of the commr. of Nagpore, for employ. in public works dept.

Posting:—Ensign J. S. Tait, prob. asst. engr., is posted to Upper Sirhind div.

Leave of absence, for 4 mo., on m.c., is granted to Mr. J. P. Dunlop, sub engr. 3rd class, in ext.

Oct. 17.—Appointment:—Mr. C. F. Franze, who has been app. by the Govt. of India a temp. asst. superv. in public works dept., and posted to Bengal, is att. to the Dinapore div. for employ. at Chupprah.

Mil. Dept., Oct. 17.—No. 1,025.—The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:—

Capt. D. J. Welsh, of art., offic. asst. to the insp. gen. of ordnance, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. C. S. Thomson, of engr., att. to the dept. of public works, irrigation dept., N.W.P., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. C. V. Gordon, 28th Madras N.I., offic. dep. commr. of Dumeh, Jubbulpore div., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 1,026.—Appointment:—Capt. J. E. Fraser, 4th N.I., offic. comdt. of 9th Punjab inf., to be brigade maj. on estab., with ref. to G.O. No. 943, Sept. 19.

Oct. 18.—No. 1,027.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. A. G. Duff, of the med. dept., garrison asst. surg. of Fort William, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Oct. 19.—No. 1,028.—H.M. has been pleased to appt. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the art. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv., and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively, from the dates assigned to them:—

Artillery:—Messrs. F. A. Wilson, A. Conolly, E. H. Steel, V. Rivaz, E. J. de Lantour, C. E. Salkeld, J. E. Alexander, R. B. Hewson, W. A. Blanc, A. T. Wintle, A. D. Anderson, and F. P. Freeman, date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 11.

Infantry:—Messrs. S. M. Binny, J. G. T. Carruthers, and B. G. Vyvyan, date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 11.

No. 1,029.—The underment. officers have rep. their return from England:—

Capt. and brev. col. R. W. Ellis, 23rd N.I., polit. asst. in Bundelcund, on leave fr. April 25, 1859; Capt. T. Watson, 33rd N.I., comdt. 12th irreg. cav.; Capt. D. Stansbury, 60th N.I.; Capt. Sir C. W. A. Oakley, Bart., 5th Eur. L.C.; Lieut. H. L. A. Tottenham, 67th N.I.; Lieut. J. Watson, 35th N.I.; Lieut. W. J. S. Richards, 3rd Eur. L.C.; Lieut. R. Stewart, 22nd N.I., superint. of Cachar, on furl. for 6 mo., fr. April 10, 1860; Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, 4th Eur. L.C.; Surg. F. Turnbull, med. dept., and Asst. surg. T. Farquhar, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 11.

No. 1,030.—The underment. gent. to be cadets for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at pres. of Bengal; they are accord. adm. into the serv., and prom. to rank of corn. and ens. respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be adjusted hereafter:—

Cav.—Mr. H. A. Fletcher; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 11.

Inf.—Messrs. W. I. Bax and C. D. Blackwood; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 11.

No. 1,031.—Pegu Lt. Inf. Batt.—Lieut. J. Duval, adjt. and offic. 2nd in comm., to be 2nd in comm., v. Capt. H. Acton, whose servs. have been placed, at his own request, at disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

No. 1,033.—The leave on m.c. to proc. to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand granted to Maj. C. Hasell, 48th N.I., in G.O. No. 625 of May 5, 1859, is ext. for a period of 6 mo., on same account.

No. 1,034.—The serv. of Asst. surg. J. Elliot are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1,035.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated 13th inst., the serv. of Lieut. and brev. capt. J. R. Andjo, 86th N.I., comdt. 10th Bengal police batt., are replaced at disp. of C. in C.

No. 1,036.—Lieut. J. H. Tulloch, 53rd N.I., is struck off the strength of H.M.'s Indian forces, with effect fr. April 30, 1858, the date of his app. to an ensign in H.M.'s 23rd foot; and his prom. to rank of lieut., published in G.O. No. 1,499 of Nov. 5, 1858, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1,037.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—Maj. C. R. Browne, 60th N.I., commr. of Leia div., on leave for 15 mo. fr. March 27, 1859; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 28.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Oct. 5.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. W. Garstin, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Buxar, for 2 mos., on m.c., in ext.

Sept. 29.—Appointments:—Mr. F. J. Cockburn to offic. as coll. of customs at Calcutta.

Oct. 6.—Lieut. C. F. Middleton, offic. jun. asst. to commr. of Assam, at Gawalprahar, is vested with powers prescribed for the administration of civil justice in Assam.

Oct. 8.—Rev. J. Coley to be chapl. of Barrackpore. Rev. W. T. Humphrey to be chapl. of St. John's Church, Calcutta.

Oct. 10.—Mr. J. J. Ward, now absent on leave, to be addl. civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea, Jessore, and Rajshahye.

Mr. E. F. Rudcliffe, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, to be civ. and sess. judge of that dist.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to offic. as addl. civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea, Jessore, and Rajshahye.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. L. Oliphant, asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, for 1 mo., on m.c.

The priv. leave to the following chaplains is confirmed, viz.:—

Rev. W. C. Bromhead, chaplain of Dinapore, for 2 mos.

Rev. J. Rofe, offic. chapl. of Fort William, for 1 mo.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Sept. 25.—Mr. J. Lean to be a judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in N.W.P., with effect from 16th inst.

Mr. E. M. Welly to offic. as an extra judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut in N.W.P.

Mr. H. P. Fune, on being relieved of judge's office at Shehshahpore, will offic. as judge of Agra, v. Mr. E. M. Welly.

Sept. 29.—Mr. R. Wall, asst. mag. and coll. at Etawah, is apptd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of that district, as a temp. arrangement.

Asst. surg. J. Fawcus is apptd. to be civil asst. surg. of Jounpore.

Oct. 4.—Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, civil asst. surg. of Moradabad, is granted leave for 30 days, from 16th ult., under rules applicable to mil. officers in staff employ.

Mr. H. G. Astell, civil and sess. judge of Jounpore, is granted leave of abs. for 1 mo., from Nov. 8.

Oct. 6.—Six mos. leave to proc. to Eur. is granted to Mr. C. G. Sperling, asst. to mag. and coll. of Furruckabad.

Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Asst. surg. E. T. Wheatley, civil asst. surg. of Lullitpore.

Sept. 27.—The following gentlemen are apptd. to be assessors under Act 32 of 1860, in the Allahabad district, viz.:—

Mr. A. R. Gordon in the station of Allahabad and that portion of the city lying to the north of the Grand Trunk Road.

Mr. W. E. Crawford, in the Trans-Gangetic portion of the district.

Gen. Dept., Sept. 29.—Six mos. leave, on m.c., is granted to Dr. G. Buist, dec., superint. of the govt. press, N.W.P., and curator of govt. books, with effect from Sept. 21.

Mr. J. Blanchett is placed in charge of the govt. press, and the office of the curator of govt. books, dur. abs. of Dr. Buist.

Mil. Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Sept. 26.—Notification.

—Priv. leave for 1 mo., from 20th inst., is granted to Mr. J. W. Williams, adj. of Sheharunpore batt. of mil. police to visit Dehra.

Capt. J. S. Rawlins, the comdt., will perform the

duties of the adjt.'s office in add. to his own, dur. abs. of Mr. Williams.

Capt. F. C. Chapman, 2nd in com. of Allahabad div. of mil. police, and in temp. performance of duties of the adjt.'s office, is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment.

Capt. J. Dennehy of the div. will perform duties of the adjt.'s office, in add. to his own.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Aug. 14.—Leave of abs. to reach the port of embarkation is granted to Mr. F. F. Hogg, offic. mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, prep. to his applying for leave, on m.c., to Europe.

Oct. 8.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. J. MacDermott, do. du. with convalescent depot at Allahabad, and F. Odevalne, att. to Shahjehanpore levy at Meerpoore, having been placed at disposal, the former is app. to the charge of the civil med. duties at Dumoh, and the latter to similar charge at Mundlah.

Oct. 5.—Mr. A. R. S. Pollock will remain at Benares as jt. mag. and dep. coll.

Oct. 6.—Mr. E. B. Thornhill is app. a jt. mag. of 2nd grade, with effect fr. Sept. 25, v. R. H. Clifford.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill will cont. to act in ch. of Etah district.

Mr. E. G. Jenkinson will cont. to act as jt. mag. in dist. of Jounpore.

Mr. W. Duthoit, asst. with full powers in dist. of Allygurh, is transf. to dist. of Mozulernugger.

Oct. 8.—Mr. R. H. Middlemass, asst. to mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is vested with special powers of an asst. mag., subject to the result of the prescribed examination in April, 1861.

Revenue Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Oct. 4.—Mr. D. A. Cameron, dep. coll. of Nursingpore, is placed in charge of treasury of that dist.

Oct. 6.—Mr. F. Curwen is app. to be manager of Kuntli and Agoree Burhar estates in dist. of Mirzapore, with the powers of a dep. coll. and dep. mag.

Public Works Dept., Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 14.—Appointment.—Lieut. S. Carey, asst. comr. of Chundeyree, has been app. to be a member of road and ferry fund committee of that dist.

BARRACK PLANS.

Circular No. 1442a.

From Col. A. Cunningham, chief engr. and sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P.

To all officers in the public works dept. in the N.W.P. and Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Public Works Dept., dated Camp Nynee Tal, Sept. 15.

Sir,—Under instructions received from Govt. of India in the public works dept., I am directed by the Hon. the Lieut. gov. to request that you will be good enough, when transferring new barrack buildings to the barrack dept., to furnish the barrack mr. with detailed plans of the same.

2. This must in future be considered as an established rule of the dept.; it will be added to chap. V, sec. IV, para. 1. of the Public Works Code.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPOT.

Sept. 22.—The foll. notification, in contin. of that issued on May 5, 1860, No. 466a, relating to the mathematical instrument depot attached to the Thomason Civ. Engrg. Coll., is published for general information:—

2. With a view to the proper adjustment of debits on account of instruments issued from the mathematical instrument depot attached to the Thomason Civ. Engrg. Coll. at Roorkee, it is hereby notified that, when instruments are issued from the depot to military officers not in civ. employ nor in departments, the value will be debited to the ordnance audit dept. This dept. will, in turn, require the officers to bring the instruments on the half-yearly return of their regts. if they be serving with a corps, or in the annual return to be submitted by them selves if they be on detached employ.

3. In the case of civ. officers, all instruments must be purchased from the depot, and the cost defrayed by a departmental charge.

Sept. 27.—The foll. gentlemen are app. members of the road and ferry fund committee of the dist. of Jounpore:—

Mr. W. Young, asst. mag. and coll.

Mr. A. Waleskie, senior.

ERRATUM.—In notification No. 1,181a, dated May 15 last, granting 1 mo.'s leave to Dr. J. C. Corbyn, superint. Meerut Central prison, for "one month's leave," read one month's priv. leave.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Sept. 29.—Leave of absence:—

2nd co. 4th batt. art., Lieut. W. E. Forbes, from 3rd Oct. to 3rd Nov., in ex. of priv. leave, to remain at Calcutta.

With the sanction of Govt., Brev. capt. S. D. White, 3rd Eur. Inf., is, as a temp. arrangement, app. garrison interp. to Fort William.

Lieut. N. D. Garrett, 4th co. 5th batt. art., and now at Frea, is directed to do du. at Dum Dum art. depot, as a temp. arrangement.

The undermtd. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. T. Graham, 4th co. 1st batt. art., 1st inst. Lieuts. W. E. Rutherford, late 28th N.I., W. A. Franks, late 12th N.I., and R. H. Eades, 42nd N.I., 15th inst.

Leave of absence:—

32nd N.I., Capt. E. Close, from 15th Aug. to 15th Oct., to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. or the Colonies, on m.c., under new rules.

Late 56th N.I., Lieut. H. S. Ruxton, adjt. 13th P.I., from 30th Sept. to 20th Oct., in ex., to undergo an exam. in native languages.

Late 62nd N.I., Lieut. R. C. Beavan, do. du. with 73rd N.I., from 1st Sept. to 30th Nov., to Darjeeling, on m.c.

MILITARY POSTMASTERS.

Sept. 28th.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that every order appointing a postmaster to a field force, and sanctioning entertainment of an establishment for the same, shall in future be accompanied by a statement showing the strength of the force, for submission to the direct. gen. of post-offices, who will forward the papers with his report to the Govt. of India for final disposal.

Brev. col. John Macdonald, of the 78rd N.I., app. a brig. on the estab. by G.O. No. 942, of 18th inst., is posted to Barrackpore.

Lieut. J. May, late 72nd N.I., is app. to do du. with 6th foot, at Barrackpore, to join.

Asst. surg. A. V. Best is app. to med. charge 1st troop 3rd brig. horse art., at Sealkote, in room of Surg. maj. M. McN. Rind.

Oct. 2.—The appt. of Lieut. col. W. H. Delamaine, 2nd batt., to com. artillery at Bareilly, notified in G.O. of 28th March, is cancl. That officer will, on the expiration of his present leave, rejoin the head quarters of his battalion at Ferozepore.

The following removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal artillery are directed:—

Capt. J. A. Angelo, 3rd comp. 5th batt., to do duty with recruit depot at regimental head quarters, until further orders.

Lieut. H. A. Mallock, offic. in staff employ, from 2nd comp. 6th to 1st comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. J. Butchart, unposted, to 1st comp. 3rd batt.

Capt. C. A. Reid, late 20th N.I., offic. 2nd in com. of Meerut levy, is permitted to resign that appt.

Lieut. E. C. Garstin, late 29th N.I., was declared, on 23rd August last, to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated by G.O.

Lieut. C. E. Delafosse, Bengal art., is granted an ext. of leave to Nov. 1, 1861, for the purpose of continuing his studies at the Roorkee college.

Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, attached to 2nd comp. 6th batt. foot art., at Jhansi, is app. to med. charge of Allygurh levy, to join.

Oct. 3.—The undermentioned officers are app. to do duty at the stations specified:—

Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, late 56th N.I., Allahabad.

Lieut. F. H. Hood, late 30th N.I., Jullundur.

The leave to Brev. maj. J. Barret, late 37th N.I., in G.O. of 21st ult., is to be recorded under old rules.

Leave of absence:—

7th Madras Cav.—Maj. A. Strange (late astronomical asst. G. T. survey of India), from Sept. 18 to Oct. 18, to remain at pres. prep. to furl. to Europe.

2nd E. B. Fusiliers.—Lieut. Hon. F. B. Best, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, 1861, to proceed to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Ordnance dept.—Lieut. J. Lamb, asst. commissary of ordnance, for 4 months, from 9th inst., in ext., to remain at Deyrah, on m.c.

47th N.I.—Capt. C. P. Lucas, from 26th Aug. to 26th Oct., to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., under old rules.

Gen. List.—Ens. R. Beaven, do. du. with H.M.'s 19 regt., from 15th Sept. to 15th Nov., to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Oct. 6.—Maj. H. S. Grimes, late 46th N.I., is app. to do du. in presy. div., and directed to join on the expir. of his present leave.

Lieut. C. S. De F. Roche, 47th N.I., is app. to do du. with 1st regt. Hodson's horse, to join.

Lieut. M. Millett, 43rd N.I., do. du. with Kemaon levy, passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

Lieut. A. J. C. Birch, 24th foot, is conf. in his app. of do. du. officer with Pathan regt. of cav.

Asst. surg. M. J. S. Perrau, att. to the art. div., Meerut, is app. to do du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., at Mooltan.

Ens. H. F. Leighton, gen. list, actg. interp. to H.M.'s 83rd regt., is app. to do du. with Pathan regt. of cav., at Lahore.

The following orders are conf.:—

By Capt. R. Campbell, comdg. 2nd Assam L.I., dated 3rd ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. R. Y. Chambers, to act as 2nd in com. and Lieut. A. Andrew to act as adjt., dur. abs. on leave, of Capt. T. E. B. Lees.

Azingurh station order, dated 12th ult., directing Civ. asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson to take over med. ch. of detach. 18th L.I., from Asst. surg. P. N. Jackson, ordered on du. to Goruckpore.

Agra station order, dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon to do du. with art. div.

Oct. 8.—Lieut. col. J. Liptrott, late 14th N.I., is perm. to do du. at Meerut, and directed to proc. thither on the expiration of his present leave.

The Dehree station order, dated 22nd ult., directg. Staff Asst. surg. T. T. Gardner to assu. med. ch. of a detach. 63rd N.I., and the left wing of Benares horse, on depart. of hd. qrs. of the former corps for Benares, in add. to his other duties, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. L.C.—Vet. surg. W. McDermott, fr. Aug. 22 to Nov. 22, to Murree and Cashmere, on m.c.

Oct. 10.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appointments:—

9th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, late 80th N.I., to be adjt., v. Lt. F. J. N. Mackenzie, removed.

14th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. A. W. Waterfield, late 27th N.I., to act as adjutant during abs. of Lieut. J. Trevenen.

Benares Horse.—Brev. maj. F. G. Crossman, late 45th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., dur. abs. on leave of Capt. W. F. Stewart.

Lieut. Hon. P. H. Stewart, H.M.'s 42nd highlanders, is app. to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. at Allahabad dur. abs. of Lieut. G. S. White, 27th foot.

Lieut. G. A. Furse, 42nd highlanders, is app. to do du. with Rohilcond horse, and directed to join.

The undermen. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th ult.:—

Lieut. C. S. De F. Roche, and Ens. F. H. Goold, 47th N.I.

Ens. D. Adamson, late 61st N.I., is permanently att. to 13th Punjab inf., with effect fr. July 21 last.

Unposted Ens. H. P. Kirke, do. du. with Nagode divl. police at Rawah, is app. to do du. with 70th foot at Allahabad, and directed to join.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. C. P. Lucas, comdg. the 47th N.I., dated Canton, Aug. 22, 1859, appg. Lieut. F. C. Bawaher to offic. as adjt., v. Brevet capt. W. H. Walcott, dec.

Saugor district order, dated Feb. 6, directing Asst. surg. P. O'Brien to receive ch. of the Superintending surg.'s office from Asst. surg. J. Brake, and of the med. depot from Asst. surg. W. R. Rice.

By Col. G. H. Smith, comdg. 78rd foot, dated 11th July, appg. Lieut. A. N. Phillips, late 19th N.I., do. du. with regt., to offic. as interp. to the corps, v. Lieut. Miles.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 31st ult., appg. Capt. P. F. de Quincey, H.M.'s 70th foot, to act as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., v. Lieut. G. S. White, on leave.

Leave of absence:—

Late 57th N.I.—Lieut. H. C. Garden, do. du. with 97th foot, from Sept. 22 to March 22, to Simla, on m.c.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs. Calcutta, Oct. 4.—Offic. notific. has been received that the undermtd. officers have been posted to batts. as follows:—

18th Foot.—Capt. Baird, to 1st batt.

18th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. Sir H. M. Havelock, bart., to 2nd batt.

Offic. notific. has been received that the undermtd. officers have been perm. to exch. batts. as follows:—

Rifle Brig.—Lieut. W. H. Deedes, to 2nd batt.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. W. H. Eccles, to 4th batt.

These officers will join their respective batts. at their own expense.

The following order is conf., subject to approval:—

By the officer comdg. 2nd batt., rifle brig.:—

Dated Sept. 15.—Appg. No. 3,568, Serg. R. Jones, to act as 3rd class sergt. instructor of musketry, with effect from Aug. 16, 1860.

The following order is conf.:—

By the brig. comdg. Benares div.:—

Dated Sept. 11.—Directing asst. surg. P. N. Jackson, 13th foot, to proc. to Goruckpore, by Palky dak, his servs. being urgently required.

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. W. M. Glasgow, to Landour, from 10th Sept. to 15th Nov., on m.c.

19th Foot, 1st Batt.—Maj. E. Chippindall, leave from 30th Sept. to 3rd Dec.

Oct. 5.—The foll. officer is app. to comm. of the invalids and others proc. to England in the ship *Accrington*:—

68th L.I.—Lieut. E. Deshon.

Orders confirmed, subject to approval:—

By the officer comdg. 7th hussars:—

Dated Sept. 18.—Appg. Lance corporal J. Mount to act as 3rd class sergt. instructor of musketry to the corps, with effect fr. 1st inst., inclusive.

By the officer comdg. 92nd highlanders:—

Dated Sept. 15.—Appg. Private C. Pease to act as 3rd class sergt. instructor of musketry.

By the officer comdg. 1st Batt. 19th Foot:—

Dated Sept. 8.—No. 2,974.—Appg. Sergt. G. Yapp to act as 3rd class sergt. instructor of musketry to the corps.

Leave of abs.:—6th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. Baskerville, to England, for 1 year, from date of embarkation, under new rules. 64th Foot.—Asst. surg. G.

Youell, to England, under new rules, on m.c. 68th L.I.—Lieut. E. Deshon, to England, under new rules, on m.c. 92nd Highlanders.—Lieut. and adjt. C. A. Humfrey, to England, under new rules, fr Oct. 15 to April 15, 1862. Ens. W. G. Aicks, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

Dep. insp. gens. Dr. A. Anderson and Dr. J. C. G. Tice, c.b., will inspect the hospitals in their respective districts, reporting for the information of Dr. Linton.

The inspections of hospitals in the Sirhind, Lahore, Meerut, and Peshawur div. will be arranged for by Dr. Linton.

INVALIDING DUTIES.

Adj. Gen's Office. H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs. Calcutta, 6th Oct., 1860.—With reference to the 14th para. of G.O. No. 114, dated 13th Aug. 1860, the following officers are app. to do duty with invalids and time-expired soldiers to England:—Indus party, to embark at Kurrachee—Capt. H. A. Chichester, 82d Foot; Capt. J. Singer, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.; Lieut. E. C. Haynes, 93rd Highlanders.

The general officers commanding the Peshawur, Lahore, and Sirhind divisions will be pleased to make all necessary arrangements for the march of the several detachments, so as to arrive at Mooltan on or before the Dec. 25.

To embark at Calcutta:—Brev. Maj. A. Tisdall, 35th Foot. Captains C. Monsell, 23rd Foot, 1st Batt.; J. A. Barstow, 89th Foot; J. Green, 70th Foot; W. Green, 42nd Foot; G. B. Duffin, 20th Foot, 1st Batt. Lieuts. D. Sullivan, 82nd Foot; L. W. Fisher, 82nd Foot; J. W. Doering, 6th Drag. Gds.; T. D. Backhouse, 70th Foot; W. W. Graham, 6th Drag. Gds.; J. B. Whitla, 88th Foot.

The general officers comdg. the Meerut, Oude, and Benares Divisions, and Brigs. comdg. Saugor, Gwalior, and Rohilkund Brigs., will be pleased to make all necessary arrangements for the despatch of the invalids to Calcutta, as opportunities offer.

The medical charge of the various parties will be provided for by gen. officers comdg. divs. and brigdres. in comm. of separate brigs.

Gens. and Brigds. may appoint additional officers to proceed to Calcutta, or Kurrachee, if required, in reference to para. 14, page 290, of the pay code of 1849, and forward their names, together with a return of the strength of the detachment, to the Adj. Gen. H.M.'s Forces, for submission to the C. in C.

The officers comdg. the various parties will report to the adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces their having received over from the several regts. the whole of the invalid documents, balances due, &c.

The officer comdg. the Indus party will forward a weekly return progress report to the officer comdg. the depot at Kurrachee, and the brig. maj. Queen's troops Bombay, in addition to those required by the depts. at army. hd. qrs., and note all casualties in the return.

The officers comdg. the Calcutta detach. will forward a weekly return and progress report to the dep. q. mr. gen. of the army at Calcutta, in addition to those required at army hd. qrs., and communicate for that officer's information all circumstances which may affect the arrangements in his dept. for the final embarkation of the invalids for England. They will forward similar documents to the officer comdg. the Dum Dum depot.

At the recommendation of the inspect. gen. of hospitals, leave for four months is granted to Asst. Surg. de Boissiere, H.M.'s 48th Foot, to pro. to England. On arrival he will report himself to the adjt. gen. and director gen. army med. dept.

Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Oct. 4.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

33rd Foot.—Lieut. Hon. R. H. de Montmorency, to be capt., by pur., v. McKenzie, who retires.

Ens. M. Lynch, to be lieut., by pur., v. de Montmorency, prom.

The unexpired portion of leave to Lieut. col. E. R. Priestly, 42nd foot, dated Feb. 4, is cancelled at his own request, from March 15, the date on which he rejoined his regt.

The following orders are confirmed, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the General C. in C.

By the officer comdg. 42nd Highlanders:—

Dated Sept. 22.—Appg. Serg. S. Short to act as 3rd class serg. instructor of musketry, v. Fox.

By the officer comdg. 75th foot:—

Dated Sept. 18.—Appg. No. 2,907 Private W. Holmes to act as 3rd class serg. instructor of musketry.

Leaves of absence:—

90th Foot.—Lieut. E. Carter, to England, under new rules.

92nd Highlanders.—Lieut. W. Kilvert, to England, under new rules, m.c.

At the recommendation of the Inspector gen. of hospitals, Asst. surg. T. Gardner, 1st royals, on being relieved of the med. charge of detach. 77th foot, Dehree, will pro. at once to Calcutta. On arrival he will report himself to the inspect. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals for instructions.

Asst. surg. Millar, 75th regt., will take med. ch. of women and children proc. from Chinsurah to Upper Provinces per flat *Matabhanga*, on 10th inst., en route to join his corps.

Oct. 9.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

42nd Foot.—Ens. W. H. Spooner to be lieutenant, without purch., v. James, dec., Sept. 27.

Oct. 8.—The undermentioned officers passed their examination in the vernacular, at Murree, on Sept. 15, 1860. —

Lieut. T. T. Simpson, 98th foot.

Asst. surg. J. B. C. Reade, 2nd batt. rifle brig.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, granting leave to Surg. H. Jones, 77th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

ADVANCED PAY STOPPED.

Dated Sept. 21, directing that, under instructions from Government, the practice of making an advance of pay to invalids, &c., of H.M.'s British forces embarking for England, sanctioned by G.O. Dec. 19, 1824, shall be discontinued, unless shown to be in any case actually necessary.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave to the following officers, to England, under new rules, on m.c.:—1st drag. gds.—Asst. surg. W. A. Davidson, M.D. 17th Lancers.—Cornet H. W. F. Harrison.

Leaves of absence:—89th foot.—Ensigns C. W. Burton and R. N. Hubbersty, to Nynee Tal, from Oct. 2 to Dec. 2, on m.c. 90th foot.—Lieut. E. Carter, to Calcutta, from Sept. 28 to Nov. 28, on m.c.

Oct. 11.—Asst. surg. T. Wright, 38th foot, passed in vernac. at Roy Barrilly, on the 17th Sept.

The app. of Brev. lieut. col. Kirby, 94th foot, to act as interp. to his regt., is to have effect from 15th Nov. 1859, on which date he took charge of the duties.

The following orders are confirmed, subject to approval.

By the officer com. 27th foot:—

Dated 10th Sept.—App. No. 2,492, Lance cor. Patrick Bourke to act as 3rd class serg. instruc. of musketry to the corps.

By the officer com. 80th foot:—

Dated 19th Sept.—App. No. 4,160, Serg. Henry Donn to act as 3rd class serg. instruc. of musketry to the corps, from 13th idem.

The following order is confirmed.

By the gen. officer com. Oude div.:—

Dated 27th Sept.—Direct. staff asst. surg. E. Parsonage, att. to 34th foot at Fyzabad, to proc. to Lucknow, for du. with 2nd Dragoon Guards.

Leave of absence:—

60th Rifles, 3rd batt., Brev. maj. B. E. Ward, to England, for 18 mos. from date of embark., under new rules.

Asst. surg. Spence, H.M.'s 82nd regt., temp. attach. to H.M.'s 23rd Fusil., at Lucknow, will proc. imm. to join the right wing of his own corps at Moradabad.

Adj. Gen's Office. H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Oct. 15.—*Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Oct. 9.*—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Provisional Batt. at Dum Dum.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. C. Gawler, 73rd foot, to be commdt., v. Mollan.

Maj. W. Brookes, 75th foot, will proc. to join his regt., where his servs. are for the present urgently required.

Lieut. G. Scott, 1st batt. 24th foot, will offic. as milly. storekeeper, dur. the tempy. abs. of Maj. Brookes.

That part of the G.O. dated 27th Sept., No. 143, which directs Serg. G. Hogan, 97th foot, to be sent to Roorkee College, is cancl., the serg. being an instructor of musketry to 97th regt.

The following order is conf., subject to the app. of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

By the officer comdg. 77th foot:—

Dated Sept. 8.—Apptg. No. 3,033, Serg. H. Frayer, to act as 3rd class serg. instructor of musketry to the corps.

Leaves of absence:—

Surg. Stoney, 94th foot, is app. to med. ch. of invalids from Peshawur div., procg. to England, via Kurrachee.

Leave of absence for 4 mo. is granted to Asst. surg. De Boissiere, H.M.'s 48th foot, to England.

Grants in Aid Exempt from Income Tax.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 11th October, 1860.

Read an extract from the Home (Revenue) department, No. 2,188, dated the 2nd instant, with enclosures, on the subject of a remonstrance from the director of public instruction, Lower Provinces, against deductions made by the civil auditor on account of the Income-tax from some of the grants made by Government in aid of private schools.

Read the endorsement from this department, No. 10,010, dated the 4th instant, forwarding the above-mentioned papers to the Government solicitor for the advocate-gen.'s opinion.

Read a letter from the Government solicitor No. 357, dated the 9th instant, forwarding the advocate-gen.'s opinion.

Resolution.—At the instance of the director of public instruction, Lower Provinces, the Government of Bengal refers for consideration the question whether Income-tax should be levied from grants in aid which are not devoted to the payment of salaries, or from sums assigned by Government for rewards to the masters and pupils of indigenous schools.

The advocate-gen. is of opinion that the grants in aid made by the Government in respect of schools are not subject to the operation of the Income-tax.

With respect to the rewards paid by the Government to the masters and pupils of indigenous schools, he observes:—"I am of opinion that neither the civil auditor, the accountant-gen., nor the sub-treasurer has any authority to deduct Income-tax from such rewards, or to assess the recipients in respect of them. If a fund or book debt existed, the interest on which was devoted to the payment of these rewards, or of the grants-in-aid, it would be the duty of the accountant-general and sub-treasurer to assess and deduct the duties upon such interests without reference to the purposes to which the interest was to be applied, unless such interest could be and was exempted by the Government as devoted to public charitable purposes. But where the payment is made, not from the interest of any fund or book debt, but generally from the revenue of India, I do not think the sums paid for the purposes described fall under any of the heads mentioned in sections 26 and 27 in schedules 3 and 4, or in parts 9 and 10 of the Act, or that any duties can be assessed thereon or deducted therefrom in the first instance.

"The rewards thus paid to the teachers of private schools will fall within schedule 2 of the Act, and the teacher, unless exempted under part 13, will have to return the total amount of such rewards received during the preceding year as part of the profits earned by his employment. So, too, any rewards in addition to salary, paid to the teacher of a Government school would fall within rule 3 under schedule 4, and would be returnable by the recipient as part of his income under part 4.

"But in neither case could Income-tax be properly assessed or deducted in the first instance from the sums payable for such rewards before payment to the teacher himself.

"Rewards granted by Government to pupils in indigence are not, I think, subject to the provision of the Income-tax at all. The condition of such a pupil cannot be deemed a profession, trade, or employment within the meaning of the Act, and the payment is not a periodical one, but is made once for all, though the same pupil may on several occasions obtain different rewards."

The Gov.-gen. in Council directs that the above opinion be acted upon.

H.E. in Council observes that, in forwarding the above reference from the Government of Bengal, this Government, in the Home department, remarked:—"Looking to the general tenor of section 27,* it seems to the Gov.-gen. in Council that the words 'civil salaries and allowances' can hardly be held to include grants made by Government towards the general support of a private institution, whether educational, or charitable, or other. This doubt seems to derive support from the words within a parenthesis in section 26, and also from the marginal index of section 27. In this view, namely, that section 27, and the three following sections relate only to salaries paid to the servants of the State, it may be doubted whether many payments which are understood to be audited by the civil auditor can be legally assessed by the officer, e.g., political stipends which would seem rather to fall under one or other of the payments out of the public revenues, in respect of which the accountant-gen. and the sub-treasurer are assessors, under section 26 of the Act."

With reference to these remarks, the advocate-gen. observes:—"With respect to political stipends and pensions payable to persons not in Government employment, I think the accountant-gen. and sub-treasurer under section 26, and not the civil auditor under section 27, are the proper ex-officio assessors to assess and deduct the duties. Stipends and pensions of that kind, cannot, I think, be deemed civil salaries or allowance, within the meaning of section 27."

The Gov.-gen. in Council directs that in respect of the stipends and pensions above alluded to, the several accountants, auditors, sub-treasurers, and other authorities in charge of public treasuries, be instructed to act according to the opinion expressed by the advocate-gen.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the information and guidance of the officers above alluded to.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Home department, with reference to the extract from that department noticed above.

Published by order of the Gov.-gen. in Council,
C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

* Income Tax Act.

Annuities to Serjeants.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 27.—With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, the following sums are authorised for distribution as annuities to serjeants of H.M.'s Indian forces, under the good conduct regulations, in substitution of the sums laid down in G.O. No. 831, dated Aug. 15, 1855:—

BENGAL.				
5 at	£20	...	...	£100
10 at	15	...	...	150
16 at	10	...	...	160
				£410
MADRAS.				
2 at	£20	...	...	£40
5 at	15	...	...	75
9 at	10	...	...	90
				£205
BOMBAY.				
2 at	£20	...	...	£40
3 at	15	...	...	45
5 at	10	...	...	50
				£135
				£750

Officers Officiating for the Uncovenanted.

Financial Dep., Fort William, Oct. 5.—Notifications.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the following rules, which were passed on April 29, 1859, as an experimental measure, for 1 year, have now been permanently fixed:—

When covenanted officers, civil or military, officiate for uncovenanted officers, and when uncovenanted officers act for covenanted officers, civil or military, the deputation allowance in such cases will be regulated according to the principle laid down in Chapter VI., Sections 25, 26, and 27 of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, it being understood, however, that Section 27 shall not apply to ministerial officers acting for covenanted officers, who are entitled to acting allowance from the date they commence to officiate, and not after the expiration of 1 month, as in the case of other uncovenanted officers of superior grades.

When an officer of the uncovenanted service acts for another of the same service, or when a military officer acts for another military officer, his allowances shall be regulated by the rules of the service to which he belongs.

MADRAS.**BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

Fort St. George, Oct. 19.—Lieut. C. A. Shortt, H.M.'s 66th foot, to be asst. superint. in the revenue survey.

Oct. 22.—The usual munshi allowance will be paid to Lieut. G. V. Law, gazetted on Jan. 6, as having passed the prescribed exam. in Canarese.

Oct. 26.—The Hon. W. A. Morehead, Gov. and pres. in Council, attained the rank of 1st cl. civil servant on 16th inst.

Oct. 25.—Leave of absence:—
Mr. R. K. Puckle, dep. director of rev. settlement, Trichinopoly, for 4 weeks, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, chaplain of Vepery, for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Oct. 26.—Rev. G. E. Morris, chaplain of Palaveram, to act as chaplain of Vepery.

Rev. J. Richards, chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount, will resume ch. of Palaveram, dur. employ. of Mr. Morris on other duty.

Oct. 25.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to app. the resident of Travancore to be a special assessor for the purpose stated under clause 31 of Act. 32 of 1860.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Oct. 26.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. J. N. Hunter, 1st asst. dist. engr., North Canara, to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Tanjore, dur. employ. of Lieut. W. C. Palmer on other duty. Lieut. Hunter to join Tanjore, on expiration of his leave.

Lieut. J. Makgill, actg. 2nd asst. dist. engr., Tinnevely, to be 2nd asst. dist. engr., Tanjore, v. Lieut. H. Tulloch, but to remain in Tinnevely.

Capt. T. S. Hawks, 37th gren., is to be considered as app. 1st asst. in Madras police, on probation.

Oct. 26.—No. 450.—Ret. to du.:—

Capt. J. G. Balmain, art.; arr. at Madras on 24th Oct.

Lieut. J. Goddard, engr.; arr. at Madras on 24th Oct.

Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st N.I.; arr. at Madras on 24th Oct.

The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, has granted Lieut. J. Goddard, of engr., an ext. of leave, without pay, for such period as would admit of his retg. to India by the str. of the 20th Sept. last.

The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. J. N. Maclean, 7th L.C., on furl., under old regn., and to embark from Bombay.

Capt. J. G. Balmain, art., is perm. to proc. to Bengal, on furl., for 2 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Capt. P. H. Dun, 33rd N.I., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., under old regs., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to sea and Australia.

The leave to Bombay granted to Lieut. W. S. Hebbert, art., in G.O. No. 402, dated 14th Sept., 1860, is cane.

Ens. E. L. Collins, inf., is perm. to resg. his commis. in H.M.'s Indian forces from 1st Dec.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Oct. 24.—The following extract from G.O. issued to H.M.'s British forces is republished:—

Id. Qrs., Madras, Oct. 18.—Under instructions from the C. in C. in India, Capt. C. O. Lukin, 41st Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as brig. maj. H.M.'s British forces, Fort St. George, until further orders. This cane. the G.O. of 4th ult. on the subject.

The undermen. officers having been rep. qualified to com. a co. at batt. exercise are relieved fr. do. du. with 74th highlanders, and app. to do du. with the 30th regt. N.I. until further orders:—

Ens. R. G. Briggs, Ens. W. MacD. Robinson—to join.

Oct. 25.—Lieut. J. T. M. Armstrong, 38th N.I., is rel. fr. do. du. with 6th N.I., and will proceed to join his regt.

The posting of Lieut. W. S. Hebbert, art., to the D co., 3rd batt., art., dated Oct. 18, is to have effect from Sept. 27.

Oct. 22.—The foll. removal is ordered in the art.:—
Lieut. J. G. Pollock fr. do. du. recruit depot, to 3rd batt. B co.; to join.

The foll. removals and postings are ordered:—

Surg. maj. E. S. Tripe, fr. 41st N.I. to 2nd N.I.

Surg. H. T. W. Harper, to 41st N.I.

Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings, 20th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. E. Whittin, fr. do. du. C trp. H.A., temp. do. du. H.M.'s 1st drag. gds., to 11th N.I.

With reference to G.O. Sept. 17, Capt. brev. maj. J. Babington, D co., 4th batt. art., will proc. to join his comp. at Bangalore, on arr. of horses of No. 6 batt. at Thavetmyoo, instead of waiting until relieved by Capt. Smith.

Oct. 23.—The underment. officers having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, are relieved from do. du. with H.M.'s 66th foot, and app. to do du. as specified against their names:—

Ens. G. J. VanSomeren and T. S. Maçan, with 3rd L.I.; E. S. Skinner, F. Hole, and J. Nicholson, with 18th N.I.; to join.

The Reduction of the Madras Army.

(From the Fort St. George Gazette.)

Oct. 26.—No. 108.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that, with the sanction of the Home Authorities, Govt. has decided on the reduction of the army of this presidency to the extent of three regts. of native cavalry, and that the corps to be disbanded under this decision are the 5th, 6th, and 7th regts. light cavalry. The reduction of regts. of native inf. to the establishment of 600 privates—each formed into eight companies—has also been authorized.

2. H.E. has been instructed to issue the requisite orders for carrying out this measure, and directs the attention of officers comg. divisions and forces to the following detailed instructions on the subject.

I. CAVALRY.

1. Medical invaliding committees will be immediately convened for the examination of native ranks, combatants, and non-combatants of all regiments of light cavalry, who are considered by the regimental authorities unfit for any further service. The proceedings of these committees are to be forwarded to army head quarters in due course; and in the meantime a nominal roll, showing rank, name, regimental number, date of enlistment and age when enlisted, of such of the men as the committees pronounce to be unfit, is to be at once forwarded to the adjt. gen. of the army, in order to their being transferred to the pension list. Men of 39 and 14 years' full service, declared unfit by medical committees, will be pensioned, the former on the superior pension, the latter at the ordinary rate.

2. A donation of one month's pay for each full year's service will be offered to all men who are willing to take their discharge, without reference to rank or length of service, broken periods not being reckoned.

3. All men of, and under five years' service, whether non-commissioned or privates, are to be at once discharged by the local authorities, with a donation of one month's pay for each full year's service.

4. The provisions of the preceding para. will also be carried out in regard to all ranks (combatants) above five, and under fifteen years' service, who are not considered eligible men for the army, either on account of weakly constitutions or bad character.

5. The donation to be paid under the preceding paragraphs is the pay * of the rank held by the man

* In the case of privates, Rs. 9, 10, or 11 as the applicant may be in receipt of at the time of discharge. Order of Government, No. 3,452, Sept. 25, 1860.

to be discharged. All such discharged men will also be entitled to the "discharge gratuity" allowed under that head, at pages 371-72 of the Pay Code, and they are to be settled with at once, and furnished with discharge certificates, without further reference to army head quarters.

6. Chowdries and peons of the Bazar establishment, of the 5th, 6th, and 7th regiments light cavalry, are to be discharged with donations as follows:—

For one year's service and under, one month's pay of grade.

For two years' service, and less than three, two months' pay of grade.

For three years' service and over, three months' pay of grade.

7. Puckallies, 2nd Tindals, regimental lascars, artificers, and toties, who have not served the prescribed period, or are ineligible for pension, are to be forthwith discharged, with donations as in preceding paragraph 6.

8. The horses of the 6th light cavalry are to be handed over to the depot at Oosoor, under arrangements to be made by the officer commanding Mysore division.

9. The horses of the 5th and 7th regiments light cavalry will be disposed of agreeably to instructions that will be issued by the adjt. gen. of the army.

10. Chowdries, horsekeepers, and grass cutters to be discharged when their services are no longer required, with donations as in paragraph 6.

11. When the above instructions, as far as practicable, shall have been carried out, a memorandum is to be immediately forwarded to the adjt. gen. of the army, showing the strength of the cavalry regiments. Orders will then be issued for the disposal of the European commissioned and warrant officers of the 5th, 6th, and 7th regiments light cavalry; and the native commissioned, non-commissioned, and remaining native ranks, including recruit and pension boys of these three corps, will be ratably distributed among the remaining four regiments of cavalry.

II. INFANTRY.

1. The establishment of the native ranks of regts. of native infantry will hereafter be as follows:—
8 subardars, 8 jemadars, 41 havildars, 40 naigies, 16 drummers, 600 privates, 24 recruit boys, 32 pension boys, 8 puckallies, 1 armourer mistry, 1 asst. armourer, 1 chucker, 1 bellows boy, 1 chowdry, 2 peons, 1 second tindal, 10 lascars, 2 toties, 1 moon-shee.

2. In order, in the first instance, to reduce regts. to the above revised establishment, a donation of one month's pay for each full year's service will be offered to such as are willing to take their discharge, without reference to rank or length of service. The donation is to be calculated at the pay* of the grade which the applicant holds. Such discharged men will also be entitled to the "discharge gratuity" allowed under that head, at pages 371-72 of the Pay Code.

3. The donation to be paid under the preceding para. is to be disbursed at once, and the men are to be furnished with discharge certificates, without further reference to army head quarters.

4. Should the above measure not effect the reduction to the required extent, medical invaliding committees will be convened for the examination of all remaining supernumeraries, combatants, and non-combatants, who are considered by the regimental authorities to be unfit for any further service. The proceedings of these committees are to be forwarded to army head quarters in due course; and in the meantime a nominal roll of such of the men as the committee pronounce to be unfit is to be at once forwarded to the adjutant general of the army, in order to their being either pensioned or discharged, as the case may be. Men of thirty-nine and fourteen years' full service, declared unfit, will be pensioned, the former on the superior pension, the latter at the ordinary rate. The nominal rolls are to give each man's rank, name, regimental number, date of enlistment, and age when enlisted.

5. In the case of the supernumerary native commissioned officers who may be pronounced to be unfit for further service, the usual applications, as prescribed by the general regulations, for their transfer to the pension list, are to be forwarded to army head quarters.

6. Recruit and pension boys in excess of the revised establishment will be borne as supernumeraries, until vacancies occur for their reception on the fixed establishment, one being absorbed for every two vacancies.

7. The provisions of this order are applicable to corps on foreign service, but will not affect corps serving in Burma until their return to the coast. Men serving in the Straits, discharged or pensioned under this order, will be brought back to the coast if they wish it, at the expense of Government, and will be entitled to pay until finally discharged, and to rations and batta until their disembarkation in India.

* In the case of privates, seven, eight, or nine rupees as the applicant may be in receipt of. Order of Government, No. 3,452, 25th Sept., 1860.

BIRTHS.

ADYE, wife of Lieut. col. J., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 23.
 ATKINSON, wife of Maj. J., son, at Simla, Oct. 11.
 BARNARD, wife of G., daughter, at Mynpoorie, Oct. 5.
 BUTCHER, wife of E. H., daughter, at Bangalore, Oct. 18.
 CHALON, wife of J. B., daughter, at Vepery, Oct. 18.
 DEARE, wife of W. G., son, at Bhaddruk, Sept. 30.
 DICKMAN, wife of C., twin daughters, at Colombo, Oct. 19.
 DUFF, wife of G. S., son, at Colombo, Oct. 19.
 FORBES, wife of Capt. H. T., son, at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 10.
 GAIR, wife of Lieut. D., son, at Umballa, Oct. 4.
 GRAVES, wife of Lieut. R. S., son, at Roy Bareilly, Oct. 11.
 HALL, wife of Capt. E., son, at Saugor, Oct. 11.
 HARPER, wife of P. R., daughter, at Hong Kong, Aug. 18.
 HARPER, wife of T., daughter, at Nowshera, Oct. 12.
 HASTED, wife of J. O., daughter, at St. Thomas' Mount, Oct. 14.
 HAWKINS, wife of F. N., son, at Flore, Oct. 11.
 HOLLOW, Mrs. C. R., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 3.
 LITTLE, wife of R., son, at Singapore, Oct. 16.
 LYNE, wife of M., daughter, at Dinapore, Oct. 2.
 MARTIN, wife of F. L., son, at Hong Kong, Sept. 27.
 MOORE, wife of E. G. C., son, at Shahabad, Oct. 14.
 MURRAY, wife of J. C., daughter, still-born, at Belgachia, Oct. 20.
 NEWCOMEN, wife of R. G., son, at Kishnagurh, Oct. 7.
 PATERSON, wife of Capt. A. H., son, at Nynee Tal, Oct. 7.
 PAYNE, wife of H. F., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
 SCOTT, wife of Capt. G., twin daughters, at Howrah, Oct. 16.
 SMITH, wife of T., daughter, at Berhampoor, Oct. 8.
 STEWART, wife of Capt. E. G., twin sons, at Waltair, Oct. 7.
 STRANGE, wife of T. P., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 14.
 THOMPSON, wife of W. M., daughter, at Maturatta, Oct. 16.
 TOWNSEND, wife of S. C., daughter, at Simla, Oct. 14.
 WATKINS, wife of W. H., son, at Patna, Oct. 14.
 WRIGHT, wife of J. W., daughter, at Kandy, Oct. 17.
 YOUNG, wife of Lieut. R. J., son, at Nynee Tal, Oct. 14.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, wife of Capt. J. W., daughter, at Dhurmsala, Oct. 6.

MARRIAGES.

FLEMING, J. P., to Margaret, daughter of N. M. Edmondson, at Calcutta, Oct. 16.
 GENTLE, R., to Eliza, daughter of A. Harley, at Calcutta, Oct. 19.
 HARCOURT, H. P., to Edith S., daughter of the late J. Oman, at Howrah, Sept. 21.
 HERBERT, W. H., to Catherine, daughter of the late T. Thornton, at Galle, Oct. 23.
 LOTTERI, F., to Mrs. A. Harvey, at Dhurumtolla, Oct. 15.
 MCARTHUR, D., to Rosa M., daughter of the late P. P. Popkin, at Kidderpore, Oct. 18.
 MOORE, R. M., to Sarah A., daughter of Rev. J. Caldwell, at Landour, Sept. 25.
 O'DONNELL, Capt. J. N., to Georgina M., daughter of J. R. Middleton, at Kussowlee, Oct. 11.
 SHAW, R. A., to Hannah, daughter of the late Lieut. J. Foster, at Meerut, Oct. 10.
 SMITH, C. A., to Anna E., daughter of J. L. Turnbull, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
 SMITH, H. W., to Miss Ann Billings, at Hong Kong, Oct. 1.
 TREVOR, Lieut. S. T., to Mabel M., daughter of Maj. T. P. Sparks, at Rangoon, Sept. 18.
 WALLACE, Capt. H. R., to Fanny, daughter of Rev. W. J. Parker, at Sanawur, Oct. 10.

DEATHS.

BARTON, Alice, daughter of J., at Madras, aged 15, Oct. 20.
 BIRD, Alexander, at Shanghai, Sept. 24.
 BROWN, Katherine S., wife of J., at Segowlie, Sept. 27.
 CARPENTER, Maj. gen., Madras army, at Secunderabad, Oct. 17.
 CRAMPTON, William, at Shanghai, aged 45, Sept. 19.
 EYCK, Charles F. V., of cholera, at Colombo, aged 29, Oct. 22.
 GREEN, F. G., proprietor and editor of the *Indian Statesman*, at Madras, Oct. 7.
 HORNER, Charles W., at Hong Kong, aged 22, Sept. 26.
 HORNE, Florence M. E., infant daughter of J. C., at Kussowlee, Oct. 8.
 HOWELL, John W., at Shanghai, aged 24, Sept. 27.
 KENNEDY, Ellen A., daughter of D., of cholera, at Madras, aged 7.
 LINDSAY, Mary J., daughter of J., at Calcutta, aged 21, Oct. 12.

MADEIRA, Mrs. Johannah, at Madras, aged 95, Oct. 16.
 O'HARA, Harry St. J., son of H. G., at Pursewalkum, aged 5, Oct. 18.
 RARSON, Anne M., wife of J., at Calcutta, aged 43, Oct. 12.
 SCOTT, Mary A., wife of R. R., at Neemuch, Oct. 10.
 WALKER, Thomas L., at Hong Kong, Oct. 11.
 WELLS, J. N., at Agra, aged 34, Sept. 26.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 23.

1st *Drug. Gds.*—Asst. surg. J. Watts, fr. 70th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Davidson.
 56th *Foot.*—Ens. H. J. Nuthall to be lieut., without purch., v. Williams, prom.; Lieut. J. W. Huskisson to be adjt., v. Lieut. Williams, prom.
 70th *Foot.*—Staff Asst. surg. W. E. Aylston to be asst. surg., v. Watts.
 84th *Foot.*—Surg. J. M. G. Grant, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay serv., to be surg. maj., under royal warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.
 93rd *Foot.*—Capt. and Brev. maj. W. G. A. Middleton to be maj., by purch., v. G. Cornwall, ret.; Lieut. A. C. Nightingale to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. Middleton; Ens. C. Hastie to be lieut., by purch., v. Nightingale.

BREVET.

Capt. F. Tower, adjt. to the recruiting district at Warley, to have the local rank of major while so employed.

A TIGER HUNT.—A shikar in which the young Rajah of Rutlam and his sirdars played a conspicuous part is thus described by the Indore correspondent of the *Bombay Times*:—"The Rajah, he informed me, with his nobles were mounted on elephants, and were accompanied by a large number of attendants and bearers. A tiger was discovered in some dense jungle about two koss from Rutlam, and a large elephant was sent in with only the driver on his back to clear a passage, and stir the brute up; but no sooner did the elephant get sight of his dreaded foe than he turned tail, and beat a rapid retreat, smashing through everything that obstructed his progress, the unfortunate mahout being nearly flayed alive by coming in contact with branches of trees, &c. The Rajah then called for a volunteer to go in and stir him up with a lighted brand. One brave young fellow dashed into the jungle to beard the monster in his lair, but paid dearly for his temerity. The brute on seeing him sprang at his victim, and tore away his skull with the brains attached, as clean as if it had been taken off by a knife, and then retreated, taking the skull with him. The body of the poor wretch was then dragged out, still quivering with life. Nothing daunted, another young fellow rushed in, followed by the Rajah on his elephant. The tiger again sprang at his victim, and tore him limb from limb; but the Rajah, in the mean time, succeeded in lodging a ball in the brute's forehead, on which it sprang with a terrific roar on the Rajah's elephant, and wounded it severely. The tiger then dashed at the attendants on foot, and succeeded in killing one man and dangerously wounding two more before he was despatched by a volley from the Rajah's sirdars. The following day his Highness entered Rutlam in great state, and a large concourse of people assembled to do him honour. His Highness, mounted on horseback, was preceded by his band, playing, "See the conquering hero comes." Behind came his bold sirdars and attendants, on eleven elephants, one of which also bore the carcass of the tiger, which my friend informed me was as large as a full-grown buffalo. This being his Highness's maiden essay in tiger-hunting, the three widows of the late Rajah and his own two wives decked him with garlands and other tokens of their admiration for the courage he had displayed."

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* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, November 27, 1860.

BREAKING UP.

SOME surprise, we understand, has been expressed that no notice whatever has been taken in this journal of the memorial recently remitted to the Secretary of State for India from the Indian Medical Service. We imagined that the reason for our silence must have been patent to all our readers. Of what avail would it have been to devote our limited space to the last words of a moribund? The days of the old service, we knew, were numbered, and that nothing that we could urge on its behalf would prolong its separate existence for a single hour. And, indeed, how is it possible that, after the amalgamation there could exist two separate Medical Services? When there is but one army there can be but one medical department, for otherwise there would be nothing but confusion, petty jealousies, and miserable heartburnings. That our prevision was not at fault appears from a statement that has just reached our ears touching the system henceforth to be pursued in filling up vacancies in the medical establishment. There will be, we are told, no more direct appointments from the India-office. Candidates for employment as military surgeons must take their chance of being appointed to a regiment stationed in Canada or the Mediterranean, in the East or the West Indies. They also may take for their motto, "Ubique;" for wherever British troops are serving there may they likewise expect to serve. There will be, we repeat, no exclusive Indian department, though exchanges will, no doubt, be permitted, so that those who prefer service in the East will still be enabled to gratify their unaccountable preference. Nor is this the only symptom of the entire breaking up of the old ship. Addiscombe, also, is doomed. Its glory hath departed, and it will soon only be known as a sort of chapel-of-ease to Woolwich. If we rightly understand our informant, it will be used as a kind of preparatory school, in which gentlemen cadets for the Artillery and Engineers will qualify for admission into Woolwich, to which they will be transferred after a certain period of residence, to educate them in the practical parts of their profession. Many a *laudator temporis acti* will doubtless lament over these radical innovations, but, sentiment apart, they were inevitable when once the decree had gone forth for amalgamation. We, too, regret the past, but it is more to the purpose to look to the future working of the new system. It is too late to recede, even if the Government were desirous to do so, of which there is neither any appearance nor likelihood. They have entered upon a path which they must follow to the end, lead where it may, and it is clearly the duty of all good citizens to refrain from

placing any unnecessary obstacles in their way, and from augmenting in any way the difficulties of the very arduous and dangerous course they have so rashly chosen to pursue.

COTTON.

THAT the people of India must be taught to cultivate cotton is one of the fixed ideas of the British mind. At intervals of about five years the North finds cotton becoming dear, and mills in danger of half-time, and rushes to the conclusion that the Government of India is to blame. The press is inundated with letters, Parliament wearied to death with statistics, the India-house besieged with remonstrances because India does not grow cotton. The old Court of Directors was driven six or eight times over by sheer badgering into experiments which those who ordered them, those who tried to make them, and those who apologised for their failure, all alike knew must be nugatory and expensive. Parliament must be quieted, and accordingly thousands were spent periodically on model plantations, in which the annual cost of superintendence was usually greater than the value of the crop. All this while the cotton spinners were told over and over again by every Indian with the smallest knowledge of the subject that they and their representatives were talking nonsense, that India grew as much cotton as the United States, that cotton was largely exported, though not to Great Britain, and that the whole question was simply one of price. Manchester, unconvinced, at last sent out a representative of her own. Mr. Mackay, familiar with every species of American cotton, reported that Indian cotton was excellent, that the careless picking complained of was a matter of price, and that the one thing necessary to make India the cotton plantation of the world was means of communication. It was all of no use. Englishmen had made up their minds that the natives must be taught to grow cotton, and arguments and facts were equally thrown away. So complete is the delusion, that a company of canny Yorkshiremen are actually about to throw away £100,000 in the effort to teach India to grow cotton, an experiment exactly as reasonable as it would be to teach the people of Newcastle to export coals.

The facts of the case are simple. The Western and Central Provinces of India produce enough cotton to clothe two hundred millions of natives, and export some 300,000,000 pounds to different parts of Asia, China being the largest customer. This cotton is equal to average Sea Island cotton, and can be produced at the average cost of that article. The enormous expense of conveyance to the coast adds, however, some 33 per cent. to the price. The cotton of Berar, for instance, is dragged by oxen in little overweighted carts, over a country without roads, to Mirzapore, where it passes into the hands of an entirely new set of dealers. It is then sent in wretched boats down some eight hundred miles of water way; and finally, after yielding another profit to a third set of traders, is shipped for Europe. By the time it has reached the port the price is beyond the American average; and as at that figure it would be unsaleable, the nominal price is reduced, *en route*, by fraudulent packing,—leaves, stalks and rubbish all being mixed up with the fibre. The little

which reaches England is, therefore, pronounced bad, and the natives are to be instructed to grow cotton.

To remedy this state of affairs Manchester proposes to form a company and send agents to Dharwar as the best cotton district. These agents are apparently to superintend cultivation, instruct the ryot in the use of machinery, and see to the cleanly packing of the cotton. The agricultural part of the scheme is sheer nonsense. The peasantry of Dharwar are not labourers, but cottiers, as independent as Kent yeomen, and about as likely to listen to advice from Englishmen as Sussex hop-growers from cockneys. New machinery may be introduced, but as the native churka is almost costless, and does its work, when the ryot chooses, to perfection, the value of new machinery will probably not be great. As to the clean packing, cotton will be packed clean the moment the price makes cleanliness worth the dealers' while, and not before. An Indian ryot, devoid of principle as he is, is not the swindling fool Manchester apparently believes. No man has a keener eye to his own interest. He asks nobody to teach him to thrash rice properly, or ship it in sufficient quantities. Rice in a certain condition pays, and the cultivator therefore brings it to that condition, just as the artisan works his silk up to the precise quality demanded by the market. All he asks is, that his labour should be remunerative, and this, except in bad English years, is not the case with cotton cultivation for the English market.

The ryot wants simply an extra penny a pound. Of course, under present circumstances, while the American crop is nearly sufficient, he cannot get it, and Indian cotton only helps to supplement a bad year. But he could get it if the penny were struck off the cost of carriage, as it might readily be. If the Berar cotton, for example, could be carried to Coringa or Bombay, by rail or canal, it could be sold in Liverpool year by year at the price of the American staple. The supply is almost boundless; for the English manufacturers, once relieved of the cost of carriage, can outbid the native on the spot, and two years of steady demand would double the amount produced. At present the ryot can sell provided the American crop falls short—a catastrophe of infrequent occurrence, and about which he knows nothing. He is compelled, therefore, to set aside part of his "black land" for other and more certain crops to meet the possible deficiency of demand for the cotton that land alone can grow. Let his market be once secure, and the grain-sowing will be transferred at once to dryer and "redder" soils, and Manchester will receive supplies which in five years will render her wholly independent of slavery intrigues.

The one necessity of the Indian cotton trade is to remove the tax which the want of means of communication inflicts on the exporter.

We cannot dismiss this subject without a word on the consequences which the recent change in the Indian tariff seems about to produce. For some time past the demand for English cotton goods has been rapidly on the increase. It is still in its earliest infancy, for if the consumption of India were only equal head for head to that of Ceylon, India would be a cus-

tom to the extent of more than double its entire trade, say 160 millions sterling. The trade, however, was advancing, when the sudden increase in the tariff checked its development. The Indian colonists, always awake to profit, seized their opportunity. Seven new companies started at once, and in a few months will be at their full working power. With labour one-eighth of the English price, no sea freight to pay, a limitless market at their doors, and a heavy protective duty, these companies must pay even the interest which Indian speculators regard as their right. So far as these profits arise naturally from their skill, or enterprise, or geographical position, this result may be viewed with indifference or pleasure. But every penny beyond that sum is so much taken out of the pocket of every man who wears a waistcloth to enrich Englishmen in India at the expense of Englishmen in England.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES OF INDIA.

No. IV.—THE HON. J. P. GRANT.

THE Lieutenant-governor of Bengal is always in an exceptional position. Theoretically he wields precisely the same amount of authority as the Governors of Madras and Bombay, with the exception of the right to communicate direct with England. Practically he is the mere agent of the supreme executive. Living in the same capital, controlled by secretaries who know Bengal as well as himself, watched incessantly by tale-bearers, and exposed on all personal questions to the remorseless criticism of a colonial society, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal can never be at once independent and useful. If he goes his own way, he must pass life—as Sir F. Halliday did at first—in a never-ending conflict with the secretaries of the central Government. If he consents to be a mere agent, he is compelled—as Mr. Halliday was at last—to carry out a policy without heartiness, because it is not his own, and without success, because it has no heartiness. Mr. Grant has endeavoured vainly to find for himself a third position. He brought to his office many of the qualities most important to success. He had an immense official reputation, without the unpopularity which so frequently attends that species of celebrity. He enjoyed the full confidence of the Governor-general and of the few highly placed officials who really govern the Indian Empire. He possessed a wide experience not only in the secretariats, but in the provincial governments which alone make efficient Indian administrators. Nor were these advantages, more especially the first two, merely accidental. There can be no doubt, despite the momentary depreciation of his powers by a justly irritated community, that Mr. Grant is a singularly able man. He is, perhaps, the most logical thinker in the Empire. His minute on the annexation of Oude indicated views broader even than those of Lord Dalhousie. In a dozen different posts he has invariably earned a title to the rapid promotion he has invariably received. He has a large circle of devoted admirers, and even his enemies admit that his policy is firm and consistent. Yet in the very first crisis of his administration, the first real test of capacity, he has failed egregiously. We are not about to enter into the merits of the Indigo controversy; we will suppose Mr. Grant's views absolutely

sound, and still as an administrator he has failed. He has had, except on one point, almost a *carte blanche*, and the result of his action has been to destroy a trade of enormous importance, to drive the English settlers into a position of angry hostility to their rulers, and to eradicate from the minds of the native peasantry all respect for the Government they are compelled to obey. The object to be attained was to conciliate the two classes and save the trade. If that were beyond his strength even a second-rate administrator might have saved the trade and conciliated one class. Mr. Grant has alienated both, and lost the commerce besides. Whatever policy was correct, his was not—for it attained nothing. The trade was not preserved, the Europeans not secured, the natives not protected.

The reason of the break down is not, we fear, far to seek. Mr. Grant is a civilian of civilians. He holds—not as mere opinions, but as settled immutable convictions—the leading ideas of the civil service. These ideas are, first, that India is to be governed for the benefit of the natives alone; and secondly, that in a quarrel of classes the duty of a Government is to support the poorest and most numerous of the two. The first theory looks, of course, exceedingly just and philanthropic; but, unfortunately, as interpreted in action it is in eternal conflict with permanent facts. To govern India for the benefit of its people is possible. To govern it in accordance with their wishes is simply hopeless, and this is the effort of the civil service. The natives detest religious innovation, and consequently all specially Christian legislation is frowned down. But England insists occasionally on Christian legislation, and the action of the service is, therefore, so vacillating as to raise in the native mind the suspicion of ingenious treachery. The natives detest the presence of European capitalists. The service therefore discourages the sale of land, settlement in the interior, and all laws in the interest of the capitalists. But trade is so vitally important to England that Government is compelled periodically to encourage settlers and capital, and the people declare themselves betrayed. In the immediate question of the day Mr. Grant has acted all along as a civilian naturally would. India was to be governed for natives only. Consequently if a contract with a European pressed hardly on a native, it was to be broken with impunity. If natives rose against their employers, they had a right to rise. If Europeans used physical force against natives, they must be put down. Neither Lord Canning nor Mr. Wilson could see a jacquerie precisely in that light, and consequently the natives, after having been told in an official proclamation that they need not cultivate indigo, were imprisoned in hundreds for believing their governor's assurance. No wonder both classes were exasperated, the Europeans by the advice, the natives by the penalties which fell on those who took it. Mr. Grant, so far from being imbecile, was perfectly consistent and straightforward. He held with his class that if English and native interests were in conflict, English interests must give way. English interests being those of civilisation, he was beaten, and his administration stamped with

the discredit at once of vacillation and of failure.

The second theory is one carried out by every civilian in the empire, in the highest as in the smallest affairs. It is the constant effort of the service, for example, to place the peasantry in possession of the land. A law against landlords always passes. A proprietor of land is always a doubtful character. A money dealer, or grain jobber, is always a criminal. In the North-West, the moment the price of grain rises the county officials prohibit its export. If a mob sacks a grain dealer's house, or nails his ears to his door, the victim gets just as much justice as law, interpreted in favour of the mob, will give him, and no more. The truth is, the civilian has no fear of the mob treading on his heels. The wealthy native or pushing planter is too near to, and too independent, to be pleasant; and the Indian, like the Austrian official, appeals to the "true people," i.e., the uneducated against the middle class. This is precisely the action of Mr. Grant upon the indigo question. He has not been either silly, or cruel, or even wilfully unjust. He has simply carried out the theory held by all "benevolent despots," in opposition to the theory held by civilised men.

For the rest, Mr. Grant is a very fair specimen of the Indian official. No man would maintain more remorselessly the ascendancy of England, though not of Englishmen. No man has a more thorough contempt for clap-trap of all kinds, or distributes patronage with more thorough honesty. Diligent, active, and keen, he makes his supervision felt in every branch of the administration. That he fails egregiously as a governor is due only to the fact that the policy of his service is opposed to the civilisation he is unable to arrest.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20. *Stirlingshire*, Irvine, Bombay; Louisa, Dixon, Calcutta. — 21. *Veronica*, Robinson, Whampoa; *Tudor*, Armstrong, Calcutta; Prince Alfred, Harper, Singapore; *Lehardt*, Barrett, Foo-chow-foo. — 22. *Adberg*, Nicol, and City of Lucknow, Brown, Calcutta; Sir Robert Peel, Petersen, Penang; H. Travatore, Dixon, Mauritius; Merions, Bude, Pugh, Mauritius. — 23. Mary Sparks, Chase, Akah; Typhoon, Canlish, Bombay; Nimrod, Harrison, Ceylon; William Gillics, Wilson, Penang. — 24. Kate Clether, Colthay, Nagasaki; Kron Prinz Ernst August, Meyer, Bombay; Cornelia, Henderson, Whampoa. 26. Antipodes, Taylor, Calcutta; Broomfield, Byth, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Ellora* from Southampton, Nov. 27, to proceed per str. *Orissa* from Suez. For MALTA: Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Co. net Stevenson, Miss Candy, Mr. J. Richards, Mrs. McDonnell and niece, Lieuts. Henderson, Williams, Davies, Campbell, Vidal. For ALEXANDRIA: Rev. Dr. Veitch and friends, Mr. Simcocks. For SUEZ: Mr. T. Ditchburn, Mr. T. Olive, Mr. BOMBAY: Mrs. G. Carruthers, Mrs. Cox and two daughters, Miss Quick, Mr. and Mrs. Vachell, Rev. J. and Mrs. Wallace, Miss Gilden, Mrs. Adamson and two children, Master Adamson, Mrs. Guerin, Lieut. F. P. Campbell, Mr. E. Burke, Lieut. Boddome, Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Mr. C. W. Ryves, Major and Mrs. Cameron and Miss Lettler, Col. Sheppard, Major Cameron, Mr. J. McGee and daughter, Capt. and Miss Bray, Mr. G. Burnell, Mr. Lidderdale, Mr. R. Mackenzie, Mr. R. C. Smith, Mr. Toll, Lieut. A. McEdmondson, Lieut. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews. For CEYLON: Two Misses Walker, Dep. Inspector of Hospitals Dane, Mrs. Dane. For SHANGHAI: Mr. Van Cleep.

Per str. *Valetta*, from Marseilles, Dec. 5, to proceed per str. *Orissa*, from Suez. For BOMBAY: Rev. S. and Mr. Hislop, Mr. J. Cannon, Mrs. Lempreire, Capt. E. K. Dawson, Mr. A. Lacey, Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. J. F. Phillips, Mrs. Sheriff, Capt. R. Chester, Sir R. Douglas, Mr. Favre and friend. For CALCUTTA: Mr. Gerber, Mr. G. P. Capelle. For SHANGHAI: Mr. Phipps. For CEYLON: Mr. W. Clarke. For ALEXANDRIA: Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Amburst, Mr. Mackie, Maj. Pemico, Mr. C. C. Smith.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DANVERS, the wife of Juland, of a daughter, at Cadogan-place, Nov. 20.

PILKINGTON, the wife of Capt. R. W., late 20th Regt. Bengal N.I., of a son, at Bramford Speke, near Exeter, Nov. 19.

MARRIAGES.

PROTHER, E. H., H.M.'s 6th Madras N.I., son of the late Capt. C. W. Prother, Bombay Rifles, to Amelia, daughter of Maj. H. Temple, late H.M.'s 35th Regt., at Bathwick Church, Bath, Nov. 20.

GALE, J. Walter, of Bombay, to Grace, daughter of the late Richard Geddes, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, at Trinity Church, Paddington, Nov. 20.

DEATHS.

GORDON, Lieut. John, 19th Regt. H.M.'s Bombay army, at Paris, Nov. 15.

PETTINGAL, Major gen. Edward, H.M.'s Bengal army, at 134, Regent-street, aged 70, Nov. 17.

India Office,

November 26, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. Morland, Mate; Mr. J. D. Budd, Mate.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. S. Fowle, 22nd N.I.; Brev. Maj. C. P. Lane, 3rd Eur. Cav.; Lieut. A. H. Thomson, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton, 6th Eur. regt.; Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, 56th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. A. B. Travers, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. A. P. Bainbridge, Art.; Capt. R. Chester, 7th N.I.; 2nd Capt. G. G. J. Campbell, Art.; Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th N.I.; Lieut. F. B. G. Glover, 2nd Eur. regt.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Murphy, Commissariat Dept.; Lieut. J. De Vitre, 1st Eur. regt.; Lieut. E. W. Trevor, 1st Eur. regt.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. O. Rannie, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. Wilson, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. S. Boulderson, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. S. R. J. Owen, 19th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Ensign S. E. R. Butler, 23rd N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel Sir P. M. Melville, 18th N.I., 6 mo.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. M. Philbrick, 6 mo.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The half yearly report states that the construction of the railway was progressing most favourably. The agent of the company having availed himself of the invitation of the Lieut.-gov. of Bengal, to accompany him on an excursion which he made for the purpose of inspecting a district intimately connected with the line of the Eastern Bengal, fully confirmed the very favourable prospects as to traffic contained in the original report of Mr. Purdon, made in November, 1856. The rolling stock originally estimated for was in course of construction. The expenditure had been in accordance with the original estimate. There would, however, be an excess in consequence of the import duties in India having been raised considerably since the date at which those estimates were prepared. The amount of such import duties was now estimated at £40,000. The great progress which, according to the engineer's report, would be made towards the completion of the line during the present dry season in India would necessitate a large and increasing outlay; and therefore the remainder of the capital not yet paid would be required in two calls of £5 each, one in January, and the other in March. The capital account to the 30th of June last showed that £148,406 had been received and £358,974 expended, leaving a balance of £120,432.

NAVIGATION OF THE GOGRA.—We are glad to notice the opening of the navigation of the Gogra. A Government steamer and flat was to leave Calcutta for Fyzabad on the 25th October. By this route the whole trade of Oude must yet pass. If communication were opened to Bareilly, the traffic of Upper India would reach Calcutta direct. Lord Canning, on his visit to Fyzabad, will decide on the steps to be taken for this purpose.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Enzine*, Nov. 21, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£18,240	£11,656
Bombay	288	580
Madras	288	580
	£18,528	£12,236

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	101½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Rs.....	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	95½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	78½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	223½	to 224½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1855	103½	½
	India Enfranch Paper ½ pr. ct.	80½	½
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranch Paper	95½	½
	India Bonds, Enfr. Paper, 5	101½	½
	per cent.	96½	½
	India Loan Debentures, 1855	96½	½
	India Debentures, 1859	96	½
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	½
	India 5 per cent. for account...	103½	½
	India Bonds (£1,000)	6s. dis.	—
	Ditto (under £1,000)	8s. dis. to par.	—
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Cen-	100	94 to 95
	tral India (guar. 5 per ct.),	all	—
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	—
18	Ditto B	16	12 to 1½ dis.
6	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ...	7½	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	101 to 102
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	98½ to 99½
20	Ditto F Ext.	all	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb., 1864	all	100½ to 101½
100	Ditto 1865-70	75	½ dis. par.
Stock	Jubbulpore	all	½ dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (gua-	100	96½ to 97
	5 per ct.)	8	1½ to ½ dis.
20	Ditto (New ditto)	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	95 to 96
Stock	(guar. 5 per ct.)	100	87 to 88
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ...	100	93 to 94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95 to 96
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½	100	87 to 88
20	per cent.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Ditto 4th Extension (guar.	7	—
20	5 per ct.)	all	94½ to 99
Stock	Ottoman Rail. (gu. 6 p. ct.)	15	—
20	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	93 to 95
Stock	Ditto (New)	10	2 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla	all	—
20	(guar. 5 per ct.)	all	—
	Panjab (5 per ct.)	all	—
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	82 to 84
40	Australasia	all	65 to 67
25	Bank of Egypt	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	22½ to 23
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.,	all	34 to 36
	and China	all	14 to 16
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	18 to 19
20	Ottoman Bank	all	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	1 to 4
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	3 to 2 dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New	15s.	½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ...	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...	all	74 to 76
20	Ditto New	25	13 to 14
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	17 to 19
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to 1

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—The non-commissioned officers and men of the artillery at Meerut have subscribed Rs. 1,000 for a memorial window to be set up in the Lawrence Asylum in memory of Sir Henry Lawrence.

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(Signed)

J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adj.-Gen.

PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

London, October, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 2	Burmah (Rangoon)	Oct. 15
Madras	" 4	Bombay	Nov. 10
Agra	" 3	Ceylon	" 1
China (Hong-Kong)	Oct. 13		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news received from India by the Bombay mail of the 10th November is less satisfactory than usual. Considerable allowance must, no doubt, be made for the exaggeration habitual with journalists; but even then there will still remain sufficient grounds for disquietude. Though not disposed to believe that the natives have any intention of offering an active resistance to the collection of the Income-tax, we can readily imagine that they will neglect no opportunity of passively obstructing the proper working of the new machinery. Unpleasant rumours will be rife in every bazaar. Highly-coloured reports of injustice and corruption will be eagerly circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land, and every minute error of judgment will be magnified into a gross act of oppression. We shall expect to hear of inquisitorial prying into private affairs, of the violation of the harem, of bribery on the part of native assessors, and of violence on that of European collectors. We shall be told that the people are starving, that they are selling their children for a few annas, that the grain refuses to sprout, that the cattle are perishing on the parched and thirsty fields, and that, nevertheless, in spite of all this misery and ruin, the wretched natives are compelled to pay their last handful of pice towards a tax to which they are not legally liable. The rich and influential, it will be said, are able to purchase exemption, so that on the poorer classes alone will fall the burden of a cruel and oppressive impost. These rumours and assertions, however, must be taken for what they are really worth, and that is for very little. The people will grumble and protest, and endeavour to evade the tax, just as many Englishmen do at home, but they will not have recourse to arms, so long as a strong European force is maintained in India, and the native army kept within narrow bounds. That the Government is anxious to remove all cause for reasonable annoyance is evident from the following paragraph, published as a postscript to the overland *Bombay Gazette*:—

"The Government of India has authorised the adoption of one simple aggregate form of Income-tax return for use, irrespective of the amount of income to be returned. By this form the taxpayer is merely required to state his name and residence, whether he carries on business by himself, or as a member of a firm, and what is the aggregate amount of his income from all sources. The privilege of using this simple form was at first restricted to persons whose income exceeds Rs. 10,000 a-year; now, an order has come that this limitation shall be abolished, so that none may have reason to complain of the vexatious character of the forms they are required to sign."

Some uneasiness, however, is reported to prevail at the opposite sides of the empire,—in Scinde, and in Pegu and Martaban,—but even there the commotion appears to have been created through a misconception of the nature of the new tax. Clear and explicit explanations are undoubtedly necessary, and it will be

well to show every possible forbearance at the outset, until the first natural misapprehensions shall have been effaced by time and familiarity.

It is satisfactory to perceive that very necessary precautions are at last being taken against an enemy far more formidable than any we need fear to encounter within our Indian territories. The increasing influence, or "fussiness," of the French in the East has caused the garrison at Aden to be reinforced, while the entrance of Bombay Harbour is being fortified by a battery of forty Armstrong guns on Oyster Rock, and a similar one on the island known as Middle Ground.

That the Indian Government does not regard the popular discontent in the same light as the journalistic world may be inferred from the fact that H.M.'s 57th and 64th Regiments are under orders for New Zealand. Why should not a Sikh corps also be despatched to the scene of action? For bush fighting they would be invaluable, and the absence of plunder might be made good to them by superior allowances. Every regiment of Punjabees employed beyond the actual limits of the empire is a "material guarantee" for the loyalty of their countrymen and the preservation of tranquillity in the Punjab.

The Waghers are reported to have dispersed themselves in small bands all over the country. They are said to have been met by a British force and severely cut up, losing the greater part of the booty they had carried off from Korinar. Another rumour has it that they have plundered the town of Madhopore, belonging to the Rana of Porbander. In any case they were being hotly pursued by a camel corps of one hundred men, under Lieut. Newton.

Sir Henry Davidson, Chief Justice of Madras, is stated to have died of dropsy, at Ootacamund, on the 3rd or 4th of November.

The trial by court martial of two privates of H.M.'s 5th Regiment European Fusiliers has drawn from the Commander-in-Chief some severe reflections on the officers of that corps, which cannot be said to have been unmerited. Sir Hugh Rose appears determined to walk in the footsteps of the late Sir C. J. Napier, dispensing equal justice to all, and maintaining the discipline and efficiency of her Majesty's forces.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Hockin, H.M.'s 3rd Drag. Guards, at sea, on his passage from London to Bombay, by the ship *Windsor Castle*, Aug. 5.

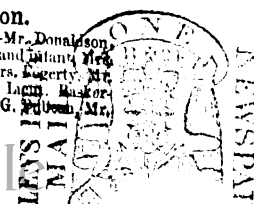
BENGAL.—Capt. R. K. Gordon, 2nd Hill Regt., at Dhumsala, Oct. 20.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. Handcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Mignon. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Leighton and two children, Mr. Bondola, Mr. Kaskel, Mrs. Woodgate. FROM MALTA.—Mrs. Leary.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, Dec. 11.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. Donaldson, Lieut. Osborne, Master Peggion, Mrs. Whitley and family, Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. Watts and three children, Mrs. Leggett, Mr. Longfield, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Coltrane, Lieut. Kaskel, Capt. Greenwood, Lieut. Shewell, Mr. G. P. Wood, Mr. G. Whitley, Maj. Macdonald.



BENGAL.

THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN URQUHART.

The more we look into the proceedings of Captain Urquhart's trial the more we are astonished at his being brought to trial at all. It would indeed be utterly incomprehensible to us were we not in possession of a clue such as editors of papers alone are privileged to have, to interpret the whole thing; but even with this assistance we are astonished that the Commander-in-Chief should have allowed his better judgment to be swayed, and Captain Urquhart brought to trial on such a ridiculously frivolous charge, especially as he is not an officer of the Indian army.

We had only cursorily glanced at the verses so strangely denominated a *jeu d'esprit* till they appeared in our columns, and we were doubtful before looking into them as to the propriety of publishing them even as part and parcel of the report of the trial. But now that we have read them carefully we are astonished at their inanition. To say there is anything scandalous or immoral in them is absurd; there is nothing at all in them. Coupled with the author's defence, which will be published in due course, and his declaration therein that the verses had no allusion, no point, that the events dimly referred to in them were imaginary and entirely fictitious, they stand forth as a string of unmeaning, pointless, empty words, of no sense or signification whatever. It cannot be said even that his shafts fell wide of the mark, for there was no mark to shoot at, and the shafts were such blunt, unwieldy things as to be no shafts at all. Had the charge against Captain Urquhart been for writing such intolerably bad verses we could have understood it; but Simla society or Sir R. Garrett's feelings must be uncommonly sensitive to feel aggrieved at this.

That there are some blots and blemishes upon Anglo-Indian society we fully believe, blots against which no satire can be too bitter, and they are faults of such a nature that in most cases satire is the only way they can be dealt with.

Scandal both in word and action that would be frowned upon by English society is made a matter of mere jest among us; deeds for which a man or woman would be scouted out of good circles at home are unblushingly blazoned forth before the world in India, and all that people do is to point at them and laugh; open immorality is too often countenanced, and people even of the best intentions allow themselves a latitude of speech and conduct which they would not dream of doing in England, or which, if they did, the world there would very soon let them know what it thought of such things. These truths may be distasteful, but they are truths nevertheless, as every member of our society in his heart of hearts knows full well. Nor is there the slightest prospect of any amendment as long as the general tone of society is not such as to condemn, instead of treating as a jest, such matters. The lowest state of depravity to which the tone of society can fall is that depicted by the Apostle Paul when he describes it not as one in which people do evil, but as one in which amusement is afforded by the sight of evil. And as long as vice, and debauchery, and faithlessness between husband and wife, and encouragement of gross scandal, and the loosest possible code of morality in mercantile concerns are regarded as jests, and treated in the same way as the buffooneries of a clown at Astley's, and who shall deny that this is the case in India? what is the tone of society, but one in which men not only do evil, but take pleasure in them that do it?

Such a state of things is not to be counteracted by such a *jeu d'esprit* as Captain Urquhart's, or by bringing him to trial for writing it.

The writer of the story called "Hills and

Plains," now being published in these columns, (who, by the way, is not Captain Urquhart at all, as has been asserted), has done his best to show up the faults and shortcomings of Anglo-Indian society, and some of the causes of those shortcomings, by placing in as odious a light as possible the characters and customs that lead to nine-tenths of the mischief one hears of. Idleness among men, and a want of proper appreciation of their legitimate duties among women, do the rest.

The first step towards the remedy of a fault, either in an individual or a body corporate, is to discover it, the second to feel ashamed of it. Until that stage is reached there is no hope. People do not laugh at things they are ashamed of.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE NIKKUL SEYNEE FAQUEERS.

The secret of the power of our greatest Indian administrators has been the force of personal character. It is to that spell the Asiatic is so peculiarly susceptible. It is that which has made the non-regulation system in the administration of justice, and the irregular organisation in the military art, so successful in our newly-conquered provinces. The men who founded our Eastern empire possessed it in a remarkable degree, and exercised its charm as much over the young civilians and soldiers who had to carry out their policy, as over the sepoys, who, from generation to generation, handed down traditions of their favourite commanders. It was not intellect but instinct—not superior knowledge but the marked individualism of their character—which enabled such men as Wellesley and Metcalfe, Elphinstone and Malcolm, Lord Lake and the best of the Company's generals, to select the very subordinates who would do their will, or to attach to their persons every native and every regiment with whom they came into contact. And it was the same quality which contributed to the formation of our Indian empire, that extended it beyond the Sutlej, and saved it from extinction in 1857. Dalhousie was no unworthy successor of Wellesley; the men whom he selected to carry out his policy were not one whit behind Malcolm or Metcalfe. The school which owns Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir James Outram as its brightest ornaments; which numbers Sir John Lawrence and Sir Robert Montgomery in its ranks; which produced Jacob, Chamberlain, Lumsden, Abbott, and Edwards, may well be proud of the work they have accomplished. Sind, the Punjab, and Oude are emphatically their own; they civilised the Mhairs and the Bheels, and taught the Rajpoots to abandon the curse of infanticide. In the changes which are silently revolutionising the whole administration, it will be a sad thing for the stability and popularity of our rule if the rigour of an iron legality and the exclusiveness of a hard uniformity leave no place for such men.

The hope of this school was John Nicholson; well described by one Governor-general as "a tower of strength;" by another, who had watched the early promise of his career, as equally fitted to be the commissioner of a division or the general of an army. In him the force of personal character was such that in a few years he changed the tribes of Huzara and Rawulpindee, the most degraded and bloodthirsty in the Punjab, into peaceful villagers and attached subjects. The fact has not yet been forgotten, first made public in Mr. Raikes's "Notes on the Revolt," that a brotherhood of faqueers at Hurripore abandoned all forms of Asiatic monarchism and devoted themselves to the worship of Nicholson as a god. It was only in such a way that their blinded minds, struggling with a great idea, could body forth the mingled love and reverence which they felt for the man who had inspired them with terror when he fought on the bloody field of Chillianwallah, and who had since gone in and out among them as a father, a protector, a judge. The subsequent history of the sect is not generally known, and is full of interest. Nicholson left the district in 1850 for England, and then the sect was founded. They looked to him as the Sikhs to Nanuk, as their Gooroo, and called them-

selves by his name, Nikkul Seynees. They wore saffron-coloured garments and round black hats as their distinguishing garb. Their worship consisted in singing a kind of dirge, every verse of which echoed the refrain—"Gooroo Nikkul Seyn." They were a quiet inoffensive people, and lived in the enjoyment of their faith until 1856. Then their Gooroo arrived in person on his way to Cashmere, and great were the rejoicings of his disciples. They hastened to offer him homage, but when they persisted he ordered some of them to be flogged. This only increased their reverence. They declared that they deserved the flogging; that they had, by their unholy lives, naturally incurred the wrath of their god. The result was that they practised increased austerities and manifested more devoted zeal. When Nicholson fell gloriously before Delhi and the news reached his devotees, the effect was remarkable. Their leader declared he could not remain in a world where there was no Nikkul Seyn, and, going to his hut, destroyed himself, cutting his throat from ear to ear. Another followed his example. A third said he would go to Nicholson's God, started off to Peshawur, waited on the missionaries, was received as an inquirer, and in course of time was baptized. He may now be seen engaged as a teacher in the mission-school. Another imitated his example, and is now under Christian instruction. The rest are about to follow.

The history of religious delusions has no such instance as this, in which many elements are so strangely blended. It teaches us the value of the force of personal character in the work of administration. Instances similar, if not so striking, might be cited in the case of Sir Henry Lawrence, who, as an artillery captain and a revenue surveyor, first learned its power; of Colonel James Abbott, affectionately known by all the children of the Huzari mountaineers as Kaka, or Uncle Abbott; and of the whole school of military civilians who attached the Sikhs to our rule after they had honourably yielded to our prowess. Greater uniformity in our administration, and more scientific accuracy in our legal system will be dearly purchased, if no room is left for the exercise of a power which more than any other is the secret of our conquest of the military nations of the Peninsula.—*Friend of India.*

CABUL AND OUR POLICY ON THE FRONTIER.

A new leaf in the history of European policy in the East is about to be turned. There are three circumstances which should direct the attention of Indian thinkers to our Peshawur frontier, and the character of our relations with Persia and Central Asia—the landing of a large French force in Syria, the continued success of Russia in permanently subduing Circassia and covering the whole country of the Caucasus with forts; and the critical position of Cabul, with a ruler who in a year or two must pass away, and chiefs who will make desperate efforts to seize the power which his death will leave as a prey for the strongest. Looking at the so-called neutral city of Herat as the central point of Western Asia, we have on the north Russia actively pushing her way southward, while France, by a sudden coup, may secure more in a year than Russia has accomplished in half a century. On the south we have British India, with the Suleimans as our natural frontier, beyond which we should never pass, and Cabul as our ally, whose interests are identical with ours, whom we recently subsidised, and who should ever form an effectual barrier to all invasion of our territory. Reversing the disastrous policy which caused the Afghan war, we restored Dost Mahomed, overlooked his questionable conduct in the Peshawur valley up to 1849, and, by means of our alliance, have made him the strongest ruler in Central Asia, next to the Shah. Were he to live for ever, or were his heir-apparent so strong that he could succeed to his power without a struggle, we might be content to remain indifferent to the politics of Central Asia, except on commercial grounds. But his son, Gholam

Hyder Khan, whom the Ameer nominated heir-apparent in 1848, died on the 2nd of July, 1858, and Shere Ali Khan, a son of the same mother, was appointed in his place. He is as bitterly opposed to his father's policy of friendship with the English as Gholam was in favour of it. He is a man of violent temper and cruel disposition. No nomination of an heir-apparent could have been more unfortunate to all prospect of peace in Cabul and continued alliance with ourselves than his. His great rival, Afzul Khan, the conqueror of Koondooz, will prove a formidable competitor for power. That the end of the old father is soon expected may be gathered from the fact that, when Afzul asked for reinforcements to enable him to proceed against Mymunnah, Shere Ali Khan, though ordered, declined to go, unwilling to be absent from Cabul for a moment in the present critical state of his father's health.

The rise of Dost Mahomed's power, the present influence of his name in Central Asia, and his ability to check the advance of Persia pushed on by Russia, have been entirely owing to the weight of his alliance with the British Government. After his demonstration in favour of the Sikhs, the only districts he possessed which yielded him revenue were those of Cabul, Ghuznee, Jelalabad, the Koh Duman, and a few wild valleys among the hills. From these the utmost he derived was under fifteen lakhs of rupees. He had to provide for twenty-one brothers, many of them with large families, and had fifteen sons of his own. To these Persia was ever holding out hopes. The Kuzubash faction in Cabul itself, the last remnant of Nadir Shah's conquering hordes, filled the chief offices of State; they are the focus of Persian and Russian intrigue, and look forward to the day when the supremacy of the Sheahs will be effected. The Ghilzie, too, the strongest of the Kohistan tribes, were his enemies. When in 1854, after disturbing our Peshawur frontier for years, he sent in a penitent letter asking for an alliance with the British, an Envoy from Persia was living in his Court. The Governor-general's favourable reply arrived in time, the Envoy was dismissed, and a treaty was formed at Peshawur in March, 1855. At once the Ameer's enemies were quieted. The Ghilzie, the discontented nobles of Toorkistan about Balkh, the independent chiefs of Kokan and Khiva, began to fear on their side. The States which then constituted his territory he consolidated, and his sons rapidly added to them Balkh, Koolum, Ackchah, Koondooz, and the Char Walayut, or four districts of Sirripool, Shibberghan, Mymunnah, and Audkhoto, on the west of Balkh, the last of which is known as the place of Moorcroft's death. The Ameer himself took Kelat-i-Ghilzie and Candahar. When the Persians captured Herat in October, 1856, an Envoy was again sent from the Shah to the Ameer to hold out hopes in regard to it. But in a personal conference with Sir John Lawrence on the 1st of January, 1857, Dost Mahomed entered into a second treaty, which resulted in Colonel Lumsden's mission to Candahar, of which we recently gave an account. To enable the Ameer to defend his frontier we agreed to pay him a lakh of rupees monthly, and gave him 8,000 muskets. The total amount paid to him was twenty-six lakhs. Although the Persian war was brought to a speedy close, the beneficial effects of that treaty were felt during the revolt of 1857. But for it the Ameer could not have avoided appearing at Jumrood against us. Had we made over Herat to him, instead of virtually allowing it to fall into the hands of Persia, the object of the war would have been effectually accomplished. It cannot remain independent.

Since the withdrawal of Colonel Lumsden's mission in June, 1858, little has been known of the history of Cabul. The following facts may be relied on:—Shortly after Russian agents appeared at Herat, Khiva, and Bokhara, made surveys of the Oxus, and obtained a serai for traders in Bokhara. In 1859 the whole of Koondooz was annexed to Cabul. During the campaign the Afghans captured the celebrated gun, "Jehangiri," which was originally brought from India by Nadir Shah. As the Khan of Bokhara laid claim to it,

the opening of this year saw Dost Mahomed making preparations for an attack from that quarter on his troops in Toorkistan. Beyond a demonstration by the Khan on the Oxus, no hostilities have ensued. But the Ameer has, as usual, made the most of it, asserting that Russia is the real aggressor, with the view of having his subsidy renewed. His son, Afzul Khan, has compelled the ruler of Badakshan, to the east of Koondooz, to become a feudatory of Cabul, and in token thereof, to make over some of his ruby and lapis-lazuli mines. A Persian force, by the last intelligence, was collecting at Meshid, to proceed against the Turcomans of Merv, which the ruler of Herat would accompany. Afzul Khan had advanced against Mymunnah, which would bring him into contact with the Persian troops, and if a collision occurs, the results will be most important. Meanwhile the Afghan chiefs are preparing for the struggle which must take place on the Ameer's death.

When that occurs, the hill empire he has consolidated will fall to pieces, and a struggle will commence in which the Kohistan and other tribes close to our territories will play their part. If it results in the triumph of the present heir-apparent, Cabul will have a ruler who will overturn his father's policy against Persia, and we an enemy who has never allowed an opportunity of showing us ill-will to pass. Whatever happens, we must adhere to the policy of non intervention, recognising *de facto* rulers in Central Asia as England does on the continent of Europe. No record is so full of heroic disaster as that of our intervention beyond Peshawur. The blood that has been spilt, the treasure that has been wasted, and the prestige that has been lost since Lord Auckland landed in India are incalculable. Now that India has become in all respects identified with England, it becomes us to watch that an English Minister does not again risk our empire in any of the complications to which the Syrian question will yet give rise. Our true policy is to defend India at her own doors. Now, in the few months or years that may elapse before the Ameer's death, is the time to look to our frontier. A generous—some would say a wasteful—liberality has sanctioned the completion of the great military road from Lahore to Peshawur, at a cost of a million and a quarter sterling. Five lakhs of rupees are being sunk in the Attock tunnel under the Indus. We do not regret the expenditure now. But more than this is wanted. The whole frontier from Huzara to Sind should be reported on, not only as to forts and cantonments, but as to the troops to be employed, and the military system to be pursued. It can be made impregnable, and that done, we need have no fear of France or Russia, no interest in Cabul or Persia, except what legitimate commerce dictates. Two fairs, like those of Orenburg and Nijne Novogorod, on the border of Thibet and the banks of the Indus, would give us the monopoly which Russia is gradually obtaining in the markets of Central Asia.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGADIER FORDYCE.—We did not, says the *Mofussilite*, in our last issue, inform our readers that a very serious accident had befallen Brigadier Fordyce, commanding Meerut, inasmuch as it was for some time doubtful whether the Brigadier would survive the effects of the injuries he had sustained. We are now happy to state, however, that the Brigadier is considered out of danger, and is advancing towards recovery. The Brigadier was proceeding to the Artillery lines, to review the various troops of Horse Artillery, when his charger stumbled, and fell with him. The charger—a very powerful one—rolled over the Brigadier upon the hard kunks road. It grieves us to think that this accident—notwithstanding that the Brigadier is out of danger—will deprive India, for a while, of his valuable services, and Meerut of his agreeable society. We are told that Brigadier Fordyce must, under any circumstances, go home during the ensuing cold weather.

THE FIRST WORKING OF THE INCOME-TAX.—The Income-tax officers have begun with the owners of household property. They are required to write the name and residence of persons who are lodgers, tenants, or inmates of the premises. Many of the headings of the blank form in the vernacular are so badly worded, that people cannot make out what has been demanded. They are nervous about the penalty that might be inflicted under the Act if returns are not made in a week. Some, taking along with them the blank forms, wander in the streets, asking friends whether they could by any process translate the Government vernacular into that of the people? Some repaired to the office of the commissioners, but were surprised to find that the clerks there were in a like fix. One wrote to an assessor that he could make neither head nor tail of some mystic lines. He was naively answered to do his best under the existing circumstances. Some are annoyed by imagining that the names of their wives and sisters are required to be returned. The confusion among the community can best be imagined; the fears and anxieties of the female portion are in some cases very amusing. Of course, Government is, at present, in ill odour. Fortunately new forms have arrived from Calcutta, and their translation has at least the singular merit of being understood. We are informed that a large quantity of blank forms is sent to the Mofussil, which will be useless. The present difficulty with the house owners is to find out the name and residence of clerks and other servants who occupy their premises during business hours. Those who have chaals or ranges of building are put to the greatest trouble. It cannot be concealed that the native mercantile community have no confidence in the assessors, either as to their competence or to their fidelity in keeping secrets. Their want of mercantile experience is much dwelt on. In the case of a party who submits his books to show that he is over-assessed, there are no officers who have the slightest experience in examining books. Either they must accept his balance-sheet (cooked or otherwise), without questioning, or subject him to unnecessary trouble and vexation. Many of the merchants do not close their books at the end of the year, but carry down the accounts. It would be better if the collector could give facilities to tradesmen to compound their tax for five years by the payment of a round sum. They are very anxious to get rid of all inquisitorial interference. But who is to judge whether the sum offered represents approximately the real income of the tax-payer? Much will depend on his honesty; but we are afraid that will be not forthcoming from all quarters. The only thing Government can do is to get a revenue to meet the present exigency of the State, without producing serious dissatisfaction. That the tax will equally press on all parties, no one is green enough to imagine: that it will have a deleterious effect on the morality of the tradesmen, is apparent.—*Rast Gofar.*

"HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS."—We publish the following return of the number of tigers killed in the Mundla district between Oct. 1, 1859, and Sept. 30, 1860, as it may prove interesting to some of our readers:—Pergunnah of Sohagpore:—Tigers, 3 killed; amount of reward paid, Rs. 60; number of men, women, and children killed during the year, 3. The remaining Pergunnahs of Mundla:—Tigers, 46 killed; amount of reward paid, Rs. 920; number of men, women, and children killed during the year, 123. Total:—Tigers, 49 killed; amount of rewards paid, Rs. 980; number of men, women, and children killed during the year, 126.

A SHIP BURNED.—Accounts have reached Calcutta that the British ship *Cincinnati*, Captain Sellars, belonging to Mr. John Hay, of Sunderland, was burnt in the South East Trades in the Atlantic. The vessel was laden with a cargo of coals from Sunderland, from which port she took her departure on the 24th day of June last. The crew, we are glad to have it in our power to state, are all safe, having landed at Bahia, in the Brazils. The vessel must have been some eight weeks out when the catastrophe occurred.

TOOLA RAM OF REWAREE.—When, after the mutiny of 1857, a search was made for the ring-leaders and chief rebels, Rao Toola Ram, the late chief of Rewaree, (a place situated near Delhi) having disguised himself, made his escape to Rajpootana, and wandered from one country to another. Proclamations were issued for his seizure, and the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Jodhpore, Beekanere, &c., were requested to apprehend Toola Ram, but all in vain. Shaikh Ahmed Bukhsh, a native of Khatumpore in the Cawn-pore district, informed the Government that Rao Toola Ram had been advised by some of the rajahs to quit India altogether, and that he was on the eve of departure for Persia. On this a few sketches of the rebel were ordered to be drawn, and sent to the officers and gentlemen in charge of the ports, with instructions to seize him if they found him passing their domains. Toola Ram, by some means or other, arrived at Bombay, and having taken a cabin in a ship, quietly went off to Bushire without its being known to anybody in Bombay. In Bushire he was recognised by Oulad Allee, a loyal native of Lucknow, who immediately informed Mr. Mathews of Toola Ram's arrival at that place. Mr. Mathews, or the gentleman in charge of Bushire port, said, in reply, that when Toola Ram left Bushire for Bussora he would have him seized on board ship. Toola Ram was not sleeping all this time; he was wide awake, and instead of going to Bussora, took a cabin in another ship which was destined for Sheeraz, and so Toola Ram was off to Sheeraz. The gentleman in charge of Bushire was astonished when he learnt that Toola Ram had embarked for Sheeraz. He lost no time in writing a letter to the officer in Sheeraz telling him about Toola Ram, and requesting him to apprehend him and send him back to Bushire. In Sheeraz Toola Ram was examined by his picture, and was going to be seized, when the Persian Chief at that place interfered and said that he could not allow him to be caught there. A report containing all the account was submitted to the king, and in reply an order was received that when a man had come under Persian protection he could not be made over to any one, on any account, and thus Toola Ram is now enjoying liberty in Persia.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CALCUTTA JAIL.—We (*Phenix*) hear that a serious misunderstanding has taken place as to jurisdiction over the Calcutta jail between Mr. Brown, the sheriff, Mr. Wauchope, the commissioner of police, and Mr. King, the jailor; and that the matter has been submitted for decision to the Lieutenant-governor. The circumstance which gave rise to the dispute was the refractory conduct of certain privates now imprisoned in the criminal side of the jail. Mr. King, apprehending that the unruly and disorderly conduct of these soldiers might lead to some serious consequences, represented the case to Mr. Wauchope, and asked permission to remove the men from their wards and place them in solitary cells. Upon this representation Mr. Wauchope at once sanctioned Mr. King's proposal. The Sheriff, it would appear, subsequently came to the knowledge of this circumstance, and his honest indignation would seem to have been much excited to learn that Mr. King had tacitly ignored his jurisdiction by applying for orders to the Commissioner of Police, whereas, in Mr. Brown's opinion, the matter ought to have been referred to him. Mr. King, however, thinks that he was right in submitting the case to Mr. Wauchope, inasmuch as the prisoners had been sent to jail by virtue of sentences passed by a police magistrate. Mr. Wauchope likewise imagines that the jurisdiction rightly belonged to him to order the removal of the refractory inmates of the wards to solitary cells. A representation has accordingly been sent up to the Lieutenant-governor by Mr. Brown, who considers himself to have been ignored by both Mr. Wauchope and Mr. King. When a decision has been arrived at by his Honour it will then be time to comment on the subject if necessary.

A EUROPEAN GENERAL COURT MARTIAL is to assemble at Agra, for the trial of Lieutenant Lee, of her Majesty's 3rd Bengal European Regiment.

THE OPENING OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TO RAJMAHAL.—The opening of the line of the East Indian Railway Company to Rajmahal was inaugurated with great solemnity by the authorities, and was honoured by the presence of Lord Canning, the Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished functionaries, with much splendour, and with no small amount of speech-making. It is, however, to be remarked that none of the speakers on the occasion thought it proper to mention the fact (which, by the by, would have amounted to nothing but a graceful acknowledgment), that the line of the East Indian Railway was carried to Rajmahal in opposition to their own original intentions and plans, and solely in consequence of its being urged by Mr. W. P. Andrew, in one of his earliest publications in England, under the sobriquet of an "Old Indian Post-master," that that was the best and most judicious direction of the line. It is always as well to keep such facts before the public; and it would, we repeat, have been more graceful on the part of the company to have saved us the trouble of reminding them of the obligations the company owe to the "Old Postmaster!"—*Railway Record.*

LANDOUR, Oct. 27.—Dr. Cotton arrived here on the 9th, and took up his quarters at Mussoorie, with the chaplain there. On the 10th he visited the Mussoorie Boys' School, under the Rev. Mr. Maddock. He addressed the boys, expressed his satisfaction with what he saw about him, and concluded by obtaining a holiday for the youngsters. On the 11th he came over to Landour, visited the hospital, and spent the rest of the day at the Landour Academy, under the Rev. Mr. Lewin. Here, also, as at the Mussoorie School, he made a long and impressive speech to the lads. He appeared highly pleased with the appearance of the boys, and expressed his entire satisfaction with everything he saw. On the 12th there was a confirmation held at the Mussoorie Church, and sixty candidates from both Landour and Mussoorie were confirmed. The church was full, so much so, that there was hardly a seat obtainable. The bishop addressed the young people twice. The discourses were very impressive indeed, and he spoke with great fluency. At Dehra he confirmed a number of natives belonging to that Christian colony. The weather charming at present. Two or three cases of small-pox in the Landour bazaar. The military authorities ought to have such turned out of cantonments without a moment's delay, and the kotwal should be punished for not giving notice.

SIMLA, Oct. 29.—Mr. Bernard has been appointed Assessor of Income-tax at this place, and has entered upon his labours, while Mr. Havelock has assumed charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner. Last Saturday there was a gathering of the natives at the Kutcherry, such as shopkeepers, cloth merchants, bunneahs, &c., when it was explained to them that they would have to pay the Income-tax. The announcement was not apparently met with approbation, and loud were their complaints at having to pay 4 per cent. on their profits; it appeared to me that it was not so much their having to pay a certain amount of tax of which they complained, for I fancy they manage to recover that from the buyer by an enhanced price on their goods, but they like not that it should be publicly known how much profit they make annually. Thus the Income-tax is most distasteful to them. Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner, has returned from his tour through Bussahir, and now very shortly leaves for Umballa. Mr. Riddell has also returned from his trip, and will quit Simla in a few days; in fact, the station is, or will be, entirely deserted in a very few days. The few who remain, and are on the point of going down, find great difficulty in procuring coolies for their jampans and baggage, as the high price of food here has driven them away to their villages, so that much annoyance and inconvenience is felt.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DELHI, Nov. 1.—The sale of houses, late the property of rebels, continues; in the Dureeba I am told the houses are realising fabulous prices, why or wherefore nobody seems to know, unless it be

because the Dureeba is the safest place in Delhi just now for natives to dwell in. I heard of one spot of ground—not built upon—only a few feet square, selling for some large sum, probably because the purchasers fancied some mine of wealth lay buried beneath. The unusual sight of a veritable Italian image vendor was witnessed last evening in the streets of Delhi. The vendor manages matters differently here, however; he dresses neatly, and has a coolie behind him carrying his tray of plaster of Paris, busts and "full lengths," some of which appeared at a distance really very attractive. I would advise some of these speculators, for I am told there are several, to take a trip to Ulwar and Pinjore; they would there find a ready sale for their wares, as the rajahs of those places evince a decided taste for the fine arts and all that is novel and curious. Whilst giving my advice I may as well extend it towards any European wishing to establish himself as a farrier. Delhi is fast becoming a place of importance; there are plenty of horses in it, and many more would have been alive, if report speaks truth, had an experienced "Vet" been at hand in their sickness during the hot weather, now happily past, but, with only a native "Salotrie"—who, for all we know to the contrary, may participate in the profit derivable from the skins of the noble animals when dead—it is scarcely a matter of wonder that many died. The weather is clear, the sky cloudless, the mornings becoming sharp, evenings cool, and punkah-pulling over for a season. The Hotel (Courtenay's) and Dawk Bungalow, judging from the collection of Dawk carriages in front of each, must have a change of travellers daily.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.—The Commissioner, Mr. C. B. Thornhill, came in last Saturday and resumed charge of his duties. Mr. Cocks, who has thus been relieved, has been ordered to remain at Allahabad till further orders. I believe it is quite decided that the judgeship of the Saugar and Nerbudda territories will be abolished, the Sudder Dewanny being constituted the appellate authority for that province also. People say that Mr. Cocks is to be appointed a special commissioner, either in the Income-tax or police department. There is a strong rumour here that the proposed tour of the Lieutenant-governor towards Agra and Etawah will be abandoned. It is expected that Mr. Edmonstone will march straight to Allahabad, and proceed thence to Benares and visit the several districts of that division. The rumoured cause of this change in his intentions is the fear entertained that the impoverished districts of the Upper Doab will feel the drought that now prevails in a much greater degree if so large a camp as the Lieutenant-governor's passes through. The consumption is awful when there are 10,000 men to be fed, and it would indeed prove a calamity to the poorer classes if the little food they have in their districts were swallowed up by the great camp of the Lieutenant-governor. From a letter just received from a friend at Lucknow, I learn that the Governor-general is expected there by the end of next month. The chief commissioner will meet his lordship at Fyzabad, to which station Lord Canning will proceed by steamer from Calcutta. This entirely upsets the idea we have entertained of having his lordship here in a few days. I have every confidence in the information received from Lucknow, as it comes from one who is likely to know every particular connected with the movements of the Governor-general. We had a first-rate review of the troops composing the Allahabad brigade this morning. The 48th, 70th, 75th Royal Regiments, and the 70th Native Infantry with one troop of Horse Artillery, were drawn up on the parade ground of the Chatham Barracks at six o'clock this morning. The Brigadier with his staff was early on the field and put the troops through several manœuvres. We then had skirmishers to the front, who kept up a brisk fire, and on their retreat the Artillery, which had been divided into two portions, one on either flank of the line, thundered forth several rounds, while each battalion kept up a sharp fire. The Brigadier expressed himself quite satisfied with the way in which the troops had gone through their

exercise; and he then called for three men who had to receive good conduct and long service medals. He gave them a short and appropriate address, and then pinned on the medals to their breasts. Two of the men were privates of her Majesty's 48th, one a sergeant of her Majesty's 34th, who is at present in the Convalescent Depot at this station.—*Delhi Gazette*.

FUTTEHGURH, Oct. 27.—A bigoted Brahmin, named Mohan Lall, jemadar of the Collectory Sowars, who was said to devote three hours in a day to the worship of his god, has been to-day baptised by the Reverend J. L. Scott, on the northern extremity of the Sudder Bazaar of this station, a place where the native catechists used to preach the Gospel. The place was immensely crowded, and the ceremony was solemnly performed by the above-named clergyman. Mohan Lall, after receiving the token of baptism, stood up and made a fine speech to the people surrounding him, pointing out to them the superstitions in which they were involved, and advising them to implore the assistance of the Almighty to lead them to a true religion.

AGRA.—The 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, as we (*Delhi Gazette*) are happy to hear on good authority, is to remain at Agra for another season. There is probably no other reason for this arrangement but economy, and a desire to save trouble and expense to officers and men. But a bazaar rumour has it that there is something unsatisfactory in the relations between the Indian Government and one of the neighbouring Rajpootana Courts, and in consequence the Rifles are to remain where they are. We give the above for what it is worth, without attaching too much importance to it. Twenty-four thousand people have lately gone from and through Agra, into the Gwalior territory. They are running away from the famine, or the Income-tax, or both.

JOONPORE, Oct. 29.—Income-tax operations have been carried out as vigorously here as in other districts, but the result in the shape of collections will not, I fear, be at all commensurate with the exertions of the assessors. The tehsildars of the district have been temporarily relieved of their duties, to enable them to make the assessments, under the immediate supervision of the covenanted civil officers, Messrs. Loch, Jenkinson, and Young. The European residents have furnished their returns direct to the collector, Mr. Loch. I am sorry to find that we have been altogether deprived of the services of an assistant chaplain, Mr. Hubbard, who used to divide his time between Joonpore and Azimgurh, having now been posted to Ghazeepeer. A wing of the 47th N.I. will shortly leave Joonpore for Azimgurh. Now that the rains are over, the local committee will be able to carry out their plans for the season. It is intended to repair thoroughly the road between Joonpore and Allahabad, which is at present as much out of repair as it could possibly be; for though it is nominally a metalled road, yet it has been so long neglected that the vestiges of metal which remain make it far worse for wheeled conveyances than a kutcha fair-weather road would be. The distance to Allahabad by this line of road is little more than 50 miles; but travellers are obliged to come *via* Benares, a *détour* which more than doubles the distance.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BREVET-CAPTAIN H. B. BLAKE, H.M.'s 3rd Regiment Bengal European Infantry, has been dismissed the service by sentence of a general court-martial, for having been found guilty of "fraudulently applying to his own use the sum of Rs. 606-4-8, being public money intrusted to him for the payment of men of his company." The Court recommended him to mercy, on the ground that he had refunded the amount, and of his conspicuous bravery in action recently; but Sir Hugh Rose deemed it "impossible" to allow an officer to return to the society of his brother officers, and to the command of a company, who had been found guilty of such disgraceful conduct. This is the second court-martial and second dismissal in the same corps for the same offence within the last month—the first being that in the case of Captain R. C. Stevenson.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 24.—I have just learnt from good authority the following movements of corps during the ensuing cold season:—H.M.'s 77th Regiment from Benares and Ghazeepeer to Jullundur or Rawulpindee; 18th Punjab Infantry, Gondah to Umballa, Kemoan Levy, Bareilly to Gondah; Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, Umballa to Bareilly. I fancy the relief will soon be published; the delay has been caused by the Legislative Council. Weather here continues warm, no signs of rain. Thermometer in the shade to-day 80 degrees. The Commander-in-Chief's camp is now forming here; from Lucknow he will visit Agra, Meerut, and Delhi.

N.W. PROVINCES, Oct. 20.—I have reliable information that the rail from Cawnpore to the station of Etawah (about eighty miles) will be completely laid down in February next, and that public trains will commence running on March 1, 1861. The distance from Agra to Cawnpore by the trunk road, *via* Mynpoorie, is 181 miles, but when steam is "up" at Etawah dak passengers will travel by that road only as far as Shekohabad (42 miles from Agra), from whence there is a *puckah* road, 36 miles long, to Etawah, at which station passengers will, of course, take the train to Allahabad, without the necessity of getting out at Cawnpore. Travellers from the Punjab, Meerut, Delhi, and other stations above Allyghur, will (in the present state of the cross-road from Etah to Shekohabad) proceed by the Grand Trunk-road past Etah, as far as Kerowlee, where they will turn off sharp to the right, down the road (about ten miles long, in tolerable condition) to Mynpoorie—the native town, not the civil station, which is two miles off—from whence a good *puckah* road (thirty miles), leads to Etawah. After the 28th Feb., therefore, no portion of the Grand Trunk-road upwards, from Cawnpore to Bhowgong (ninety miles) will be used by dak travellers. At Bhowgong the road divides, the branch on the left hand of the traveller proceeding to the N.W., going past Mynpoorie civil station (seven miles) and town (nine miles) Shekohabad, to Agra; the other branch to the right hand, going past Kerowlee, Etah, Allyghur, to Khoorjah, where it again divides, one route leading to Delhi, &c., the other to Meerut, &c. The portion of the left road between Bhowgong and Shekohabad, forty miles, and of the right between Bhowgong and Kerowlee, twenty-two miles, and ultimately to Etah, twenty-four miles further, will not be required either, where the rail runs to Etawah. Cawnpore, henceforward, must be abandoned for Etawah by the dak transit companies, and Government should be immediately pressed to put the road between Etawah and Kerowlee *via* Mynpoorie, and the road between Etawah and Shekohabad, into first-rate order, which can easily be done, as, with the exception of a few miles on the Etawah end, they are already in very tolerable condition. The road from Etah to Shekohabad, however, is at present nothing better than a mere bullock-cart track, and it will take time and money to convert it into a good *puckah* road available for spring carriages; and moreover, when the rail to Agra is laid, this road will be little needed, as passengers from Allyghur will join the train at Agra by fifty-three miles of excellent road *via* Hatras.

FREEMASONRY.—At Lucknow they have solved the great question, how to improve the social relations between the European and the Oriental. Freemasonry is the talisman; get the natives of India to become masons, and the problem is solved. His Highness Moomtaz-ood-Dowlah, one of the Mahomedan Princes of Oude, has just been made a mason, after undergoing a more than usually severe examination. After submitting heroically to the initiatory ordeal, his Highness has come through purified a mason and a brother. This is a far better idea than Union Clubs and other weak measures tried in Calcutta. Encourage masonry and encourage the natives, particularly the Mahomedans, to become members of the fraternity, and we shall hear no more of antipathies and antagonisms. We observe the Raja of Kupoorthulla is a candidate for the honour of becoming a mason also. They are evidently

going ahead in the North-West, and doing more towards bringing round a friendly feeling than at a greater distance from the scene of the late rebellion.—*Englishman*.

CAPTAIN GRANT, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, lately doing duty in the Public Works Department, has just been selected to go to China as assistant quartermaster-general. It would have been difficult to have selected a more popular or efficient officer.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.—Famine seems staring us in the face, and though its aspect is not at the present moment gaunt, it has every prospect of becoming so ere long, unless genial showers come to refresh the earth, and give us an abundant harvest in the spring. The Commander-in-Chief has shown much good sense in not bringing a large escort with him to the Upper Provinces, to make the scarcity of food greater. Grain of all kinds is frightfully dear, and as a natural sequence, food of every description has risen greatly in price. The hill chieftains have forbidden the exportation of the produce of these hills to the plains. On inquiry I learn that the harvest in the hills has been very nearly equal to that of the generality of years, but Simla has been usually supplied in a great measure from the plains, not depending on the hills for food, though buying what comes in for sale. This year the hill chieftains, fearing a scarcity in their own little dominions, have naturally forbidden their ryots from depriving them of food; thus Simla suffers. The Rajah of Sookate is an exception; he offered to send grain into Simla, if the person to whom he made the offer would give accommodation for it; the arrangement, however, has not been completed; reason unknown. The potato crop has been very abundant this year, and large quantities have left the Mahoseo ridges, where it is grown, for the plains. The price of this vegetable has been very low, from rupee 1 to rs. 4 a maund, according to size and quality. The people of India, unfortunately, however, do not look on this esculent as a staple of food, as the Irish do. Dr. Townsend, the surgeon of this place, has received orders to look for and report on a suitable spot for the location of a body of 250 Europeans as a depot. Whether this will lead to the Nusseerze battalion being sent away from Jutogh, and that situation being chosen for the depot, I have not heard. The idea of locating Europeans in the Simla hills is not original with the Commander-in-Chief, it has been brought forward, and advocated often, and it is to be hoped will now be carried out with vigour. More than fifty members have already been enrolled in our Volunteer Rifle Corps, and funds have been despatched to England for material for the uniform. It has been decided that the colour of the uniform shall be some shade of khakee, that hue having been pronounced as the most appropriate, being the least distinguishable at a distance. The first brew of the Simla beer has been very successful, and will be offered very shortly to the public. Those who have tasted it pronounce it far superior to that brewed at Kussowlee, and almost equal to English beer. The Simla jail is to be broken up, the criminals to be sent for incarceration to Umballah, or some other central prison, while only a small lock-up with a reduced establishment will be kept up here, for prisoners whose term of confinement is to be short, or till they can be despatched below. By this a large saving of expenditure will be effected. The annual exodus to the plains is rapidly going on, visitors packing up, and with a sigh quitting these beautiful hills and heavenly climate for the dusty plains; shops are closed, and the place begins already to wear a deserted aspect; the season of 1860 is ended.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

FLAX FROM THE PUNJAB.—A recent communication from Lahore mentioned that an agent of an English Flax Company had made his appearance at the capital of the Punjab, and was about to establish himself at Sealkote. We now hear that Mr. James Wightman (not Whiting, as our correspondent had it,) has reached Sealkote, which station was strongly recommended on account of the operations of Messrs. Henry Cope

and Co. having been carried on there for the last two years, and the readiness of that firm to make way for the India Flax Company, to whom they have made over their small establishment. Mr. Wightman has received every assistance from the local authorities. He is provided with ample funds for a commencement, and has arranged for advances on a considerable scale in the neighbourhood of Sealkote, so that the prospect of flax cultivation in the Punjab may now be considered secure. We are told that Mr. Wightman pronounced the flax prepared from acclimated seed by Messrs. Cope and Co. as of a very superior quality, fit for any manufacture in England.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MAJOR-GENERAL E. PETTINGAL.—The death of this officer, which occurred in London on the 17th ultimo, was reported in our last number. Major-General Edward Pettingal belonged to the Bengal Army, and was colonel of the late 12th Regiment of N.I. His commission as ensign bore date 1st January, 1804, and he had thus been upwards of fifty-six years in the Indian Army. He served at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1805, and also at the capture of the Mauritius in 1810. He was subsequently employed in the Nepal war of 1813-14, having been present at the assault of the fortress of Kullunga in October of the former year. Major-General Pettingal again saw active service in the Mahratta campaign of 1817-18, and during the first Burmese war in 1824-25. He received two medals for his services in Nepal and Burmah respectively. After serving for several years in a political capacity in Central India, he finally returned to Europe in June, 1856, before the outbreak of the Indian mutinies.

THE SIKHIM RAJAH.—A correspondent from Darjeeling informs us in a recent communication that the demands made upon the Rajah of Sikhim by the Superintendent at Darjeeling, Dr. A. Campbell, for the surrender of certain criminals and the restoration of certain kidnapped British subjects, are the following:—1st. The restoration of the kidnapped British subjects. 2nd. Compensation to those who have been plundered. 3rd. The surrender of the plunderers. 4th. Payment of the cost of occupation of that portion of the Sikhim territory lying to the north of Ramman river, which is the northern boundary of the Darjeeling territory, and is bounded on the east by the Singalela range, and north by the snowy range, and 5th. Security against future aggression from Sikhim. And, that if all these conditions shall have been complied with within three months from the date of the entry of the force into the occupied territory, the occupying force will be withdrawn. If not, the British Government shall reserve to itself the right of declaring the occupation to be permanent.—*Hurkaru.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Moulmein.—24. Dragoon, Upton, Liverpool.—27. Hotspur, Tynbee, Spithead; Lady Canning, Galathea, China.—28. Newcastle, Wiltshire, London; Surrey, Lash, London; Vittoria, Blyth, London; Indigenta, Porter, Sunderland; Sydenham, Tosh, Gravesend; Expounder, Knowles, Callao.—29. Conflict, Deas, London; Ashburton, Crocker, Boston; France, Croes, Singapore; Celestic, Dechauffour, Point de Galle.—30. Bengal, Karghar, Suez; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool; Helios, Hansen, Newcastle; Shawmut, Higgins, Liverpool; Ann, Rugg, Sunderland; Ivanhoe, Lane, Newcastle; Marcelle, Hallett, Callao; Warjaka, Weltergreen, Moulmein; Boston Light, Holway, Cape Town; Pamplonousses, Courtois, Cardiff.—31. Furlight, Kemball, Melbourne; Loblador, Queen, Liverpool; Whirlwind, Giet, Penang; Brewster, Clark, Bombay; Chrysa, Legar, Sunderland; Thomas Royden, White, London; Fort William, Sleg, Liverpool; City of Tanjore, Topping, Glasgow; Barnsmoore, Thomas, Sunderland; B. J. Hannan, Barclay, Sunderland; Robert Harding, Ingram, Liverpool; Alfred the Great, Wilson, London.—Nov. 1. Lancelotti, Oliver, China; Spirit of the Trade, McCulloch, Liverpool; Luciana Manara, Forre, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Surrey.—Bt. maj. B. Walton, 35th Regt., Ens. Brohead, 35th Regt., Capt. Sobin, 54th Regt., Ens. Chapman, 54th Regt., Lieut. Daniel, 75th Regt., Ens. Leatham, 75th Regt., Ens. Buckle, 75th Regt., Ens. Kidstone, 42nd Regt., Ens. Brooke, 42nd Regt., Ens. Hutchinson, 23rd Regt., Ens. Adams, 23rd Regt., Lieut. Nicholas, Royal Art., Staff asst. surg. Jayner, Mr. Walton and two children, Mrs. Robin, Mr. and Mrs. Hind and child.
Per Sydenham.—Maj. Snow, 4th E.L.C., Mrs. Snow and child, Capt. sparke, B.N.I., Lieut. Wheeler, 38th B.N.I., Lieut. Sumay, and E.L.C., Dr. Carter, Mr. Condr. Quin.

Per Vittoria.—Maj. Sissmore, Indian Army, Maj. Cockburn, Lieuts. Walker, Birch, Backett, Mrs. and two Misses Sissmore and child, Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. Cockburn, Mrs. Blyth.
Per Conflict.—Lieut. Wilmer, 20th Regt., Lieut. Archdall, Lieut. Enys, Ens. McCaulay, Lieut. Grierson, Ens. Riddell, Ens. Collins, Lieut. Trecher, Ens. Wilmer, Capt. Davis, Staff asst. surg. Jollingsworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. and Miss Playforth and two children, J. Dodd, Esq., J. Timmer, Esq.
Per France Collett Taverner.—Mr. Cameron.
Per Hotspur.—Mrs. Col. Tucker, two Misses Tuckers, Capt. and Mrs. Birel and child, B.N.I., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Seils and three children, Mrs. Davidson, Misses Brett and Scott, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Miller, Mr. Money, Mr. E. A. Money, B.L.C., Dr. A. W. Crozier, B.A., Lieut. Udney, B.N.I., Mr. Lucas, B.H.A., Mr. Nevison, Mr. Frudtton, Mr. Cruckshank, Mrs. Beynold, Col. Sewell.
Per Lady Cameron.—Mrs. Galastawn, Miss Wiseman.
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Capt. Thornton, Mrs. Cockey and infant, Rev. J. A. Cockey, Capt. Lucas, Capt. Bell, Maj. Jogg, Mrs. Blanson, Rev. Mr. Blanson, Mrs. Ward, Rev. Mr. Ward, Col. and Mrs. Balfour, Capt. Simpson, Master Wyott.
Per Shamut.—Mrs. Higgins and son.
Per Ivanhoe.—Mrs. Lane.
Per Anne.—Mrs. Rugg.
Per Boston Light.—Dr. J. E. Dyer, Madame Pair, Master English, S. P. Edmonds, Esq.
Per Whirlwind.—Mrs. J. H. Gait and child, Mr. Cowen.
Per Fairlight.—Messrs. Chadley, Leyers, Gregor, Mr. and Mrs. Wiells and child.
Per Alfred the Great.—W. Allan, Esq.
Per str. Lancelotti.—Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child, Miss Couradi, Messrs. Sholti, Alen, Zoung, Dickens.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18.—Burmah, Gray, Jr., Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Palmira, Homay, London.—20. Pudsey Dawson McKenzie, Mauritius; Raleigh, Saddler, London; Ulysses, Chivaa, Demerara; Aramung, Cassan, Philadelphia.—Oct. 21. William Melhuish, Duff, Liverpool; Abellino, Hall, Boston; Fiery Cross, Nockett, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Day Dream, Cochran, Penang and Singapore; Anne Holburg, McQuire, Liverpool.—Oct. 22. Reine Blanche, Daly, Bourbon; Catherine Apar, Desmidt, Moulmein; Silestria, Harries, Bombay; Frichel, Prevostin, Havre; Agra, Major, Mauritius.—Oct. 23. Edmund Graham, Henderson, London; Storm Cloud, Campbell, London; Feveril of the Peak, Davy, Liverpool; Granite State, Weeks, New York; Joaghin, Monneros, Bourbon; Affghan, Coliebank, Mauritius.—Oct. 24. Knight Errant, Hole, London; Rubens, Pousser, Dunkirk; Eagle, James, Mauritius; Deva, Butler, Port Blair; Fire Queen, Fall, Port Blair, Calygonk, and Moulmein; Nemesis, Weston, Suez; George Heinrich, Schmidt, Batavia.—Oct. 25. Storforst Constantine, Broman, London; Sir Edward Paget, Snow, Moulmein; John Chiam, Patt, Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 2, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	97 0 to 97 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	82 0	
Dit o, 5 do.	97 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	81 0 1/2	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	102 0 to 102 8	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	4 1/2 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 0 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 71
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 91
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100 " 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 98

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	At Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6000 to 6025
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	750 to 760
Delhi Bank	500	500
India General Steam	1000	1530 to 1550
Ganges Company	500	630 to 640
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1750 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	490 to 500
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	88 to 70
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	600 to 610
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1000 to 1005
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par to 4 1/2 p.m.
Assam Company	200	430 to 440
East-India Railway Company	230	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	100	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	70 to 75

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	7 to 10 8
Doubletons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 3 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 1/2 to 15 3

China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 3
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	105 0 to 108 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 233	0 to 238 8
Mexican do.	"	226 0 to 237 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, nominal.

MADRAS.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES.

The negotiations regarding the partial restitution of the ceded territories of the Nizam still hang fire. His Highness, not unnaturally, objects to accept the Raichore Doab and Daruss as a satisfactory consideration for relinquishing his claim to Berar, the garden of Central India. On the other hand it becomes a grave question whether the British Government is justified in delivering a numerous population, which has tasted the blessings of Queen Victoria's rule, to the iniquitous administration of the petty barons of Hyderabad, who would, many of them, have been qualified to take high rank among the ancient feudal tyrants of the Frontdeboef class in Europe. Christianity protests against the surrender of a principality which has enjoyed Christian laws to the dominion of a heathen chief. We cannot, we admit, on Christian principles, violate our explicit engagements, but in this case we are entangled by at least a tacit pledge of opposite import to that which engages us to restore these countries to the Nizam. Our Government, it would seem, is inclined to cut the knot, as the Viceroy has all but disposed of the land before he has acquired the ownership of the same.

The proposal for transferring the Berar districts to Nagpore appears geographically judicious, though we doubt whether it would be fair to augment the already excessive labour imposed on the able and indefatigable officer who is at the head of the Nagpore commission. It is well known that the affairs of his office were in such a state when he took charge, that the most unwearied application was necessary to bring the records into even semi-decent order. And we question whether Major Elliot, over-worked as he is, would hail the accession of another province to his present consulship with exuberant satisfaction. But if this difficulty can be overcome, the Berar districts naturally enough fall into the Nagpore circle, and the arrangement, as we have already argued, would be economical. The question remains, in what way the Nizam can be induced to resign his ancestral rights. The most practicable methods of bringing about such a consummation would probably be the transfer of some confiscated fief, which has just lapsed to the Crown in lieu of the territories which we are so anxious to retain. It would be better even to carve out a new Principality for some near relative of the Nizam from the forfeited fiefs on the North-West, and to bestow this in acknowledgment of good service and as a token of our good will, upon some scion of the Hyderabad Family. The debt of gratitude which we owe to the Nizam's Government for the loyalty of the State in the crisis of the rebellion is universally acknowledged, and we must find means to requite the faithful conduct of his Highness by some Imperial largesse, either of territory or coin. If, therefore, it is possible to place some member of his family on the Guddee which is now at the Viceroy's disposal, either at Furruckabad, or Jhujjur, or Bullubghur, or elsewhere, we might find in some such arrangement a substantial method of testifying a national recognition of the support afforded us in the hour of peril by the State of Hyderabad.—*Madras Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 15.—Some changes in the military dispositions of the English troops in the Nizam's dominions are about to take place; the motive for which is not clearly understood. Jaulnah, once upon a time the head-quarters of

the subsidiary force, is now occupied by an European regiment, a regiment of native infantry, and one of native cavalry from the Madras side. It is under contemplation to relieve this force by one of greater strength (which is all right) from Bombay, consisting of one regiment of Europeans, two of native infantry, one of cavalry, and two brigades of guns, with European artillerymen—essential point—and to canton them at Aurungabad instead of Jaulnah, which is to be occupied by a wing of a regiment of native infantry, one squadron of horse, and two guns from the Hyderabad Contingent. It is not intelligible why the British Government has decided upon removing troops from Jaulnah to Aurungabad. The country requires to be protected from marauders over-running it, and we require to be on our guard against a disaffected Mahomedan population; but why Aurungabad should be preferred to Jaulnah, the localities being distant only forty miles, is inconceivable. Jaulnah is healthy, Aurungabad the reverse; and Jaulnah having been, as I have before said, at one time the head-quarters of the subsidiary force, possesses the necessary accommodations for cantoning a force, barracks, arsenals, &c., which would save the Government from incurring additional expense for these, I presume no small object at the present time, as well as bungalows for officers. It can hardly have been deemed necessary, though there is not much against the probability by having a force at Aurungabad, to keep in subjection the Mahomedan inhabitants of a large frontier town and the Arabs forming its garrison, though at present they are quiet enough. To counterbalance this, which I consider a right move, there is the objection of bringing our native Bombay troops, who did not show themselves over faithful to the Government in the late rebellion, into close contact with persons who, by this very movement, we assume are not well affected towards us. But nothing can well counterbalance the objection of sending European troops to a station considered unhealthy.—*Englishman*.

MOULMEIN, Oct. 12.—When the news reached here that the Income-tax had passed into law, the Commissioner, instead of carefully translating the wording and explaining the nature of the tax, sent the gongs and police peons round the town, and the native officials in the interior, to explain the Act after their own fashion. These men, perfectly ignorant of the strange duty imposed on them, went about circulating most exaggerated ideas of the law, and telling the people that they must send into Court at a certain date, returns of their property, and that each was to be rendered separately, the houses and land in one line, their profits for the year in the next, and their ornaments in succession, under heavy penalties; that the tax was to be upon the gross value of their property, &c. As can be well imagined, this caused the greatest excitement and dread, and although the authorities were well aware of it, they seemed for a time to take no notice of it. When at last the Commissioner found out that the people were not to be so easily quieted, he issued a proclamation that the tax was not to be imposed upon the poor man, but only on the rich, and that even in the case of the rich man only to the extent of 4 per cent. on his profits. Immediately following upon this came the returns to each man, sent by the assessor, and instead of being according to the above proclamation, only corroborated the information of the police gongs and peons. The people then discovered that they had really to fill up the forms, even to the inserting of their wearing apparel, according to the Burmese interpretation of the words used in the columns, and the excitement at once became intensified. They threatened to close the bazaars and shops, and numerous parties purchased stores to last for many days. The only reply made to quiet the people by the authorities was Major Tickel calling a few of them on a Sunday morning to his house and talking a lot of nonsense to them, which had quite a contrary effect to what was intended, and the publication by the Commissioner of a letter he had addressed

to Major Tickel, which could only be interpreted in the light of a threat, for in no other way could the community view it. The Burmese, Moguls, Chinese, Sooratees, and Madrasses, then began to draw out petitions to the Commissioner. He appointed the 9th inst. to receive the Burmese deputation and their document. They assembled in great numbers, but the only satisfaction he offered them was to forward their representations to Calcutta, but would on no account wait for a reply, or stay the operation of the tax, which he stated he would collect at all hazards, if he in doing so were to reduce the town and country to the fishing village and jungle it was thirty-five years ago. He then told them not to trouble him, and dismissed them, saying they were to go home and fill up their returns. He never offered to persuade them, and use cool and conciliating language to induce them to consider the matter calmly. On the contrary, his language was violent, and full of threats. The petitioners have only claimed exemption for working-classes and petty tradespeople, which I believe to be the intention of the Legislature when making the demarcation of Rs. 200, to be the lowest limit of taxation, and which is quite unsuited for this country, which from the scarcity of labour and the very high prices for provisions, makes the wages of the daily hired mechanic amenable to the tax. This is not fair. They say, "We are poor, and very poor; why tax our working classes and exempt those of your other territories?" The Commissioner would not give in an inch. They then asked him to name a sum, and that they would subscribe and pay it; but even this he declined. The next day, 10th inst., he appointed to meet the native merchants. A deputation of them went, followed by a number of natives anxious to listen and to observe if the deputation did their duty on this occasion. No objection was made by the Commissioner; the magistrate had consented on being told the object of the crowd assembling, and the business of the day began. All went on well until such time as the Commissioner, by some infatuation, repeated his threats of reducing the town and country to a jungle, when some persons in the crowd roared out in several directions, "We will not pay the tax." Captain Hopkinson now quite forgot himself; and was far more violent than I can venture to detail. While this was going on, the native merchants supplicated the mob not to touch or attack the Commissioner. The report in town to-day is that the Commissioner called in the havildar's guard of sepoys, ordered them to fix bayonets and charge the people. They were doing so, and had got so close to the crowd that one of the office-clerks fearing bloodshed, involuntarily cried out "Halt!" which the sepoys fortunately obeyed. The havildar is said to have addressed his men with "guard, mutiny! charge!" The Commissioner then got his hat and stick and drove the people down the road a considerable way from the Court-house, but failed to disperse them. I need scarcely add that nothing has since been done. All classes of the natives are determined passively to oppose the tax, and placards have been since posted all over the town, nearly to the following effect, addressed to the Commissioner: "You are not looked upon by us as the big man you would wish us to believe; you are a low fellow; you fell upon us more like a mad-dog than a man in authority. You did your best to threaten us; you certainly at the time made us afraid, but now we are resolved not to pay the tax, and we warn you to take care of yourself." Then follow some insulting remarks about our gracious Queen, and a threat to the editor of the *Advertiser* if he does not publish the placard. My opinion is that the Commissioner has gone so far that he cannot well undo what he has done. The private remonstrances of influential men of the place are only answered by letters which are anything but polite or conciliatory. The European community are drawing up a written and lengthy remonstrance to him to-day, and forwarding a copy of it to the Government of India. At present trade is quite at a stand-still; all are looking out for the morning of

the 16th instant, the day after the expiry of the time given to send in the returns, to see what the Commissioner will do. The news from Rangoon is that numbers of the people are leaving for the Burman territories, and from our borders report says the natives are leaving villages. I greatly fear this tax will not suit the natives. P.S.—5 P.M.—I have just heard that the Commissioner has written to the proprietor of the *Advertiser*, begging of him not to publish the placard or to take any notice of it in his issue to-morrow.—*Englishman*.

STOPPAGE OF PUBLIC WORKS.—By order from that potent machinery in operation at Calcutta, yecept the Supreme Government, all work in progress towards the formation of branch railways has come to a deadlock. The Government of India have limited all Indian railways to a certain expenditure, owing to the want of funds in the treasuries. This will put a stop to the Bangalore and Bellary lines, so that these establishments will be disbanded, to be resumed no one can tell when. This stoppage is greatly to be deplored, inasmuch as it involves a very serious delay, even should the work be resumed again after the lapse of some six months. In addition to this must be taken into account the sacrifice of money, which will be considerable, as it will be more difficult to get together contractors and people than it was at first, their confidence being shaken in the good faith of the Government and all connected with them. Besides which, they must by this sudden stoppage be losers to a considerable extent. So much for not first counting the cost; so much, too, for a centralizing policy. Had Madras been in a position to direct its own affairs, matters would not have come to this pass.—*Bangalore Herald*.

ALLEGED MURDER IN THE NEIGHBORHOODS.—The police officers sent from Madras to assist in solving the mystery of the tragical fate of Captain Green have returned to the Presidency, and we understand that their opinion confirms that which has been gathering strength at Ootacamund for some time past, as to the innocence of the accused servants of the late officer of the crime of murder. They hold the suspicious circumstances of his death entirely reconcilable with the hypothesis of his having committed suicide in a paroxysm of the excitement to which he was notoriously liable, and from what we can gather of the case, their conclusion is perfectly justifiable. The evidence points directly to self-murder, and does not implicate any second party in the crime.

AN INDIAN MULLINS.—A day or two ago a peon attached to the Subordinate Judge's Court went to the house of Mr. Bird, accompanied by a female, who, the peon stated, had something to say relative to the murder of Captain Green. She accordingly informed the subordinate judge that the Mussulman boy now under suspicion came to her house on the night Captain Green died, and confessed the deed to her, and that shortly afterwards a gardener in Captain Green's employ came in and accused the boy of the murder, who then fell at the gardener's feet and begged of him not to disclose it. On after inquiry it turned out that the woman-informer was the paramour of the Court peon, and that the gentleman himself who conducted the lady to the judge's house did so to obtain the reward of 500 rupees offered for the discovery of Capt. Green's murderers. Mr. Bird very properly deprived the man of his belt, and sent the wretched couple adrift. Native perjury is proverbial.—*Eclectic*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24. Gallant Neill, Bews, Masulipatam.—26. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesia, Weston, Calcutta.—29. Parsee, Thurtell, London.—30. Fairlie, Cowan, Mauritius.—Nov. 1. Thoraze, Earl, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Fairlie.—Mrs. Turness and two children, Mr. J. Gachett, Mr. A. Gachett.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nemesia, from Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Reay and infant, Miss Reay, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. Maclure, Mr. Doyle.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, Farquahar, Calcutta.—27. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesia, Weston, Succ.—30. Bailie

Nicol Jarvie, Motely, Calcutta.—31. H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Runzoon via Northern Ports; Ostrich, Black, Kangoo and Moulmein; Panama, Small, London.—Nov. 1. Sate, Blouet, Bapanapordou.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. R. Cotton, Mrs. and Miss Cotton, Rev. J. T. D. and Mrs. Kidd, Lieut. C. A. Gunn, Maj. D. and Mrs. Chambers. To MARSEILLES.—H. B. Montgomery, Esq. To MELBOURNE.—J. A. George, Esq., Asst. apoth. Mergler.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD was, on Saturday, the 3rd Nov., sworn in at the residence of the Governor in Council, as Revenue Judge for the town and island of Bombay. All appeals, in future, against the assessments of the Collector of Land Revenue will be heard and determined before the Revenue Judge in his office in the Fort Police office.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, now stationed at Poona, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed immediately from Bombay to New Zealand on field service. The families and depot of the regiment will remain here for the present. Her Majesty's 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, and the 4th (Gaye's) troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, will leave Kirkee and Poona on the undermentioned dates, the former for Ahmednuggur the latter for Kirkee:—1st Squadron Inniskilling Dragoons, on the 20th November. 2nd Squadron on the 21st. 4th Troop Horse Artillery, on the 23rd. 3rd Squadron Inniskilling Dragoons, on the 23rd. 4th Squadron, on the 25th. The whole of the headquarters of the Bombay Artillery, now stationed at Ahmednuggur, will move from thence to Kirkee, including their depot, immediately after the arrival of the Dragoons. The first division of the Mountain Train from Ahmednuggur has been ordered to proceed to Jacobabad, via Callian, Surat, and Deesa. The wing of H. M.'s 56th Regiment from Ahmednuggur, has been ordered to Poona, leaving one company there for the present. They will commence their march on the morning of Tuesday the 6th Nov. A squadron of the Southern Mahratta Horse has been ordered to Sholapore in place of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry ordered to Aurungabad. The 26th Regiment N. I. will be replaced at Dhoolia by the 20th Regiment N. I. from Dharwar, and the last-named place will then cease to be a military station. H. M.'s 64th Regiment from Kurrachee are also about to proceed to New Zealand.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 3rd November, 1860:

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital.....	Rs. 52,25,000
Circulation.....	99,23,701
Deposits.....	1,60,93,307
Rest.....	3,90,088

Rs. 3,15,42,096

ASSETS.

Government Securities.....	Rs. 53,55,991
Loans on Deposit of Government Securities.....	40,98,267
Cash Credits on ditto.....	20,76,062
Bills Discounted.....	10,93,114
Other Securities.....	1,93,001
Cash Balance.....	1,87,26,531

Rs. 3,15,42,096

—By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—His Excellency Sir George Russell Clerk will leave Bombay on the 10th of November, accompanied by his personal staff, and will remain at Khandalla all to-morrow, and reach Poona early on Monday morning, when he will at once proceed by special train to Deeksal, at which place a flying camp has been pitched for his Excellency's temporary accommodation. On the morning of Tuesday next he will proceed to Phaltun, a distance of thirty miles, from whence he will travel to Punderpoor, and continue his tour throughout the Southern Mahratta Country, and return in February to spend the hot season at Mahabeshwar. Sir George Clerk will be the first Governor that has visited the Southern Mahratta Country since Sir John Malcolm did so in 1829-30.

A RACING DISPUTE.—Some unpleasant circumstances are reported to have occurred at Belgaum, in connection with the recent races at that station. Dr. Robert Millar, it appears, got into a dispute with the stewards relative to certain races being ridden which were not inserted in the prospectus. Upon these and other grounds he refused to adjust his book on settling day, and a discussion was the result. Dr. Millar was then threatened with being posted as a defaulter, but this did not intimidate him in the least. One of his characteristic letters was at once despatched to the stewards, and as the language in many places was exceedingly plain, it was handed up to the military authorities. Dr. Millar was at once placed under arrest, and ordered either to withdraw the letter, or stand the consequences. Resolute as Coriolanus, he, for a time, sternly refused to withdraw a single sentence of his letter; but like the noble Roman we have mentioned, he had eventually to succumb to softer influences, and the epistle was reluctantly withdrawn. In the meantime the stewards have resolved to post him as a defaulter, and he, in his turn, has applied for a court of inquiry. The quarrel is, therefore, a very pretty one as it stands. Were the question referred to the Byculla Committee, it might, we think, be easily settled, as we have a horror of these discussions which lead to arrests, and finally terminate in courts-martial.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Whereas misapprehension may arise that the officers appointed to manage and assess the Income-tax are authorised to insist on the production of people's books or accounts, the attention of all persons is hereby drawn to section 56 of the Income-tax Act, by which it is declared that, on hearing an appeal against a surcharge, the collectors or commissioners "may inspect any books or papers which he (the tax-payer) shall voluntarily tender; but they shall not require the person chargeable to produce any books or proofs besides those which he may choose to tender." The instructions of Government to its officers are in strict conformity with the above, viz., that, if tax-payers shall not think fit to offer sufficient information to satisfy the collectors or commissioners that the assessment is too high, they are not to make any inquiry on the part of Government, but are simply to confirm the assessment against which the appeal has been laid. From this all will see that it is optional with them to produce their books and accounts or not, and that under no circumstances whatever will the production of books or accounts be insisted upon by the authorities.—By order, A. D. ROBERTSON, Acting Sec. to Gov.—Bombay Castle, Oct. 31, 1860.

MR. TODRINTER, Deputy Superintendent of the Indore and Central India Circle of Electric Telegraphs, is about shortly to proceed to Europe on a sick certificate. He will be succeeded by Mr. M. K. Mam, a gentleman not only highly valued for his ability, but esteemed by all who know him for his genial disposition and kind and courteous manners.

"IMPHÉE."—The introduction by Government of "Imphee," South African Jowaree, in the Scinde Province, is likely to prove a source of great benefit to the country. Twenty-two seers of grain, and twelve and a-half seer of goor were produced from half-a-seer of seed, a return which, if made known to the natives, will certainly induce them to undertake the cultivation of the "Imphee" in preference to any other kind of grain, particularly as it is extremely palatable and nutritious.

THE COMING DEWALEE FESTIVAL.—It is currently reported in the city of Poona, that the Banians, Marwarrees, and other natives, do not intend to light up their houses and shops this year, owing to the Income-tax being enforced. Instead of the soucars and traders making pooja to their wealth, as usual, it is their purpose, we hear, to perform a sort of "shradh," or funeral ceremony, on this occasion. We think it would be well for the Government officials to keep a strict watch upon what is just now going on in the city. It is evident there is mischief of some kind or other brewing, which bodes no good to any one,

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—It is stated, on good authority, that instructions have been received by the Bombay Government, to despatch three regiments of infantry to China.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD came down from Poondhur to Poona, October 29th, to meet the Governor previous to his departure for the Southern Mahratta Country. His Excellency was to return to the Hill Sanatorium in a few days.

EURASIAN RIFLE CORPS.—We understand that the Eurasian inhabitants of Bombay are making arrangements to get up a Volunteer Rifle Corps of their own, on principles similar to those of the Bombay European Volunteer Rifle Corps. Mr. W. C. Sillar, the originator of the latter corps, has kindly proffered his assistance in the cause. No symptoms of volunteer movement are yet observable among the natives, though the enterprising class of them, the Parsees, carry on a small talk about the formation of a corps of their own.

DEPUTY CORONER OF BOMBAY.—The acting-coroner, Mr. Cleveland, has appointed Mr. Prentiss, solicitor, his deputy.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL TRAVERS, of the Royal Artillery, who is expected out by the first steamer in December, will command the Royal Artillery in this Presidency, vice Colonel Buchanan, who will, now that there are two field officers of the same arm of the service on the spot, be brought on the list of brigadiers, and it is rumoured that he will be posted to the Poona division. His commission as colonel, as also that of Colonel Heath, our present brigadier, bears date the 28th November, 1857; but Colonel Buchanan being an officer of the Royal Army will, in this instance, take the precedence.

MR. J. M. ERSKINE, sub-treasurer, is appointed Collector of the Income-tax for the town and island of Bombay.

REWARD OF VALOUR.—His Excellency the Governor-general in council has been pleased to admit Naick Rajeenah, of the 2nd company Bombay Sappers and Miners, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the capture of the Fort of Loharee, on the 2nd of May, 1858.

GARRISON OF ROSA.—The native regiments selected to garrison Rosa, near Aurungabad, are the 8th Regiment N.I., from Sattara, the 26th Regiment N.I., from Dhoolia, and the 3rd Regiment of native cavalry, from Sholapore. The station of Sattara is to be abandoned.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27. Ellen Bates, Leick, Liverpool.—28. Neptune's Bride, Weatherburn, London; Electric, Bell, Aden; Lise Emilie, Fether, Point de Galle; Romulus, Lord, Liverpool; Great Northern, Houston, Liverpool; Windsor Castle, Pare, Plymouth.—29. Missouri, Calhoun, Glasgow; Monarch of the Seas, Gardner, Aden; Cleodun, Fentie, London.—30. Agricola, Akenhead, Sunderland.—31. Merrie Monarch, Thomas, Aden.—Nov. 1. Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Calcutta; Lady Eyre, Patching, Liverpool.—2. Albert and Victor, Meint, Glasgow; Royal Charles, Garrick, London; str. Hadjar, Hughes, Suez.—3. Broughton Hall, Rennie, Liverpool; Hurricane, Campbell, Singapore.—4. Owengondy, Taylor, Aden; Madge Wild-fire, Tate, Liverpool; Rosalie, Williams, Liverpool.—6. Sir Madras, Brown, Hong Kong; Luileah, Osturbaige, Basorah; Richard Robinson, Robinson, London.—8. Inchinass, Kirk, Macao.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Windsor Castle.—Left at CANNANORE.—Miss Ward, Miss Urquhart, Miss Cook, Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. Cruise. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Talbot and child, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Harris, Miss Musgrave, Miss Myers, Miss Percival, Miss Ferron, Miss Payne, Miss E. Payne, Lieut. Clay, 1st Bombay Fus., Dr. Haines, Rev. C. Green, Maj. Talbot, Lieut. Walkin, Lieut. Lockhart, Royal Art., Lieut. Coslabadie, 3rd Drag. Gds., Lieut. Hockins, Ens. Gible, 83rd Foot, Ens. Wright, 4th Foot, Ens. Borrett, 4th Foot, Asst. surg. Mackay, Mrs. Harkness and child, Mr. Madden, Miss Porter, Messrs. J. Morris, W. Ashdown, W. J. Fahie, J. Pacy, Lieut. Hockins, 3rd Drag. Gds., died on Aug. 8; also a child named Isabella Battledge died on the passage.
Per Missourie, from GLASGOW.—Mrs. Calhoun, Miss Talbot.
Per Owengondy.—Mrs. Taylor.
Per Madge Wild-fire.—Mrs. Bensly and three children.
Per Neptune's Bride.—Mr. C. Rickerby, Mr. E. Reay.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly, from KURRACHEE.—Mr. Sirr, Mr. Donaldson, Col. Grimes, De Lane, Esq., Mr. J. Watson, Gen. Cunningham, Mr. Wild, T. C. Anstey, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Baker and two children, Col. Blake, C.B., Ens. W. Scott, Maj. and Mrs. Carnegie and infant, Rev. Mr. Burn.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras, from HONG KONG.—Capt. Cloete, Mr. J. Sampson, Mr. D. Tooney, Capt. Williams. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Mahby, Mr. S. Mahab, two ladies. From GALLE.—Mr. Gow.
Per Inchinass.—Mrs. Kirk.
Per str. Sir J. R. Carnac.—Capt. Stack, Dr. Ross, Dr. B. Byranjee, Mr. A. Grant.

public order, rushing in darkness, and at the hour of the soldier's rest into the lines of his company, and with cries for rifles and ammunition, inciting the men to mutiny, instead of perturbing, only called into instant action Serg. Macminnie's presence of mind, and determined him to take, without the loss of a moment, the step he ought to take.

8. In reward for this conduct, H.E. the Viceroy has been pleased, on Sir Hugh Rose's warm recommendation, to promote Serg. Maj. Macminnie to the rank of officer. The C. in C. will not stop here; he will place him in a position as advantageous to himself as to the interests of the service.

9. H.E. will carefully remember Qr. Mr. Sergt. Owen's excellent service. He has already expressed to the 5th comp. 5th batt. Bengal Art. his approval of their conduct, in terms which entitle them to the respect and goodwill of every officer and man in this army, from the C. in C. downwards.

10. When Sir H. Rose assumed the command in India, he issued a G.O. in which he said that he would, under the influence of the most binding of obligations, do his duty to his most gracious Sovereign, promote the welfare, uphold the discipline, and maintain the credit of H.M.'s armies in India.

11. These words were meant to be a warning, especially to the 5th Regt., which last year broke out into prolonged and scandalous mutiny, going so far as to depose their own officers, and to elect others in their place. How far so large a portion of the 5th Regt. has neglected these warnings is shown by this court martial. For although numbers of the men who were foremost in last year's insubordination, took their discharges, the seeds manifestly have remained and borne bitter fruits.

12. Not one good soldier or non-commissioned officer denounced, or reported to their officers, a combination and state of feeling amongst the men of the regt., which it now appears had existed for a length of time. If the non-commissioned officers did not know the state of feeling of their men, they are unfit for their posts; if they knew it, and did not report it, they have betrayed their duty. Nor can the C. in C. absolve the commanding and other officers of the 5th Regt. from great blame from their entire ignorance of the bad feeling existing amongst their men.

13. It is the positive order of Sir Hugh Rose that the amplest and most patient justice shall be done to soldiers' complaints, provided they be preferred respectfully, individually, and according to the rules of the service. H.E.'s orders are as positive that soldiers, who, in disobedience to the rules of the service, prefer complaints in combination, collectively, or insubordinately, shall be brought to trial by court martial for so doing.

14. The C. in C. is determined to uphold, by every means in his power, the discipline and the credit of the army. The surest mode of effecting both these ends, is the invariable assertion of the principle, which has actuated H.E. on the present occasion, and from which he will never swerve; prompt and generous reward of good soldiers, witness the artillerymen and their commander; and as prompt and signal punishment of bad soldiers, witness the guilty men of the 5th regt., exiles from their country for their lives, these mutineers, with felon's punishment, will expiate their crimes in penal servitude.

15. Sir Hugh Rose ordered the revision of the proceedings of this general court martial, because he was of opinion that the good of the service, and of the State, required that the enormity of the prisoners' offence ought to be met with a more severe punishment than the four years of penal servitude originally awarded by the court.

16. Several other men of the 5th regt. are now, by order of H.E., under trial by general court martial, for having also in wicked folly, combined against the discipline of the British army, a folly not the less wicked because it was a wretched failure.

17. Sir Hugh Rose calls on all good soldiers to do their utmost to induce erring comrades to return to the path of duty. The advice of kind and honest friends often turns the most hardened heart.

18. The mutinous conduct of soldiers of the European local army last year, that of the 5th regt. last month, and indications of a like spirit elsewhere, with respect to the European Forces Bill, render imperatively necessary the issue of this explicit, and warning, general order.

19. The inherent love of British soldiers for discipline and order, the mass of good and loyal feeling which pervades the army at large, the present example, and the determination of the C. in C. to visit, with instant and signal punishment, the slightest attempt to renew the wicked and insubordinate excesses of the year, will, H.E. sincerely trusts, cause all ill-disposed soldiers to leave, once and for ever, a path which must inevitably lead to their ruin and disgrace.

20. Should, however, a renewed attempt at mutiny be made, the C. in C. will consider it his duty to vindicate discipline by representing to military tribunals the necessity of visiting the crime with the extreme penalty of the law.

By order, W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,
Adjt. gen. of the army.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 28.—Lieut. H. M. S. Magrath, 39th N.I., to be A.D.C. to the hon. the gov., v. Fitzroy.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Senr. lieut. A. A. G. Dashwood to be capt., and Senr. ens. A. H. Laurie to be lieut., v. Wyld, dec.; date of commissions, 31st Aug., 1860.

Artillery.—Capt. G. Carleton and 2nd Capt. W. D. Forster, to take rank from 5th July, v. Gumm, ret.

2nd Capt. G. F. Blair to take rank from 9th July, 1860, v. Peach, invd.

Capt. (prev. lieut. col.) R. Cadell, and 2nd Capt. H. G. Thomson to take rank from 18th July, v. Jones, dec.

Capt. E. W. Dance and 2nd Capt. J. Stewart to take rank from 1st Sept., in succ. to Cotter, prom.

Senr. 2nd capt. C. Desborough to be capt., and Senr. lieut. M. B. S. Lloyd to be 2nd capt., v. Rippon, ret.; date of commissions, 15th Sept.

Memorandum.—The undermnt. officers are entitled to the pay of their rank from the dates specified against their names:—

Lieut. St. J. C. Shaw from 5th July, v. Forster, prom.; Lieut. A. C. Davidson from 9th July, v. Blair, prom.; Lieut. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency from 19th July, v. Thomson, prom.; Lieut. W. H. Montgomery from 1st Sept., v. Stewart, prom.—This cancels the dates previously assigned to these officers.

Lieut. M. M. Bowie from 15th Sept., v. Lloyd, prom.

Col. J. V. Hughes, 29th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., under old regs., prep. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.

Capt. W. G. F. A. Hutchinson, 28th N.I., dep. asst. comr. gen. at Moulinein, is granted leave to Calcutta, on m.c., for 4 mo. from date of quitting his station.

The servs. of Lieut. J. E. Burton, H.M.'s 91st regt., have been placed at disp. of the Govt. of India for employment in the Nagpore force.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. col. D. Hodson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.; Capt. F. Cunningham, 23rd L.I., 1st asst. to commissr. of Mysore; and Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings. Arrived at Madras on 25th Sept.

Asst. surg. J. Shortt, arrived at Madras on 19th Sept.

Admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the cav. and inf., and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively:—

Messrs. H. Cracroft, of cav., H. L. Berkley, and R. C. Andrews, of inf., arrived at Madras on 27th Sept.

The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. H. L. Grove, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., superint. of Mofussil police, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. S. New, 33rd N.I., on m.c. for 8 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Oct. 23.—No. 448.—The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. col. R. Cotton, 16th N.I., on furl. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854.

Asst. surg. H. B. Montgomery, garr. asst. surg., and professor of materia medica and botany, on m.c. for 15 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

No. 449.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, alterations of rank, and promotions:—

Asst. surg. W. J. Van Someren to act as professor of materia medica and botany, in medical college.

Asst. surg. W. N. Chipperfield to act as garr. asst. surg., v. Asst. surg. Montgomery, proc. on leave.

49th N.I.—Capt. F. Pictet and Lieut. W. T. Breton to take rank fr. Feb. 17, 1860, v. Codd, transf. to invalid est., Lieut. G. H. Cherry to take rank from April 25, v. Schomberg, dec.

Sen. Lieut. A. T. Baldwin to be capt., and Ens. W. H. Hoskins to be lieut., in succ. to Keighley, rem. fr. effective list of the army; date of commissions, July 31.

Oct. 29.—No. 605.—The following transfer and promotion is ordered:—

Ens. H. J. Stock is transf. from H.M.'s 1st regt. N.I. gren., to H.M.'s 6th regt. N.I., at his own request.

6th regt. N.I.—Ens. H. J. Stock to be lieut. from Oct. 29, 1860, v. Lieut. S. C. Milford, promoted.

No. 606.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 22, 1860.—By Maj. Gell, appg. Capt. H. James, staff officer, to act as suptd. of bazaars at Kolapore, v. Capt. Thacker.

Oct. 30.—Admitted as members of the Madras Civ. Serv. from 25th inst., the date of their arrival at presy., per str. Bengal, C. G. Walker, Esq., W. Wilson, Esq.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rev. J. Griffiths, A.M., to be chaplain of Cuddalore, to proceed to join his station on being relieved by his successor.

Rev. B. S. Clarke, chap. of Wellington, to be domestic chap. to the rt. rev. the Bishop.

Rev. A. H. Alcock to be chap. of Ootacamund, from Dec. 15 next.

Rev. F. G. Lugard to be offg. chap. at the Fort, from Dec. 15 next.

Rev. H. Barnes to be chap. of Vizagapatam.

Public Works Dep., Oct. 30.—Lieut. B. C. A. Marshall, 12th N.I., 1st asst. dist. engr., Nellore, priv. leave for 60 days from Nov. 14 next, or from the date of quitting his range, to visit Nellore and Madras.

Nov. 2.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. R. K. Puckle, dep. director rev. settlement, Trichinopoly, for 15 mos., to Europe, on m.c.

Mr. F. C. Puckle, assist. superint. rev. survey, Masulipatam, for 15 days, from the date of leaving the district.

Rev. A. Kinloch, joint chaplain of Secunderabad, to Europe on m.c., with permission to embark from Bombay, also for 4 weeks, prep. to his embarkation.

The rank of the undermentioned chaplains has been readjusted agreeably to the orders of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, in his despatch of Aug. 31, 1860, No. 11, so as to have effect from the dates set against their respective names:—

Rev. J. Gorton, to have rank as chaplain from Dec. 22, 1858.

Rev. A. Kinloch, to have rank as chaplain from Dec. 22, 1858.

Rev. W. B. Ottley, to have rank as chaplain from Dec. 11, 1859.

Appointments:—

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, if rep. fit for du. by his med. attendant, to act as dep. director of Trichinopoly district, dur. abs. of Mr. R. K. Puckle on leave.

Mr. W. C. Stuart to continue to act as dep. director of the settlement party at Wainad.

Mr. C. Randall to be an asst. director of rev. settlement, and to join the party in the Nellore district.

Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th N.I., to act as senr. asst. to the agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, dur. employ. of Mr. Longley on other duty. This arrangement is made without prejudice to Capt. Owen's appt. as commdt. of Golcondah subadics.

Capt. J. H. Babington, 48th N.I., to be a 3rd cl. asst. to the conservator of forests, and to have ch. of the Neilgherry sholas.

Mr. T. Murray, to act as 2nd asst. acct. gen., dur. employ. of Mr. Peachey as act. 1st asst.—Confirmed.

SPECIAL ASSESSORS.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermnt. officers to be special assessors, for payments made by them before audit in the civ. depart.:—

The officer in ch. of the commissioner's treasury, Bangalore.

The superint. of the Bangalore div.

The superint. of the Chittledroog div.

The superint. of the Astagram div.

The superint. of the Nuggur div.

The superint. of Coorg.

The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.: 51st N.I.—Maj. E. W. Boudier, on furl., under old regs.

13th N.I.—Capt. E. B. Marsack, on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

39th N.I.—Lieut. R. S. Jago, on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

Returned to duty:—Surg. H. T. W. Harper; arr. at Madras Oct. 21.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 2.—The servs. of Lieut. H. T. Dumein, 46th N.I., at present superint. of police, Tanjore dist., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, fr. date of his embarkation for Calcutta.

No. 461.—The following G. O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this presy.:—

Bombay Castle, Oct. 24.—No. 588.—Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, 6th Madras cav., and 2nd in com. of 1st regt. Central India horse, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Fort St. George, Oct. 30.—No. 454.—Returned to du.:—Lieut. H. Parker, 4th L.C.; arrived at Madras Oct. 24.

Oct. 30.—No. 455.—The foll. gen. ords. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are republished:—

Fort William, Oct. 12.—No. 1,020.—The foll. order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Sept. 26.—No. 232.—Directing the foll. transfers, with effect fr. date of Capt. Lilly's depart. from 1st inf.:—

Capt. A. C. Lilly, 2nd in com. 1st inf., to 3rd inf., Hyderabad contg.

Lieut. H. J. E. Teed, 2nd in com. 3rd inf. (on leave to Eur.), to 1st inf., Hyderabad contg.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, Oct. 12.—No. 247.—Promotion:—2nd Capt. P. St. G. Grame, Madras art., probat. asst. engr. in public works dept., Nagpoor, is prom. to grade of asst. engr. 2nd cl., with effect fr. Sept. 19.

Fort St. George, Oct. 30.—No. 457.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this presy.:—

Bombay Castle, Oct. 24.—No. 567.—Lieut. J. Nuttall, 17th Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c., under new furl. regs.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Oct. 27.—No. 109.—The following removals are ordered:—

Col. W. Justice from 39th N.I. to 5th N.I.
Col. G. Grantham from 5th N.I. to 39th N.I.

Capt. E. S. Begbie of the Eur. vets. is per. to reside on the Nilgiri Hills, until fur. ords.
Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st N.I., is app. to do duty with the 34th L.I. to join.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ens. R. G. Craig, H.M.'s 68th L.I., Thayetmyo; creditable progress.

Ens. E. Persse, 32nd N.I., and W. J. Pickence, 33rd N.I., passed examination prescribed for officers of companies.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ens. Craig.

DELIVERING UP ARMS.

Oct. 29.—No. 110.—In continuation of G.O., dated Sept. 14, No. 93, the C. in C. directs that in future officers proceeding to England in charge of troops, &c., will on arrival at the port of debarkation deliver over all arms and other stores to the agent of the Stores Department of the India Office, and not to any of H.M.'s storekeepers.

Lieut. P. S. Marindin, engs., is appd. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners; to join hd. qrs. at Dowlaishweram.

The following removals are ordered in the art.:—

Lieut. H. M. Finlay, from B. co. 3rd bn. No. 5 horse batt., to C. co. 3rd bn. No. 6 horse batt.; to proc. to join in charge of the art. drafts on the str. *Dalhousie*, v. 2nd Capt. Smith, relieved.

Lieut. G. Haggard, from C. co. 3rd bn. and do. du. recruit depot, to B. co. 3rd bn. No. 5 horse batt.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified against their names: this cancels so much of G.O. dated 23rd and 24th inst. as relates to these officers:—

Ensigns S. T. S. Magan and J. Nicholson, with 16th N.I.—to join.

Ens. R. G. Briggs to continue to do duty with 74th highlanders.

Asst. surg. C. B. Craske is perm. to remain on the Nilgiris on duty.

The undermen. officers having been reported qualified to command a company at battalion exercise, are rel. fr. do. du. with H.M.'s 43rd L.I., and app. to do du. until fur. ords. as under, to join:—

Ens. A. G. C. Power, with 4th N.I.

Ens. H. J. Nicholls, with 34th L.I.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. E. B. Marsack, 13th N.I., to presy., m.c., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd N.I., fr. Nov. 6, for 1 mo., to Madras.

Lieut. E. T. Ouchterlony, 1th batt. art., fr. Nov. 2 to Feb. 1, 1861, to Nilgiris.

Oct. 31.—The undermen. officers having been reported qualified to command a company at battalion exercise, are rel. fr. do. du. with 1st Madras fus., and app. to do du. with 14th N.I., to join:—

Ensigns G. P. Wood and A. S. Tollemache.

Ens. W. H. St. A. Wilton will cont. to do duty with H.M.'s 1st batt. the royal regt.

The following removal is ordered:—

Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson, fr. 6th L.C., to do. du. horse art., dur. abs. of Vet. surg. Thacker.

No. 2.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. T. L. Jackson, Eur. vet. in ch. of pensioners, &c., Jaulnah, fr. Oct. 18, 1860, till Oct. 16, 1862—Deccan, Western Coast, and Neelgherries, m.c.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) P. S. Cunningham, 3rd L.I., in continuation till Oct. 19.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

Bombay Castle, Oct. 26.—The undermen. gentlemen have been vested with the authority contemplated in Sec. XXXVIII. of Act XXXI. of 1860:—

Mr. E. H. Percival, actg. 2nd asst. mag. of Kaira.

Mr. A. Spry, actg. 3rd asst. mag. of Kaira.

Surg. G. G. W. Maitland is conf. in ch. of ex-ameers of Scinde at Poona.

Capt. W. Widdicombe, 7th N.I., is app. judicial dep. mag. in ch. of the Adawlat at Hyderabad.

Lieut. R. Campbell, 2nd in com. of the 2nd regt. of Scinde horse, is invested with powers of an asst. mag. in Scinde.

Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, 2nd asst. mag. of Surat, is invested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Capt. T. Thatcher, superint. of police, Ahmedabad, is app. an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad zillah.

Mr. H. Cleveland, coroner of Bombay, assu. ch. of the office on 25th inst.

Mr. R. White, asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, and asst. to agent for sirdars in the Deccan, assu. ch. of his office on 19th inst.

Mr. C. Gonne, asst. jud. of Ahmednuggur, assu. ch. of his office on 18th inst.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, C.S., ret. to Bombay on 26th inst. from leave.

Mr. C. Forjett, dep. comr. of police for the town and island of Bombay, resu. ch. of his office on 27th inst.

An ext. of leave for 6 mo., on m.c., is granted to Mr. A. Bettington, insp. gen. of prisons, and comr. of police.

Lieut. G. Grant, 6th N.I., is app. a superny. dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

Mr. E. Tyndal is app. superny. dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, ret. to Bombay on the 26th inst., from leave granted to him on 23rd Feb. last.

Mr. A. De H. Larpent, special Income-tax officer in Poona collect., ass. ch. of his dus. on 8th inst.

Mr. R. W. Hunter, spec. Income-tax officer in Tanna collect., ass. ch. of his dus. on 19th inst.

Mr. W. Foxton to be a superny. dep. coll. in Scinde.

The auditor of the Mauritius Emigration Agency Accounts is app. a special assessor, for the purpose of assessing the dus. on the salaries of the officers of the agency.

Mr. W. Moher, dep. coll. for Income-tax, and assessor for the town and dists. of Kurrachee, ass. ch. of his dus. on 9th inst.

Mr. C. J. Davies to be first asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, to be sec. asst. coll. and mag. of Poona, contg. to act as sec. asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur till further orders.

Mr. C. Forjett, municip. comnr. for the town and island of Bombay, and president of the board of comnr., rec. ch. of those offices from Mr. R. H. Showell, on 26th Oct.

Surg. G. G. W. Maitland, actg. civ. surg. and registrar of marriages at Poona, is conf. in those appts.

Mr. J. W. Henry, engr. on Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, has passed an exam. in colloq. branch of Hindoostanee language.

Mr. W. S. Howard, first class prob. asst. engr., has passed an exam. in Marathi language.

Nov. 5.—Capt. S. C. Law, act. asst. political agent, Mahee Khanta, is allowed leave for ten days, from Nov. 21 to 30.

The servs. of Capt. E. W. Lyons, late comdnt. of Kutch levy, are placed at disposal of C. in C.

Hon. G. A. Hobart, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, for detached station of Kaira, is invested with full powers of a zillah judge.

The appointment, by the coroner of Bombay, of H. Prentis, Esq., as dep. coroner of Bombay, is approved.

Messrs. E. H. Little and J. King, C.S., have been permitted to reside at Poona, for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, sub-treasurer, is appd. coll. of the Income-tax for the town and island of Bombay.

Lieut. F. J. T. Ross, 16th N.I., to be 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker to act as coll. and mag. of Begaum.

Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, act. coll. and mag. of Kurrachee, has leave for 2 mos.

Lieut. C. Forster, I.N., is appd. an asst. to the conservator of forests for Guzerat. Lieut. Forster will, however, remain for the present on the duties on which he is now employed.

SPECIAL ASSESSORS.

The undermen. officers are appd. special assessors in Scinde, for assessing the duties leviable on all salaries drawn from the treasury chests under their charge without previous audit:—Executive engineer Lower Narra, executive engineer Upper Narra, superintendent of canals, superint. harbour works.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo., from 12th ult., to Bombay.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 31.—No. 607.—The serv. of Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne are placed at disp. of C. in C. of I.N. for du. in that branch of the serv.

No. 608.—The foll. prom. is made with reference to G.O. No. 554, dated 5th inst.:—

H.M.'s 2nd L.I.—Cornet G. C. Hogg to be lieut. fr. Oct. 16, v. Lieut. R. C. Kennedy, removed from list of Bombay army fr. 15th idem.

No. 609.—Admitted to the serv., in conformity with their appointments, as cadets of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, 22nd and 19th inst. respectively:—

Infantry:—

No. 483.—Mr. A. R. T. McRae.

No. 492.—Mr. T. A. Beville.

No. 1.—No. 610.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of engr. and inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 26:—

Engineers:—

No. 417.—Mr. W. M. Campbell.

No. 418.—Mr. J. H. R. Cruickshank.

No. 513.—Mr. H. Doveton.

Infantry:—

No. 567.—Mr. J. Galway.

No. 474.—Mr. E. R. Reay.

No. 614.—Col. J. S. Ramsay has been placed on the ret. list fr. Nov. 2, 1859.

Lieut. J. Murphy, of the vet. estab., has been permitted to change the leave for 3 years on m.c. to a furl. for 2 years under new regs.

No. 3.—No. 615.—Capt. A. M. Murray, actg. comy. of ordnance, Ahmedabad, has leave from Nov. 10 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.

No. 616.—Ens. W. E. F. Vibart, att. to 10th N.I., is per. to res. H.M.'s serv.

No. 617.—The foll. proms. are made:—

6th N.I.—Capt. J. Field to be maj., and Lieut. J. Harper to be capt. of a co., from Sept. 26, 1860, in succ. to Myne, dec. on 25th idem.

19th N.I.—Lieut. (bt. capt.) F. L. Mackeson to be capt. of a co., and Ens. W. T. Squire to be lieut., from Oct. 27, in succ. to P. M. Briggs, transf.

No. 618.—The foll. orders are conf.:—

Dated Sept. 28.—By Maj. gen. Woodburn, c.B., directing Brig. Williams, c.B., to assu. com. of the N.D.A. as the next sen. officer, dur. indisposition of maj. gen., or until further orders.

Dated Oct. 6.—By Brig. gen. Williams, c.B., directing Lieut. col. Donovan, of 33rd foot, to assu. com. of Deesa brig., on app. of brig. gen. to com. of N.D.A.

Nov. 3.—No. 619.—The servs. of Capt. G. Price, of 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., have been placed at disp. of the gov. gen.'s agent for States of Rajpootana.

ARMY SCHOOL APPOINTMENT.

No. 621.—H.E. the Gov. gen. of India has sanc. the app. of an asst. superint. of the native branch of the army schools, under the Bombay presy., on a consolidated staff allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, with an office allowance to the same amount as is authorised for an adjt. of a regt.

No. 621.—Lieut. G. S. Mignon, 15th N.I., sub. asst. comy. gen., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 625.—Lieut. A. M. Shewell, inv. estab., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 626.—Sub conductor C. Montagne, Bengal sappers and miners, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., on m.c.

Lieut. F. J. T. Ross, 16th N.I., has obtained leave from 5th Sept. to 25th Oct. to Bombay, for the purp. of appearing before the exam. committee in Hindoostanee.

Nov. 8.—No. 628.—With reference to G.O. No. 592, dated 26th Oct. last, the transf. of Lieut. J. R. Billamore to the inv. estab., is to be considered as having been at his own request.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay, Oct. 27.—The underment. officers ret. to du. without prejudice to their rank, Oct. 26:—

2nd Capt. E. S. Beamish, art.; Lieut. and adjt. A. T. Reid, 10th N.I.; Lieut. G. Nicholls, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), and 2nd in com. 1st Belooch regt.

Inf. Cadet J. Galwey, recently arr. fr. England, is att. to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with 83rd foot.

The underment. officer has obtained leave of abs.:—

Unatt. Ens. W. E. F. Vibart, fr. Oct. 23 to Oct. 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

Oct. 29.—The underment. officers have been rep. qualified as interp. in the languages specified:—

Marathce.—Lieut. G. A. Jacob, 22nd N.I., passed with credit; Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, 15th N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Lester, 2nd N.I.

Hindoostanee.—Ens. J. G. McRae, 23rd N.I.I.; Lieut. H. G. Monk, 56th foot; Capt. H. R. Hathway, 11th N.I.; Lieut. E. S. O'Strahan, 25th N.I.I.; Lieut. W. B. Preston, 14th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. T. Ross, 16th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. S. Adam, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. A. N. Bruce, 4th N.I. (rifles); Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony, art.; Lieut. G. Coussmaker, 33rd N.I.I.; Lieut. J. L. Sheppard, 4th N.I.

Lieut. R. L. Knight, 1st Eur. regt., is directed to join, and do du. with the details of that corps at the school of musketry.

Inf. cadet E. R. Reny, recently arr. fr. England, is attached to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with 1st Eur. regt.

The underment. officer has obtained leave of abs.:—

11th N.I.—Lieut. H. Gibson, fr. Sept. 6 to Oct. 6, to proc. to Poona, on privilege leave.

The underment. officers have ret. to du. without prejudice to their rank, by perm. of H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India in Council, on Oct. 26:—

Lieut. R. L. Knight, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.).

Lieut. J. D. Hall, 4th N.I. (rifles).

Poona, Oct. 29.—2nd Capt. T. B. Gibbard and J. B. Hardy, art., have completed a course of instruction at Shoeburyness, and have been reported duly qualified to instruct in the drill and practice of the Armstrong gun.

Referring to G. O., No. 583, of the 23rd inst., Capt. W. Rice, 25th N.I.I., and Lieut. G. G. Grant, 6th N.I., are directed to rejoin their respective regts.

Ensigns Fagan and Fraser, att. to 26th N.I.I., are

transf. to do du., the former to the 7th regt., the latter to the 28th regt., and directed to join forthwith.

G. O. No. 1,087 of 5th inst., directing Lieut. L. M. Davies, 26th N.I., to rejoin his regt., is cane.

Bombay, Oct. 30.—The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to permit Lieut. J. Vibart, art., to count as service for the retiring pension the 18 mo.'s leave of absence obtained by him on m.c., on account of illness contracted on field service.

The undermen. officers have returned to duty without prejudice to their rank, Oct. 26:—

Brev. maj. M. J. Soppitt, 12th N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Watson, 16th N.I.

The undermen. officers passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Ens. C. H. Coles, 9th N.I., Sept. 10, 1860.

Ens. A. Greenland, att. to 11th N.I., Oct. 22, 1860.

Leave of absence:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. W. C. Browne, fr. Oct. 15 to Oct. 27, to Bombay, on m.c., new rules, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Oct. 31.—2nd Eur. L.I.—Capt. C. S. Jessop, fr. Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, to proc. to the Deccan, on m.c.

Poona, Oct. 30.—Capt. F. Scrivener, superint. of army schools, is perm. to proc. on his annual tour of inspection of army and regtl. schools.

Lieut. F. J. Adam, 22nd N.I., is app. asst. superin. of native schools.

Col. A. Rowland, comdt. of art., being about to proc. on his tour of inspection of the several detachments of the regt. under his command, officers com. stations are directed, on the application of Colonel Rowland, to place at his disp. the several troops, batteries, and companies of art., for the purpose of inspection.

Lieut. E. H. Noyes, 10th N.I., is perm. to attend the school of musketry at Poona during the ensuing course of instruction, and will remain att. to 25th N.I.

Brev. capt. H. Beville, 8th N.I., is app. to com. of 1st Belooch regt., v. Farquhar.

Surg. J. M. Pelly, 16th N.I., is app. to act as garr. surg. at Surat, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Browne.

Asst. surg. T. B. W. P. Johnston is app. to med. ch. of 16th N.I., dur. the employment of Surg. Pelly on other duty.

MALWA FIELD FORCE.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that supplementary rolls of the officers and soldiers who may have been present in the actions in which the Malwa field force was engaged under Brigdr. Sir C. Stuart, but who, in consequence of wounds or from other causes, were prevented from accompanying the force on its junction with Sir Hugh Rose, be forwarded without delay to the adjutant-general of the army, as it has been decided by the home authorities that the officers and soldiers in question are entitled to the clasp for "Central India."

Leave of absence:—

2nd L.C.—Brev. maj. G. Smith, fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1861, to Bombay, under new regs.

2nd Jacob's Rifles.—Asst. surg. A. A. Mott, from Sept. 17 to Nov. 10.

Div. staff maj. Gen. A. A. T. Cunyngham, comdg. Scinde div., fr. Nov. 24 to Dec. 10, on priv. leave.

Oct. 31.—Orders confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 8th bussars:—

Dated Oct. 19.—Appg. Capt. J. Puget to the vet. ch. of a detach. of the regt. stationed at Neemuch, fr. Feb. 1 to Sept. 27.

By the officer comdg. H.M.'s 56th regt.:—

Dated Oct. 25.—Appg. Lt. H. G. Monk, interp. to the regt., v. Lieut. Huskisson, app. adjt., to have effect fr. Oct. 25.

Nov. 1.—The undermen. officers have, agreeably to para. 416, Section XXIII., p. 57, Appendix III., Jameson's Code, obtained the req. certificate of qualification as surveyors:—

Lieut. C. P. Theobald, art.

Lieut. F. J. S. Adam, 22nd N.I.

Under instructions fr. H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., H.E. Sir W. R. Mansfield directs that officers ret. to England be furnished with a copy of the G.O. under which they go home, for the purpose of being trans. by them to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards when reporting their arr.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 17.—By Maj. Aitken, appg. Capt. Sheppee, art., to act as staff officer at Indore.

Dated Oct. 19.—By Brev. maj. Johnstone, appg. Lieut. J. Gordon, 1st gren. N.I., to receive charge of the staff officer's duties at Bhoj from Lieut. Warden, 17th N.I.

Lieut. G. L. Warden, 17th N.I., is directed to rejoin his regt.

Capt. H. R. Hathway, 11th N.I., is confirmed in his appointment of staff officer at Baroda.

Poona, Nov. 3.—The following order is confirmed:—

By the officer commanding at Sattara, dated Oct. 30, 1860, granting leave of abs. to Asst. surg. Boyd, H.M.'s 56th regt., to proceed to Poona to appear before a med. Board.

Lieut. W. A. R. Thompson has obtained the certificate of qualification as a surveyor required by the circular memo. published in G.O. of Feb. 14, 1860.

Leave of absence—6th Drags.—Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Bourke in extensa., till Nov. 30, to remain on the Mahabeshwur Hills, on m.c.

The undermentioned officers having furnished the prescribed m.c., are granted an ext. of abs. from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1860, to remain at the presy., subject to confirmation:—

Maj. Dick, 3rd cav.

Capt. Briggs, inv. estab.

Lieut. Marsh, 18th N.I.

Lieut. Bell, 1st gren. N.I.

Lieut. Ferguson, 1st gren. N.I.

Lieut. Bennett, inv. estab.

Lieut. Ryder, 3rd Eur. regt.

Ens. Buchanan, attached to H.M.'s 56th regt., is permitted to proceed to Mahabeshwur on leave, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.

Bombay, Nov. 5.—Referring to G.O.C., No. 1,200, of Oct. 30, Capt. Hawkins, 23rd N.I., is nominated a member of the Court of Inquiry, ordered to assemble at Dapoolie, and will proceed forthwith, reporting himself on arrival to Capt. Barnes.

TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Poona, Nov. 5.—H.M.'s 57th regt. will be held in readiness to proceed on service to New Zealand, for which country they will embark under arrangements of the qmtr. gen., as soon as transport can be provided.

A depot will be formed at Poona, consisting of one officer, to be selected, three married non-commissioned officers, and such men as are unfit to proceed, and who would not be fit for service, who will remain with the families of the regt.

The officer com. 57th regt. is enjoined to be particular in furnishing the officer com. the depot with the accounts and documents belonging to men who remain at the depot; also in seeing that those connected with family payments are corrected and in order on the departure of the regt. The officer com. will send a return to the dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces, showing the state of the depot, with the number of men, women, and children. The quantity of service ball ammunition to be taken with the regt. will be calculated at 400 rounds per man.

Lieut. J. Hardy, H.M.'s 6th drags., has leave from Nov. 1 to 30, to Ceylon.

The servs. of Capt. G. Davison, sen. dist. insp. of musketry, and Lieut. R. T. Thompson, adjt. school of musketry, are placed at disposal of the maj. gen. com. Poona div., for committee duty.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. E. G. E. Sabben, H.M.'s 17th N.I., has furnished the required certificate of qualification as a surveyor.

Asst. surg. F. W. Harris is app. to med. ch. of 25th N.I.

Asst. surg. A. M. Blomfield is placed on gen. du. Bombay brig.

Cor. J. A. H. Arbuthnot, do. du. with horse brig. of art., is transf. to do du. with 2nd regt. L.C., and directed to join.

Ens. J. B. Hennell, att. to 26th N.I., is transf. to do du. with 18th N.I.

Bombay, Nov. 6.—Unatt. Ens. T. A. Buchanan has leave, on ext., from 1st to 30th inst., to Mahabeshwar, on m.c.

Poona, Nov. 7.—The leave granted in G.O. No. 1,093, dated 5th ult., to Lieut. J. T. Leishman, of the regt. of art., is to have effect from 11th inst. to Jan. 10 next, instead of the dates therein mentioned.

Bombay, Nov. 8.—The foll. orders are conf.:—

By Col. Heyland, c. b., com. wing H.M.'s 56th regt., dated Ahmednuggur Nov. 4, app. the foll. staff to the wing proc. to Poona, from 5th idem.:—Lieut. Bett to act as adjt., v. Turner remaining at Ahmednuggur in ch. of detach.; Colour serg. Owen Davis to act as serg. maj., v. Colour serg. Dibbo, who remains at Ahmednuggur.

BIRTHS.

ANLEY, wife of A., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.

BABBAGE, wife of Capt. H. P., daughter, at Murree, Oct. 18.

BARCLAY, Mrs. C. F., son, at Kurrachee, Oct. 26.

BARNES, wife of Rev. R., daughter, at Cuddalore, Oct. 31.

BEVILLE, wife of Capt., son, at Kurrachee, Oct. 28.

BIDIE, wife of G., daughter, at Guntur, Oct. 15.

BOWEN, wife of Capt., son, stillborn, at Branch, Nov. 5.

BUTLER, wife of Rev. W., son, at Bareilly, Oct. 26.

CARPENTER, wife of G., son, at Fort William, Oct. 22.

CARTER, wife of Maj., son, at Bareilly, Oct. 17.

CHENEY, wife of Maj. G., at Calcutta, Oct. 31.

CHRISTISON, wife of A., daughter, at Simla, Oct. 19.

COLES, wife of C. R., daughter, at Nagode, Oct. 17.

CONNOR, wife of C. J., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 1.

CORBETT, wife of Lieut. R. J., daughter, at Madras, Oct. 21.

CRAWFORD, wife of Capt. F. H., daughter, at Landour, Oct. 30.

CRESWELL, wife of M., daughter, at Mazagon, Oct. 29.

CRICHTON, wife of Capt. W. H., son, at Chandah, Oct. 29.

D'ARCY, wife of Lieut. F., son, at Madras, Oct. 13.

D'COSTA, wife of J., son, at Carel, Oct. 29.

FRANCIS, wife of Capt. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 23.

JAMES, wife of Capt. H. H., son, at Kolapore, Oct. 31.

JEHL, wife of J. S., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 25.

LOCK, wife of G., son, at Allipore, Oct. 20.

MACDONALD, wife of J., son, at Madhopoor, Oct. 15.

MCDONALD, Mrs. M. J., son, at Dinapore, Oct. 22.

MCKENZIE, Mrs. J., son, at Agra, Oct. 28.

OATTS, wife of H., son, at Jessore, Oct. 18.

STEWART, wife of Capt. A., son, at Madras, Oct. 21.

STEWART, wife of Lieut. J., daughter, at Cawnpore, Oct. 30.

THOMPSON, wife of Rev. J. M., son, at Meerut, Oct. 30.

WHITLOCK, wife of Capt., daughter, at Berhampore, Oct. 19.

WILKINSON, wife of H. J., son, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

WOOD, wife of Lieut. J. C., daughter, at Sirdarpore, Oct. 20.

WOOD, wife of Maj. J. A., son, at Deesa, Oct. 20.

WOODWARD, Mrs. J., son, at Kussowlie, Oct. 30.

WRIGHT, wife of Rev. W., daughter, at Agra, Oct. 25.

WRIGHT, wife of T. P., son, at Seepree, Oct. 24.

MARRIAGES.

ALDRIDGE, C. A., to Emily, daughter of B. Murrow, at Umballa, Oct. 18.

BLACKWELL, G., to Agnes H. L., daughter of the late H. Musgrave, at Poona, Nov. 5.

COKER, H. J., to Miss Elizabeth Tucker, at Calcutta, Oct. 29.

COOKE, R. T., to Mary C., daughter of E. Navell, at Kidderpore, Oct. 22.

CUMMING, G., to Miss Emma A. Smith, at Poona, Nov. 5.

HALLIFAX, B. W., to Mary A., daughter of R. Cox, at Calcutta, Oct. 20.

HAMBLE, E. J., to Emma M., daughter of the late W. C. Clark, at Madras, Oct. 23.

HAMILTON, J. K., to Mrs. Mary Mills, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.

HARRINGTON, W. B., to Emily E., daughter of Maj. J. H. Blanshard, at Landour, Oct. 23.

LIVINGSTONE, R., to Miss Jane McDonald, at Poona, Nov. 5.

MILES, W., to Annie, daughter of M. D. Hopkins, at Ootacamund, Oct. 27.

MOBERLY, Lieut. C. M., 2nd Madras Eur. L.I., to Eliza A., daughter of J. Dorward, at Trichinopoly, Oct. 31.

O'KEEFE, W., to Mary M., daughter of Capt. F. O'B. Healy, at Bombay, Oct. 20.

PASLEY, G. W., to Maria E., daughter of the late Mr. Moss, at Seetabuldee, Oct. 23.

SHAW, W., to Isabel, daughter of J. Munro, at Agra, Oct. 15.

THOMPSON, F., to Ann S., daughter of J. Hodges, at Calcutta, Oct. 22.

VANRESEN, Lieut. A. D., to Louisa E., daughter of the late Rev. C. Piffard, at Landour, Oct. 22.

WARLOW, Lieut. J. P., 5th Madras N.I., to Josephine, daughter of the late J. Hamilton, at Madras, Oct. 27.

WEATHERALL, H. M., to Miss Alice F. Rollo, at Benares, Oct. 12.

WHALLEY, A. J., to Emily, daughter of the late J. Palmer, at Calcutta, Oct. 22.

WIMBERLEY, E. B., to Constance C., daughter of the late Col. C. D. Blair, at Simla, Oct. 23.

DEATHS.

BIDIE, infant daughter of C., at Guntur, Oct. 16.

CLARMAN, Joseph, at Bombay, aged 35, Oct. 28.

DAVIDSON, Sir H., Chief Justice of Madras, at Ootacamund, of dropsy, Nov. 3 or 4.

ELDRIDGE, Walter B., at Sunawar, aged 8, Oct. 23.

EWART, Catherine H., infant daughter of Dr., at Rohera, Oct. 10.

FENTUM, Charles R., at Kidderpore, Oct. 21.

FRENCH, Arthur J., at Calcutta, aged 19, Oct. 23.

GORDON, Capt. R. K., 2nd Hill Regt., at Dhurmsala, Oct. 20.

HAYES, Amanda, wife of J. W., at Ramnad, Oct. 22.

HELYARD, Henry, at Bombay, aged 29, Nov. 3.

JACK, William, at Bombay, aged 24, Nov. 1.

JELLEY, J. W., at Royapettah, aged 65, Oct. 26.

MACGREGOR, Sophie G., inf. daughter of Capt. M., at Rajcote, Oct. 28.

MCGEOCH, Alexander, of cholera, at Kurrachee, aged 23, Oct. 22.

MORLEY, Mary, wife of J., at Mysore, aged 41, Oct. 25.

MULLER, Garrett, at Caval, Oct. 30.

MULLIN, William, at Dinapore, aged 43, Oct. 20.

PARSONS, George, at Bombay, aged 21, Nov. 1.

PITCHELL, John S., at Allahabad, aged 25, Oct. 13.
 REID, Annie, at Poona, aged 24, Oct. 27.
 SCOTT, inf. son of W., at Ootacamund, Oct. 15.
 SHILLSTONE, Louisa, widow of the late Capt. W. N., at Howrah, aged 38, Oct. 24.
 SKINNER, wife of C. B., at Jessore, aged 22, Oct. 23.
 SLADEN, Maria A., wife of Capt. J. B., at Murree, aged 21, Oct. 22.
 THORP, Robert A., inf. son of R. C., at Ahmedabad, Oct. 17.
 VINCENT, Mrs. Catherine J., at Madras, Oct. 31.
 WADE, Edwin J. B., inf. son of J., at Derah, Oct. 11.
 WALKER, Edward, son of Rev. W., at Coonghut, Oct. 23.
 WALTON, George R., inf. son of W. H., at Nellore, Oct. 29.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 27.

6th Drags.—Maj. gen. T. Marten to be col., v. Maj. gen. Beckwith, transf.

Nov. 30.

6th Drags.—Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Bourke to be capt., by purch., v. A. F. Dawson, ret.; Nov. 30.

12th Lt. Drags.—Capt. J. Cunningham, fr. 1st drag. gds., to be capt., v. C. J. Harford, app. to 85th foot; C. T. B. Vandeleur, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Macaulay.

17th Lt. Drags.—E. H. Maunsell, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Fraser, prom.; Nov. 30.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. P. H. Sandilands to be 2nd capt., v. Molony, placed on the Supernum. List; Nov. 3. Acting Vet. surg. J. Anderson to be vet. surg., v. Ball, dec.; Jan. 31.

20th Foot.—Ensign G. D. Wahab to be lieut., by purch., v. Hon. A. E. P. Vereker, prom.; Nov. 30.

24th Foot.—Lieut. R. P. O. P. Lord Louth, from 79th foot, to be lieut., v. A. J. C. Birch, who exch.; Nov. 30.

56th Foot.—Ensign T. C. Watson, from 14th foot, to be ensign.

79th Foot.—Lieut. A. J. C. Birch, from 24th foot, to be lieut., v. Lord Louth, who exch.; Nov. 30.

91st Foot.—Lieut. C. D. Baynes, from 8th foot, to be lieut., v. W. H. Baillie, who exch.; Nov. 30.

95th Foot.—Lieut. N. Knatchbull to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. Hon. E. S. Plunkett, ret.; Ens. H. V. Brooks to be lieut., by purch., v. Knatchbull.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. M. Ayle, c.b., of the royal artillery, having completed the qualifying service for the rank of col., under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, to be col. in the army; May 19.

The undermentioned officers of the royal artillery, having completed five years' service in the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels in the army, under the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, viz.:—

Lieut. col. E. Price, c.b.; Nov. 2.

Lieut. col. J. W. Donville; Nov. 2.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. E. T. Wickham, 61st foot; Nov. 30. Capt. C. F. Clifton, 12th light drags.; Nov. 30. Capt. R. F. Holmes, 89th foot; Nov. 30. Capt. A. S. Jones, 13th foot; Nov. 30. Capt. C. C. W. Vesey, 72nd foot; Nov. 30. Capt. J. J. H. Gordon, 46th foot; Nov. 30.

Paymr. G. Pollard, 66th foot, to have the honorary rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 27; Aug. 17.

Competitive Examinations.

The following notice has been issued by the Horse Guards:—

The competitive examinations hitherto held of candidates for the artillery and engineer services of the Indian army will cease, and all candidates for the artillery and engineer services generally will, in future, have to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The next competitive examination, in conformity with the annexed regulations, will commence on Jan. 7, 1861.

The number of vacancies to be competed for is seventy.

Applications of candidates, as required by Art. 8 of the regulations, will, in this instance, be received until Dec. 20.

The successful candidates will be admitted in the first instance to the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, and eventually transferred to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

As in the prospectus formerly issued for admission to Addiscombe College it was provided that candidates might be examined in the use of astronomical and surveying instruments, there will be an examination in that subject for such as desire to take it up, in Jan. next; after which date, however, it will not be included among the subjects of examination

for admission to Woolwich. Seven hundred and fifty marks will be allotted to this subject, as heretofore.

W. F. FORSTER, Mil. Sec.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The report states that Mr. Makinson, their late engineer-in-chief in India, was compelled by ill health to resign his appointment and return to England. The statements as to the progress of the line were considered by the directors as satisfactory. Impediments caused by the death of one of their assistant-engineers, and of their inspector of brickwork, which temporarily delayed operations, were removed by the timely arrival in Calcutta of a fresh assistant-engineer and subordinate staff; while the more serious difficulty which might have been raised by the failure of health and resignation of Mr. Makinson had been most happily obviated by their having prevailed on Mr. Longridge, their consulting engineer, to proceed personally to India and undertake, for an agreed period, the engineering superintendence of the line. Mr. Longridge's full and accurate knowledge of the requirements of the line, and the personal interest he felt in its early completion, inspired the directors with the hope of very valuable results from his mission. Mr. Longridge was expected to have reached Calcutta in the beginning of the present month. He would be followed in a few days by an experienced accountant from the Great Western Railway in England, who would bring his previous practice and knowledge to bear beneficially on the system of accounts to be adopted in India. In addition to the permanent way material, the Board had transmitted to India the girders for Tolly's Canal bridge, the rolling stock, and almost all the other articles needed for the line; the ironwork for the Pallee-bridge, the last remaining shipment of importance being now under despatch. The company had been fortunate in the safe arrival in Calcutta, up to the last communication, of all the shipments made by the Board, and which they were advised from India as having reached, from time to time, very opportunely for the construction of the line. The directors had made a final call of £2 per share, completing the £5 per share. The directors congratulated themselves on having again obtained the services of Mr. G. B. Bruce to act as consulting engineer in Mr. Longridge's absence. The report of Mr. Bruce, the consulting engineer, states that on the 1st of July last the proportion of earthwork then executed was satisfactory. The price at which it had been done varied from 24d. to 3d. per cubic yard. The results had not been so satisfactory with respect to the brickwork, little more than one-tenth of the whole having been executed. The bridges over Tolly's Canal and the Pallee river were the key to the opening of the line. For three miles out of Calcutta the road had been partially ballasted and the rails laid. The permanent way materials were led forward for a considerable portion of the line. The main stations and workshops at Calcutta had been commenced. Their late chief engineer, Mr. Makinson, did not anticipate that the whole line would be opened for traffic before the end of 1861, and after the unexpected delays which had arisen, the consulting engineer thought that it would not be wise to look for the opening at an earlier period. The capital account to the 29th of September last showed that £197,073 had been received, and £126,352 expended, leaving a balance of £70,721. The interest account showed that £10,429 had been received from the Government, and that £10,104 had been paid to the shareholders, leaving a balance of £325.

PRIESTCRAFT.—The project for establishing a high school for the education of young boys of the Khojah community of Bombay, towards which about fifty thousand rupees were subscribed, has been abandoned at the desire of the Aga, the high priest of the Khojahs, who maintains that the education of Mahomedan children in any other save the language of the *Koran* is a work of impiety.

The War in China.

(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, Nov. 27.)

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 27.

No. 46.

Head Quarters, Chang-tsia-wan, Sept. 20.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I left Tien-tsin on the 9th inst., with 700 infantry, 600 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; 3,000 French troops followed one march behind me; and two days later Sir John Michel marched, with a regiment of cavalry, a nine-pounder battery, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

On the 13th inst. I reached Hoo-si-woo, forty miles from Tien-tsin; and as several letters had been received by Lord Elgin from some fresh commissioners of high rank, I halted while Messrs. Parkes and Wade went on to meet them at Tung-chau, twenty-five miles distant. On the 15th these gentlemen returned, having made satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese commissioners, by which it was agreed that the allied forces should halt at Chang-tsia-wan, five miles short of Tang-chau, to which place the ambassadors should advance with an escort and sign the convention. On the 16th Sir J. Michel's force arrived, and on the 17th we encamped at Matou, five miles short of Chang-tsia-wan. The forces consisted of Lieut. col. Barry's Armstrong battery, Captain Desborough's nine pounders, Captain Stirling's six pounder battery, the Cavalry Brigade, and the 2nd and 4th Infantry Brigades, and 1,200 French, with a light battery. From the above, however, three six-pounders and the 60th Rifles had been left at Hoo-si-woo, to hold that place, where I have a depot.

Mr. Parkes rode on to Tung-chau to arrange matters for Lord Elgin's reception, and to make sure of the agreement as to our advance, that a collision might not take place by advertence, it having been settled that the Chinese army should fall back from Chang-tsia-wan. Mr. Parkes was accompanied by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieut. Anderson, and by Mr. Loch, private secretary to Lord Elgin. On my part I sent Lieut. col. Walker, acting quartermaster-general, to fix the site of our camp with the Chinese authorities, and Dep.-Assistant-Commissary-General Thompson to receive the promised supplies for the force.

At daybreak on the 18th I marched, and, after going about four miles, I came in sight of a very large force of Chinese, both cavalry and infantry. While halting to form my force Mr. Loch galloped in with three sowars, and informed me that, on going into Tung-chau the previous day, they had found everything quiet on the road; the commissioners had agreed to all Mr. Parke's arrangements; and that, accordingly, leaving Lieut. Anderson and his sowars at Tung-chau, Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Thompson, and Lieut. col. Walker, with five men of the King's Drag. Gds., had come out to meet us, and show us our camping ground, which was a mile and a half south of Chang-tsia-wan.

On arriving at that spot, however, they found it occupied by a large Chinese army, while batteries had been hastily thrown up and armed, so as to flank the proposed site of our camp. From the commanding officer Mr. Parkes could obtain no satisfaction, so he started back to Tung-chau, with an orderly of the King's Drag. Gds., to see the High Commissioner and ask the reason of this move. Mr. Loch came on to tell me of this, and Col. Walker and Dep.-Asst.-Commissary Gen. Thompson remained on the ground with four men of the King's Drag. Gds. and one sowar, where they were to await Mr. Parke's return.

It was only now that I learnt that Mr. De Norman, *attaché* to H.M.'s Legation, and Mr. Bowiby, correspondent of the *Times*, had gone to Tung-chau with Mr. Parkes, and remained there with Lieut. Anderson.

Mr. Loch volunteered to return with any orders, and Capt. Brabazon, dep.-asst.-qmr.-gen., R.A., volunteered to accompany him.

They accordingly started, under a flag of truce, for Tung-chau, with my orders for Mr. Parkes

and the whole party to return at once to head-quarters.

Meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers on both flanks, and their infantry poured down on our right front, which was enclosed ground and carefully intrenched. I was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers, who were in their lines. I therefore covered both my flanks with cavalry, and ordered the baggage to be hastened on and massed on a village in our rear, where it could be defended by a small force. This latter operation occupied nearly two hours, during which time the enemy's cavalry had almost entirely surrounded our forces. Sufficient time had elapsed for all of our party to return from Tung-chau, and I became anxious for their safety, when suddenly a commotion appeared in the enemy's line. The guns and matchlock men in their centre opened fire, and Col. Walker's party dashed out of the midst of their ranks. Col. Walker reported that, while waiting for Mr. Parkes, a French officer joined him, who was suddenly set upon and cut down by a Chinese soldier, and, on riding up to prevent his being murdered, his own sword was snatched from his scabbard, and some men tried to throw him off his horse. Seeing that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the whole of them, Col. Walker set spurs to his horse and galloped out with his party, under the fire of the Chinese line. One of his men was wounded and one horse, Mr. Thompson receiving a spear-thrust in his back; but they fortunately managed to reach our lines, their wounds not being severe. It was now useless to wait longer, and the attack was immediately formed. Gen. de Montauban advanced to turn their left, and with him I sent a squadron of Fane's horse, under Lieut. Cattley. On the centre the 9-pounder battery opened, supported by a squadron of King's Dragoon Guards, and part of the 99th regt. advanced up the road.

The Armstrong battery with the 15th Punjab infantry took ground to the left, while Sir John Michel, with the 1st Sikh cavalry, three 6-pounder guns, and the 2nd (Queen's), made a wide flank movement on the extreme left, so as to turn the right of the enemy.

The action commenced simultaneously on all points, and it was now apparent that the Chinese had carefully prepared a very treacherous reception for our forces. An intrenchment, skilfully concealed by natural obstacles, extended on our right and left for several miles, and was armed with numerous guns.

Their cavalry hovered in large masses on our entire left flank, so that Sir J. Michel was unable to perform the flank movement that had been intended until the 1st Sikh cavalry had, by a brilliant charge, discomfited the Tartar horse, and his force advancing, had driven them back for some miles. Finding his position to be such, I caused the Armstrong battery and the 15th Punjab infantry to take ground still more to the left, and with them I turned the right of the enemy's intrenchment, who thereupon fled with considerable precipitancy. I then sent the Armstrong guns and the reserve cavalry to join Sir J. Michel, who, after making a circuit of six or seven miles, joined me in front of Chang-tsia-wan at a later hour. Meanwhile the French had turned the left by a very extended sweep, and were advancing steadily up, capturing many guns, while the 99th with a 9-pounder battery joined me in the centre of the enemy's position. The 15th Punjab infantry pushed on with much spirit, captured several guns in the act of retiring, and eventually advanced through Chang-tsia-wan, taking several large camps on the outside. Here my force halted. The French, being much exhausted by their extensive movement, had halted on the Chinese position.

The enormous extent of country covered by the enemy, who showed more than 20,000 men, did not permit me to use my force with as good effect as I might have done, as it was too small to allow of its being scattered. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 600 killed, while 75 guns fell into our hands.

The French force encountered chiefly infantry, who, on being driven back, were charged most gallantly by Lieut. Cattley's squadron, of whose conduct Gen. de Montauban has written to me in the very highest terms.

The conduct of the rest of the troops was also most excellent; and I would more particularly mention the 15th Punjab infantry, commanded by Lieut. Randall, who, under my observation, advanced with great steadiness and kept their position to the front throughout the day.

Mr. Wade went yesterday to Tung-chau to try and gather tidings of Mr. Parkes's party, but the Prefect denied all knowledge concerning them. A Chinaman, however, was brought in to-day who states that he heard that upwards of twenty foreigners went, after the fight, to Peking. We have every reason to hope for their ultimate safety.

I was compelled to leave a good force at Tien-tsin, lest the sudden withdrawal of so many troops should allow a disturbance to arise there. This in effect took place, but, being judiciously met by Sir R. Napier, everything is again quiet there, and I have directed that officer to join me with two regiments of infantry, leaving two and a-half regiments, with two batteries of artillery, under Brigadier Staveley, at Tien-tsin.—I have, &c.,

J. HOPE GRANT,

Lieut.-gen. Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for War, &c.

No. 47.

Head-quarters, Camp near Tung-chau,
September 22.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, after the action of the 18th inst., I remained in Chang-tsia-wan for two days, during which time the 1,500 French troops left at Hoo-si-woo joined us, and some convoys arrived in camp, together with intelligence of a flotilla of junks coming up the Peiho with further supplies. From reconnaissances on the 19th and 20th we had ascertained that the Chinese army was encamped in very large numbers about four miles off, on the road between Tung-chau and Peking, and on both sides of the canal which runs from the Peiho to the latter city.

At daybreak on the 21st I marched from Chang-tsia-wan, and, parking the baggage in a village two miles in front, I was there joined by the French, who advanced on the right. Soon after passing Tung-chau the French troops got under fire of the Chinese works thrown up to protect a fine bridge crossing the canal, and on the imperial high road to Peking. At this point the enemy's infantry appeared in considerable force. On the left the Tartar cavalry showed in large masses, and advanced rapidly until within 200 yards of our guns, which, hastily unlimbering, drove them off with a fire of canister, assisted by skirmishers thrown forward from the 2nd (Queen's). The cavalry brigade, which I had kept échelonné away on the left to guard that flank, was now moving up, and the enemy's cavalry driven away from the right by our fire, hung in large masses on our left front, affording an excellent opportunity for our cavalry to charge, which they promptly seized, the King's Drag. Gds., under Lieut.-col. Sayers, in particular, inflicting a very heavy loss on the enemy. On their left Fane's Horse charged a similar body with great gallantry, while the 1st Sikh Cavalry, under Major Probyn, supporting Fane's Horse, effectually turned the right of the Chinese army.

The enemy, though defeated on the spot, yet still remained in front, in clouds of horsemen, who, though constantly retiring from the advance of any part of our cavalry, however small, never allowed more than 1,000 yards to intervene between us, and showed a steady and threatening front. At this time I had with me the cavalry, the 4th infantry brigade, and three Armstrong guns; the rest of the artillery, with the second brigade, having been left in the centre, with directions to feel the French left. With the three Armstrong guns, under Captain Rowley, we fired occasional shots on their thickest masses. These shots, fired singly, at slow intervals, served admirably to illustrate the good qualities of the

Armstrong gun; not one failed to strike the thick masses of the enemy, at once dispersing them from the spot.

Thus advancing, the cavalry was brought to a check by the fire of a camp, which was taken by the 99th regiment, under Major Dowbiggin, and which proved to be the head-quarters of some of the imperial princes. This, with several others in the neighbourhood, was burnt by our troops, and the Chinese army retired upon Peking.

We then rejoined our right, which had kept in line with the French, who had carried the bridge, inflicting much loss on the enemy.

Forty-three guns were taken during the action, and the loss of the Chinese was very severe. On the right and left were their heaviest losses, but all along the centre small groups of dead showed the effect of the artillery fire, which had followed their movements till they finally retreated. Our loss is two killed and twenty-nine wounded—chiefly slightly.

I should wish most particularly to bring to notice the very excellent service of the King's Dragoon Guards. The country is extremely unfavourable for cavalry at present, partly from the number of ditches, and partly on account of the crops of maize and millet having been recently cut, leaving sharp-pointed stubble, most injurious to horses, and rendering their rapid movement very difficult; their charge was, however, most effective, and they surmounted these obstacles in a most creditable manner.—I have, &c.,

J. HOPE GRANT,

Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for War, &c.

DEATH OF NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE WADIA, Esq.

—This venerable old man died at his residence in the Fort a little before one o'clock on 2nd Nov., at the advanced age of eighty-five years, after a long illness. During his last moments he was surrounded by his family and numerous friends, who tenderly and affectionately watched his approaching dissolution. Mr. Nowrojee was the head of the Wadia or Lowjee family, and was looked upon as the chief of the Parsee community, and, till within a few years, occupied the position of the president of the Parsee Punchayet. At an early age he entered the Bombay Dockyard, and succeeded his father, the well-known Jamsetjee Bomanjee, in the year 1822, as master builder, which responsible situation he held for a period of twenty-two years with credit and honour. He retired in 1844 upon a handsome pension allowed by Government as the reward of his meritorious and faithful services during fifty-four years. His life, both in public and private, was one of usefulness and worthy of imitation and example. Generous hearted and liberal in the extreme, he devoted his energies disinterestedly to the good of his countrymen, who uniformly sought his advice and assistance when disputes or difficulties arose among them. He was the friend and companion of the late venerated Parsee Baronet, and the lamented Franje Cowasjee. He was virtuous, pious, and amiable, and bore his severe worldly afflictions with exemplary patience and fortitude. He leaves a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss. The Parsee community have lost in him a worthy patriarch, and the world a truly good man. In testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, Commodore Wellesley closed the dockyard yesterday, a graceful compliment to our native fellow-subjects, which we are sure will be appreciated. All the Parsee shops in the fort were closed in the afternoon, and the flags of the navy vessels in harbour hoisted half-mast high. In respect to the memory of the late Nowrojee Jamshedjee Wadia, a sum of Rs. 21,601 has been subscribed by his relatives, and from the deceased's estate, towards several charitable funds and religious purposes. About Rs. 6,000 have also been subscribed as a general fund, to be raised among the Parsee community, for a statue, or a full-size portrait of the deceased gentleman.—*Bombay Times.*

COUNTRY AGENTS.—
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, December 6, 1860.

COTTON.

We publish a letter from Mr. Haywood, Secretary to the Cotton Company, objecting to our view of the Company's proposed operations. He says the Company is established to buy cotton, not to teach the natives of India to grow it. The contrary view tends, he believes, to injure the Company with the public. Then the Company should revise its prospectus, in which the following sentences occur:—

"10. Under the present primitive system of cultivation which prevails in India, the soil realises but a comparatively small quantity of cotton per acre. In some districts as low as thirty or forty pounds, the average being from 100 to 200 pounds of clean cotton per acre. But experiments in nearly all parts of India have shown that under an improved method of cultivation the soil of many parts of that vast territory will produce as much cotton per acre as any other country in the world. It will be the interest of this Company, therefore, to direct its attention to the improvement of the cultivation by superintending the management of farms in suitable localities, to demonstrate to the natives the immense advantages which attend an improved system of agriculture.

"12. One of the greatest benefits ever conferred upon India will be the introduction of machinery for the cleaning of cotton. At present it requires the labour of 750 persons to clean one ton of cotton per day, by means of the rude Indian churka. The employment of machinery, in substitution for this waste of human toil, would liberate an enormous amount of labour for the cultivation of the soil, and be a source of profitable investment for a portion of the capital of the Company."

If those sentences do not mean that the Company intend to teach the ryot, what do they mean? Perhaps we do not give sufficient importance to the main object of the association, but Mr. Haywood would scarcely be content with our views, even upon that point. The Company assumes that by buying the cotton upon the spot and doing their own carriage they will materially diminish the price of the staple. In other words, a European agent will purchase cheaper than the Parsee agents who now act as middlemen, and who possess a knowledge of the people and the country no European will ever acquire. He will not. He must do at least the greater part of his business through natives, who will plunder him to an extent the Parsee would instantly detect. As to the saving in carriage, we wish the Company joy of that part of its undertaking. If it employs a separate staff, it must pay about double the wages native merchants will afford. If it contracts, the contracts will be broken, and the Company driven either to forced labour or to civil courts, which, after a few years of litigation will give them a right to dis-train upon men whose property has been assigned. Even Messrs. Palmer and Co., who, as the representatives of the native Court, exercised almost sovereign power in Berar, found it impossible to screw a profit from their

vast acreage of cotton. What has changed since then, that the present Company should be more successful? We repeat, until the expense of carriage can be struck off, Indian cotton cannot compete with that of the Southern States.

LORD CANNING AT RAJMAHAL.

THE opening of the East India Railway from Calcutta to Rajmahal was one of those happy opportunities for delivering a graceful and effective speech with which the present Governor-general has been so frequently favoured. A good classical scholar, and possessed of a cultured mind, and an ingenuous disposition, Lord Canning is also gifted with the enviable talent of easy and appropriate expression, and with the nice tact of saying the right thing at the right moment. Nature evidently designed the noble earl for such occasions as the reception of princes or deputations, and the inauguration of great public undertakings. A facile and elegant speaker, equally courteous and dignified in demeanour, he would have shone unrivalled as a master of the ceremonies, or as perpetual chairman of public banquets. As Lord-lieutenant of an English county, or perhaps even as Viceroy of Ireland, he would probably have been entitled to a conspicuous place in the foremost rank of those who had ever held such appointments. But "the fortuitous concurrence of circumstances" drove him into a situation requiring far greater force of character, greater breadth of views, and greater sternness of disposition. His very virtues have proved his worst enemies, and born to shine in an ordinary sphere in ordinary times, he has been accidentally placed in a false position, in which, with the best possible intentions, and the most devoted self-sacrifice, he has succeeded in imperilling the highest interests entrusted to his supervision, and in alienating the sympathies of his own countrymen without conciliating the native and conquered races. For this, however, Lord Canning is not so much to be blamed as those who selected him for a post requiring exceptional abilities and a marked individuality. It was not Phaeton's fault that he was not an Apollo. An accomplished charioteer, he was yet unable to control the fiery coursers of the Sun, but his rash presumption led to his own destruction, and threatened an entire world with "hideous ruin and combustion." According to the popular verdict, Phaeton was justly punished, but was not Apollo accessory to the fact? Was he not guilty of culpable partiality, carelessness, and indiscretion? So, likewise, we are bound to make every allowance for Lord Canning's shortsightedness in the midst of such overwhelming and unparalleled difficulties and dangers, and to throw the responsibility of his failure on those who made choice of him as their representative. It may be objected, indeed, that at the time of the noble lord's appointment to the Government of India, the terrible cataclysm that so shortly followed was neither foreseen nor suspected, and that a man of the second order of abilities was purposely chosen to carry out and complete the great designs of his illustrious predecessor. But at all times, and under the most favourable circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that the Viceroy of India should be a man of the highest mark, possessed of a large knowledge

of human nature, and endowed with a natural genius for command. That Lord Canning did not possess those rare qualifications must have been known to his colleagues, and yet, as it was jestingly remarked at the time, he was sent out to India because his father was once very nearly going.

It was not our intention, however, in commencing this article to speak unfavourably of his Excellency the Governor-general, but simply to draw public attention to the admirable speech in which he invited the assembled guests to drink "Success to the East-India Railway Company." This toast the noble Chairman gracefully prefaced by proposing the health of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who had nursed that undertaking in its infancy, and guided it through its first difficulties. The immediate benefit the European community would derive from the line now opened was, of course, the first point that suggested itself, and it must have been very gratifying to the majority of his hearers to learn that a road traversable at all seasons would shortly be completed from the bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Darjeeling Hills,

"which will enable the wearied and jaded Englishman in Calcutta to transport himself in a few hours to the lower crest of the Himalayas, 8,000 feet above his steamy, swampy home, there to refresh himself, body and mind, by breathing the purest air of heaven and by gazing on the loftiest and grandest snow-peaks of the world. Gentlemen," continued the noble Earl, "I do not speak of this as a mere luxury or indulgence. I have learnt by experience so to value the services of the able men who are under my authority, as to know that there is nothing wiser in policy or of truer economy than to place occasional healthful rest within the easy reach of those who labour hard—whether their labour be for the State or for private interests—and to enable English blood and English lungs to be invigorated by a more congenial atmosphere than the debilitating vapours or parching winds of Hindostan."

The larger and more general advantages to be expected from increased facility and rapidity of communication were next dwelt upon in appropriate language, and the peculiar features of the present enterprise were traced with a "master's hand and poet's fire."

"We began this day's journey," said his lordship, "at a spot washed by the tides of the Bay of Bengal; and within a stone's throw of the anchorage of some of the noblest ships which, to the furtherance of commerce and all its attendant blessings, the skill and enterprise of our fellow-countrymen have launched upon the ocean. We have ended it in an inland district 200 miles off, where not only are the uses of the great highway of nations uncared for and unknown, but where the very name of the 'black water' is a word of mystery and terror. We began our journey at the chief seat of Western trade and civilisation on this side of the Globe—the head quarters of England's power in Asia—and we have closed it almost under the walls of the ancient capital of Bengal and Behar—the city of Gour, which little more than two centuries ago was not surpassed by any in India for its busy population and magnificence, but which now lies a mass of tangled ruins and rank forest, tenanted by wild beasts, reeking with fever, and void not only of human industry but of human life. In travelling between these two points—points of such striking contrast—we have passed through a country teeming with population and covered thick with all that is necessary for the sustenance of man. We have skirted a district abounding in mineral wealth, and already eagerly seizing the opportunity, as yet imperfectly afforded to it, of pouring this wealth into the great centre of activity in Calcutta. We have been carried through the wild country of the Sonthal, one of the rudest and wildest races of India, but a race not insensible to kindly government, and who, if their hills and jungles had been as accessible five years ago as they are now, would have been at once checked in a purposeless rebellion. Lastly, we find ourselves standing on the bank of the Great Ganges, at that point at which it is in the interests of commerce that the tedious and uncertain navigation of its lower waters should be exchanged for a short and secure land carriage."

After a few passing remarks on the success of this particular line in a commercial sense—the net profits amounting to 8 per cent.—Lord Canning again reverted to the more picturesque incidents of the occasion:—

"I have known," he said, "something of similar ceremonies in England, but never have I heard of any that was more thoroughly successful than that which we have this day witnessed. I need not speak of the marvel of seeing such a train whirling through a district which, though not uncultivated, is so backward that at one of the stations not only was anything deserving the name of a road unknown a very few years ago, but the engineer residing there found that even the rudest bullock hackery was an invention altogether new to the people. I need not speak of winding our way at twenty miles an hour amongst hills and forests so wild and unredeemed that bows and arrows are still the weapons of their inhabitants, and that the least crossing into the jungle must, as yet, be much more of a convenience to the tigers than to any human beings."

The conduct of the officials of this Company, as regards the treatment and management of the native population, was next acknowledged in suitable terms of praise, and the character of the English as rulers was sketched with graphic power.

"The natives of Bengal," observed his Excellency, "of whom in one way and another not less than 118,000 are daily working on this railway, are, in this part of the province, a timid, suspicious people; easily taking alarm at novelties, averse to interference with their usages, unused to steady labour, fickle, and too often crooked in their ways."

"And, Gentlemen, it is of no use to deny or conceal it, for it is known to all the world. We Englishmen, with all our great national characteristics, are not, as a people, conciliatory or attractive. God forbid that any of us should feel ashamed of his national character, or wish it to be other than it is. But none amongst us will deny that the very virtues of that character are not seldom exaggerated into faults. We are powerful in body and in mind, and we are proud of that power. We are self-reliant, and justly so, and we like to show our self-reliance. We are conscious of our high purposes and enlightenment, and we are apt to look down upon those whose motives we believe to be less worthy than our own, or whom we regard as debased in ignorance; and we do not care to conceal our feelings. These feelings are not inconsistent with our national greatness. In the days of slavery Englishmen were amongst the hardest taskmasters that the African ever had; but England did not hesitate to spend her gold and her blood lavishly for the suppression of the slave trade, and we poured out our twenty millions like water when we found that it was the only means by which to rid ourselves of the curse of slavery."

"But, Gentlemen, no people, whatever their condition, will patiently bear to be treated by their rulers as though they were less than men; less rational, less capable of right feeling than those who rule them. If we attempt individually or collectively to do this—if we neglect to win the hearts of those over whom Providence has placed us—if, instead of seeking to inspire them with confidence, we take for our maxim that the people of India should be governed as a conquered people, which, as I understand it, means that they should be governed by sheer force; if, in our pride or impatience, we refuse to show forbearance and indulgence to the weaknesses and shortcomings which offend us, we shall not wrongly represent England in the great work which lies before her, and we shall assuredly fail to accomplish it."

These sentiments and reflections cannot be too warmly commended. It is impossible to deny their perfect truthfulness, or to cavil at the manner of their exposition. *Si sic omnia dixisset!* But, after all, it is not so much Lord Canning's words as his works that have ever appeared to us as objectionable, and we the more regret that one who can think and speak so correctly should display such lamentable vacillation and inconsistency in his public acts and administrative policy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to observe that you have totally misconceived, and hence misrepresented

(in your leader of the 27th inst.), the objects of the Cotton Company (Limited). I cannot account for this, inasmuch as the advertisement clearly specifies that our object is not to grow cotton, but to buy cotton. At the same time we shall do all in our power to influence the more careful and improved cultivation of the staple. You cannot for a moment suppose that the Indian ryot has arrived at absolute perfection, any more than our farmers had reached perfection in this country even twenty years ago, or that the United States planter has even yet reached that unattainable position in cotton agriculture. The Government has, at the instigation of Manchester, constructed a road from the port of Sedashegur into the heart of Darwhar, and this Company proposes to send capital out to buy, and thus stimulate the growth of the best class of cotton ever grown in India—American. All your other observations as to the need for roads, canals, &c., &c., and the impolicy of increasing the Indian tariff, we coincide with. But, in justice to this Company, I trust you will take the earliest opportunity of correcting the erroneous impression (injurious to the Company) which your leader conveys.

I feel assured that nothing but inadvertence could have occasioned the writer of the article to suppose that our leading object, as a Company, is to teach the ryot how to grow cotton. The company of canny Yorkshiremen must refer to some other company than ours—all our supporters being Lancashire men.

I send you a copy of our prospectus, in which you will observe an alteration in the amount of the shares.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

Newall's Buildings,
Manchester, 28th November.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26. Nile, Johnson, Ceylon; Carnatic, McNeill, Hong Kong; Geologist, Clarke, Calcutta; Water Lily, Stoodley, Gopalpore; str. Dane, —, Cape.—29. Jemindar, Dyet, India and Antigua; E. D. T., Denham, Ceylon.—30. Romeo, Lewis, Whampoa; Carica, Taggan, Macao; Cornwallis, McLeath, Akah.—Dec. 1. Fairy, Blush, Whampoa; Cherokee, Allan, Calcutta; Scotia, Whyte, Calcutta.—3. Polmaise, Guthrie, Foo-chow-foo; Gloriana, Stewart, Madras.—4. Vanguard, Connell, Calcutta; Edmund Kaye, Burt, Mauritius; Astronomer, Thomas, Calcutta; Chile, Grell, Batavia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Kavanagh and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett and two children, Mr. J. Bonney, Capt. Vandeleur, Mr. Philpot, Mr. Cree, Mr. Joynson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord Londeshorough, Mr. and Mrs. Crusbie, Miss Holdane. For SUZ.—Mr. G. Glover. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Maxwell, Dr. and Mrs. A. White, Maj. P. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bright and sister and two children, Mr. A. G. Hartshorne, Col. Landers, Miss Smith, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lenfant and three ladies, Mrs. Fuchs, Miss Sherwood, Mrs. Wroughton, Miss Newton, Miss F. Parker, Mr. F. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Mr. C. Young, Mr. C. C. Jervoise, Mr. C. Twig, Mr. R. T. Hime, Mr. A. Hume, Rev. G. Bellett, Lieut. W. J. Thomas, Lieut. G. Ewbank, Ens. Roe, Ens. Verney. Rev. J. Brown, Mrs. Emerson, Mr. F. W. Ridgeway, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. F. H. Huth, Capt. Gale, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Bellairs, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Denham, Mr. S. Laing, Dr. Laing, Mr. Hutton, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. Beardsmore, Mrs. F. W. Feil, Mr. Brebner. For MADRAS.—Maj. H. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Plant, two Misses Patons, Mr. Spry, Mr. Buller, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Steele, Mr. A. Kerrakose, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Prother, Mr. Jordon, Mr. H. R. Dawson, Miss Dawson, Mrs. S. Anderson, Mrs. Cotton. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Maydwell and two children, Mrs. and Miss Winter, Asst. surg. Naote, Military Store Clerk Travers and wife, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hall, Miss Parsons and two children. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. and Miss Allen, Mr. H. J. Silverlock. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Molesworth, Lieut. Trimmer, Mr. T. H. Barker, Mr. J. Noble, Mr. Downie. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. A. Evans and infant.

Per str. Euxine, from MARSEILLES, Dec. 12, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Neumbard, Capt. and Mrs. Dyas, Mrs. Hart, Mr. T. J. Gibbons. Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Cornet Jones, Mr. Van Cutsen, Mr. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. Denham. For MADRAS. Mr. Tesson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Welner, Gen. Lemey and three A.D.C.s, Mr. Freeman, Mr. J. Rickett. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. David, Mr. D. Guiste. For PENANG.—Mr. G. F. Lyman. For MALTA.—Mr. W. F. de Lousada. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Campbell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Donaldson, Col. McDonnell. For SUZ.—Mr. Whitley.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASTEL, the wife of John Harvey, M.P., of a son, at 41, Eaton-place, Nov. 26.
BURN, the wife of Alex., M.D., Bombay Army, of a son, at Brompton, Dec. 1.

DENT, the wife of Capt. Thomas Wilkinson, Madras Army, of a son, at 14, Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park, Nov. 25.

HAMILTON, the wife of Capt., late of the Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Bray, Berks, Dec. 8.

ROGERS, the wife of Robert Gordon, H.M.'s 5th Eur. Regiment, Bengal, of a son, at 7, Hanover-terrace, Notting-hill, Nov. 25.

VAUGHAN, the wife of Lieut. H., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at 4, Cambridge-place, Clifton, Nov. 29.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKE, Lieut. T. H. B., H.M.'s 12th Madras N.I., to Eliza, daughter of the late Major-general Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B., of the Bengal Army, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 29.

DICKINS, Francis A., 31st Bengal L.I., second son of Williams Dickins, Esq., of Cherrington, Warwickshire, to Emily S., daughter of the late John M. Elwes, Esq., at Brighton, Nov. 27.

SMITH, H. J., to Annie, daughter of F. Robertson, Esq., late Collector of Bellary, at St. Pancras, Nov. 14.

WATSON, James K., 60th Royal Rifles, Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe, to Alice E., daughter of Lieut. colonel Arnold Pears, Inspector of Schools, Madras, Nov. 29.

DEATHS.

OAKES, Maria L., widow of the late Thos., formerly Senior Member of Council, Madras Presidency, Nov. 25.

POLLOCK, Harriet L., youngest daughter of General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., Nov. 30.

PURNELL, William A., late Physician-general of the Bombay Army, at his residence, Blackheath, Nov. 25.

STEWART, Charlotte, widow of Major W. M., Bengal Army, at 19, Kensington-gate, aged 53, Nov. 24.

TWEEDIE, Maurice, son of Major-general Tweedie, Madras Army, on his return from India, at 11, Gordon-street, Gordon-square, aged 31, Nov. 25.

India Office,

December 5, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Knox.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. Trevenen, 24th N.I.; Col. Macleod, ret.; Capt. J. Welsh, Art.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Nuthall, 13th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. T. B. Beatty, Med. Est.;

Lieut. S. Cousens, 13th N.I.; Lieut. R. J. A. Hotchkiss, R.A.I.; Asst. surg. W. C. Brown, Med. Est.; Lieut. T. Ryder, 3rd Eur. Regt.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Cary.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. S. Davis.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton, 6th Eur. Regt.; Major P. Stewart, Engrs.; Col. R. Garrett, 64th N.I.; Asst. surg. F. S. Sillifant; Capt. S. Rogers, 73rd N.I.; Capt. J. G. Worthington, Art.;

Lieut. T. H. Lewin, 31st N.I.; Maj. R. J. Edgell, 53rd N.I.; Maj. A. Martin, 33rd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. W. Goldsworthy, 13th N.I.; Lieut. D. A. McNeill, 15th N.I.; Capt. W. G. Stoll, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Surg. J. Mackintosh, Med. Est.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. C. Farquharson, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. E. S. Robertson, 2nd Eur. Regt.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Hankey, 6 mo.; Mr. G. H. Lawrence, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Bettington, 6 mo.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. R. Aikman, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. C. J. S. Gough, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Welsh, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. N. Hobart, Inv. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. V. C. Bertie, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. P. Homan, 50th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. A. Whish, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. G. H. Fulton, 7th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. A. Blunt, Art., 6 mo.

NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Strong, Mate, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Brown, Med. Est.; Capt. H. C. Roberts, 31st N.I.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. W. T. Haig, Med. Est.

BOOKS.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. No. DXLII. William Blackwood and Sons. "Our only danger in India," said Lord Ellenborough, "is the native army." On this theme a very readable, if not a very practical or suggestive, article appears in the current number of *Blackwood*. There is not much, indeed, to be said against this paper, neither is there much to be said in its favour. With a self-conscious air of authority it lays down certain conventional commonplaces, and affects to give as new what has already been repeated a dozen times, as to the mal-organisation of the old native army and its intrinsic faultiness. We suspect, indeed, that this essay on things in general must be from the same prejudiced and unreliable writer who penned the unfair attack upon Sir Charles Wood, which appeared in the last number of *Blackwood*. Enunciating his views *ex cathedra* this polemist lacks the temper and moderation that indicate a thorough knowledge of the subject. He makes up by vigour of assertion for his deficiencies in matters of fact, and prefers affirmation to argument or proofs. Though clever and well written, this article is by no means sound and "thorough."

Elementary Principles of Fortification. By John T. Hyde, M.A. London: William H. Allen and Co.

It is rather late in the day to inquire how many lives might have been saved during the recent mutinies in India had the elementary principles of fortification been more generally understood; but it cannot be doubted that in many instances a successful, or at least a prolonged resistance might have been offered had officers been more frequently acquainted with the true science of self-defence. At Arrah a fierce and numerous enemy was baffled by the skill of a civil engineer; but it is beyond all dispute that Mr. Boyle's plans would have been still more efficient had he been acquainted even with the mere elements of fortification. It is by no means necessary to be a Vauban to possess the knowledge requisite for making the most of any position whatsoever. Still, it does require some sort of training to appreciate at once the true value of accidental advantages—such as a marsh, a wood, a hedge, a ditch, a wall, or a mound of earth. This elementary knowledge, however, may be easily attained by a careful perusal of the treatise compiled by the Professor of Fortification at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe. Nor is it unimportant to observe that the perspicuity of the letter press is greatly enhanced by the excellent engravings by which it is accompanied and illustrated.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The report states that the directors had the utmost confidence in the soundness and promise of the Toombudda project, and they were assured that, with a continuance of that full and ready support which they had hitherto received from the local Government, it would fully justify the expectations entertained of its merits. The directors believed they would be enabled very shortly to lay before the shareholders an accurate plan of the whole work now to be carried out by the company. The expenditure of the company, both in England and in India, up to the 30th of September last, amounted to £72,127, and the receipts on account of capital to the same period to £536,366, leaving a balance of £464,239 in hand at that date.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War-office, Pall-mall, Dec. 1.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Tycoon of Japan, and Charles Alison, Esq., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. <i>Elora</i> , Nov. 27, 1860.		
Alexandria	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	£9,890	—
	5,900	£17,260
	£15,790	£17,260
Per str. <i>Ceylon</i> , Dec. 4, 1860.		
Alexandria	15,500	—
Madras	4,310	—
Calcutta	—	10,800
Penang	—	1,020
Singapore	500	49,400
Hong Kong	—	1,066
Foo Chow	—	1,600
Shanghai	—	11,545
	£20,210	£75,431

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy.	Sell.	Actual
	s. d.	s. d.	Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	109
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India } Sicca Ra.....	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	96
4 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	78½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	225	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103½	
	India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.	80½	
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper	95½	
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	101½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½	
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	
	India Encased Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account...	103½	
	India Bonds (£1,000).....	5s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000).....	9s. dis. to par.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	95½ to 96½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 2 dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.)	1.3	2½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7	1½ to 1 dis.
30	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	101½ to 102½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debenture.	all	99 to 100
90	Ditto F Ext.	all	2 to 2½ dis.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb....1864	a1	100½ to 101½
100	Ditto 1865-70	75	½ dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore	all	½ dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97 to 98
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	8	1 to 2 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	13	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	85 to 87
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95½ to 96½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	88 to 89
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	99 to 100
20	Ditto (New)	15	
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 95
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agria and United Service Lim.	50	82 to 84
40	Australasian	all	65 to 67
25	Bank of Egypt	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	22½ to 23½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	34 to 36
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	44 to 46
20	Ottoman Bank	all	18 to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
90	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	1½ to 2½
30	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	3 to 2 dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New	15s.	2½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	6	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	70 to 73
20	Ditto New	25	11 to 13
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	17 to 19
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to 1

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THE INDUS and its PROVINCES. Illustrated by Statistical Tables and Maps. 8vo., price 10s. 6d. "A magazine of information which may be most profitably consulted by the statesman, the merchant and manufacturer, and the student."—Economist. London: W. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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3. Courts-Martial. 10. Rebellions.
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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 9	Burmah(Rangoon)	Oct. 29
Madras	13	Bombay	Nov. 11
Agra	3	Ceylon	" 17
China (Hong-Kong)	Oct. 29.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE are in receipt of papers from Calcutta to the 8th, Bombay to the 16th of November, and from China to the 29th October. The contents of the latter will disappoint such of our readers as have been looking forward to a stirring narrative of martial exploits, or even to a tale of horrors. It is true that the allied forces are in Peking, but that city was taken without resistance. Preparations having been made for the assault to take place on the 13th October, Hang-chu came forth and placed the gate in the custody of the Commander-in-Chief. The outer and inner gates were immediately occupied, and a body of troops quartered on the wall. The Emperor had fled with his Tartar ministers and Tartar army to his Palace of Yehol, where he is not likely to be disturbed by the intrusion of the foreign barbarians. His Majesty's Summer Palace, however, has been completely gutted, the French, as usual, distinguishing themselves by their predatory skill and perseverance. The amount of plunder obtained appears to have been after the fashion of the olden times, when the Mongols first in-

truded India, and sacked the ancient cities of the Hindoos. Treasure in gold and silver ingots was likewise found, and has been placed under a guard for the benefit of both armies. The waste and breakage probably far exceeded the value of the spoils actually carried off; but in any case this is the best prize that has fallen to our soldiers for many a year, and we can only hope that the proceeds will be divided among them in less time than it has taken to effect the distribution of the Indian prize-money.

Mr. Harry Parkes, Captain Loch, a French officer, and seven or eight Sikh troopers, were delivered up on the following day, but nothing was known as to the fate of the other prisoners. It is, therefore, still permissible to cherish a hope of their future return to their friends and relatives.

The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros were at military headquarters, and Mr. Bruce had been sent for from Tien-tsin. It was supposed that the allied armies would winter in Peking and Tien-tsin, and Sir Hope Grant was already taking measures to that effect.

Strict discipline must in this case be maintained, if we would avoid a repetition of the Cabul catastrophe, which was in a great measure produced by causes which the "amorous Gaul" is not unlikely to furnish in the intervals of military duty. And it must also be admitted that what Lord Canning calls the "superfluous energy" of the Anglo-Saxon not unfrequently displays itself in attentions to the fair sex more pointed than polite.

By way of Bombay a telegram has been received from Calcutta, dated November 12, reporting a fresh mutiny in the 5th Bengal European Fusiliers, and the consequent disbandment of that ill-disciplined regiment. It is also said that a soldier of that corps was shot, but whether by order of a drumhead court-martial or in an affray there is nothing to show. The whole report, indeed, must be accepted with reservation.

From the North-West Provinces there are again unfavourable accounts of the state of the harvest, and the up-country papers speak of a famine as almost inevitable.

In Bombay the natives continue to hold out against the Income-tax, and sullenly talk of offering a combined and passive resistance to its assessment and collection. We can only trust that Sir George Clerk will act with energy in crushing this rebellious spirit, and will teach the worshippers of Mammon in that Presidency that they have no more chance of successful opposition to Government than had the votaries of Moloch in the Upper Provinces.

It has been decided by the Treasury that the Indian prize money shall be distributed

after the European and not the Indian rates. By this the commanding officers will benefit at the expense of the private soldiers and subalterns.

The Secretary of State for India has made the following appointments in his Council for the ensuing year:—Vice-President, Sir James Weir Hogg; Chairmen of Committees—Finance, Mr. W. Arbuthnot; Military, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B.; Revenue, Mr. T. Prinsep; Judicial and Legislative, Sir T. Erskine Perry; Public Works, Colonel Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B.; Railways, Mr. Eliot Macnaghten; Political, Mr. W. J. Eastwick; Public, Mr. J. P. Willoughby.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The 5th Europeans have mutinied at Dinapore, and have been disbanded.

One man was shot.

The combination against the Income-tax continues to be maintained in Bombay.

CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The *Pera*, with the heavy portion of the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, left Malta at 7 P.M. on the 7th, and may, therefore, be expected at Southampton in the course of the 16th inst.

The *Ellora* (from Southampton on the 27th of November) reached Malta on the 6th inst. at 6 A.M., and sailed for Alexandria at noon.

The *Bombay* left Suez for Bombay, and the *Singapore* (with extra mails, &c., of the 12th and 18th of November) for Calcutta on the 29th ult.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

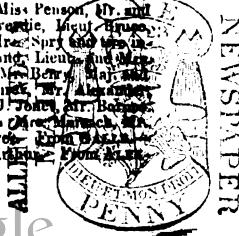
BENGAL.—Maj. William Cumberland, Bengal Army, at Bath, Dec. 6; Col. Douglas Seaton, H.M.'s 1st Bengal Fus., at Camden square, aged 50, Dec. 7; Capt. Francis J. Eagar, late 25th Bengal N.L., at Calcutta, aged 36, Nov. 3.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLE.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Herrich, Mrs. Hayshe, Mr. Sowerby, Col. and Mrs. Dunford, Mrs. Craigie, Mr. T. H. Williams, Hon. Mrs. Drummond, Capt. McDonald, Lieut. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Goddall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Wood. From MADRAS.—Lieut. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Rev. Mr. Foulkar, Dr. and Mrs. McLean and child, Capt. Tripe, Maj. E. W. Bourdier, Mrs. Sullivan and child. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. J. McKenzie, Mr. F. D. Williams. From GALLE.—Capt. Sim. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. H. Millett. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Armitage. From MALTA.—Mr. Vicars.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, Dec. 16.—From SHANGHAI.—Capt. Green. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Davy, R.N., Lieut. Papillon, Lieut. Huzier, Lieut. Bush, R.N., Lieut. Wilkinson, Lieut. Johnson, Mr. J. E. Randle, Mrs. Gaby and child. From SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Moncrieff and infant, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan and infant, Mrs. Blow, Mrs. and Miss Curties. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. B. Smythe, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Ord, Miss Penson, Mr. and Mrs. Mills and three children, Capt. Twigg, Lieut. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce and child, Asst. surg. and Mrs. Surt and two children, Lieut. G. T. Smith, Lieut. Durand, Lieut. and Mrs. Sampen and two children, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Berry, Maj. and Mrs. Cornwall and infant, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. Baines. From MADRAS.—Lieut. Sage, Maj. and Mrs. Harcourt, Mrs. Pickie, Vet. surg. Delany, Cornet Bowyer. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Granger, Asst. surg. Cogan, Mr. Adams, From MALTA.—Mr. Peel, Lieut. Percival.



BENGAL.

THE TWO ARMIES OF LOCUSTS.

When we condemn the swarms of levies and the vast native army which eat into the vitals of the State, when we are startled by the multitude of police of all classes, civil, rural, and military, we do not think of the two armies of punkah-pullers and chuprassees, both of which, we believe, exceed in number and almost equal in expense either the native corps or the police. What the sutlers and camp followers were to our army during the late campaigns, outnumbering them at the lowest calculation in the proportion of three to one, the punkah coolies and chuprassees are to the army and the whole civil administration in time of peace. We would be the last to advocate the despicable economy which would impair the efficiency of departments, lower the dignity of secretaries, and affect the health and comfort of the hard-worked clerk at his desk and the too little cared for soldier in his barracks. If the present number of Punkah coolies and chuprassees is absolutely necessary, then by all means let it be maintained. But there is not an official who will not admit that the number of the latter at least could be reduced, that four men instead of nine, as at present allowed to each secretary, are quite sufficient to bear the official missives from place to place every day in a city where the offices are in some cases two miles distant from each other. When the departmental buildings are concentrated into one vast range worthy of the metropolis of British India, as is proposed, when they are as close to each other as those in Madras and Bombay, and built so as to secure an internal organisation and speedy means of communication of which the latter cannot boast, then not merely will the fabulous sums now spent in house rent be saved, but the army of chuprassees will almost cease to exist. Meanwhile the most conservative of secretaries, the most ambitious of under-secretaries, the assistant clerk or registrar, who is most tenacious of his rights and resolute in upholding his dignity, admit that the army of chuprassees could be reduced just one-half, not only to the saving of the treasury, but to the securing of greater speed and efficiency in the despatch of business.

When the Military and Civil Finance Commissions, now sitting, publish the statistics of punkah-pulling the world will be astonished. At present the State pays for two coolies to each punkah, or set of punkahs in all the civil offices throughout the empire. It allows punkah pullers for the barracks at something like the rate of one to every two soldiers, and two to every married couple. There are, for instance, in Fort William alone, 1,141 punkah coolies daily at work, each receiving on an average 4 rupees a month. We are told that the supply of punkahs to the Peshawar garrison during the hot season costs about Rs. 7,000 a month. If we allow a monthly expenditure of at least Rs. 4,000 for each large military station in India and of Rs. 160 for every civil office, we have a charge from March to 15th November of something like a quarter of a million sterling. We would not deprive the soldier of one coolie, nor do we think, from the utter inefficiency of the present system of hand labour, any appreciable reduction can be made in this respect in the civil offices. But the expense is so great, and the punkahs are so badly pulled, that he must be welcomed who can show a really effective mode of reducing the former and correcting the latter. So great has been the irritation caused to the sick by the jerking, sleepy, unequal mode of pulling, that in several cases the hospital authorities have preferred to do without punkahs. To some mechanical minds a plan for pulling punkahs by machinery has had as great an attraction as the problem of squaring the circle, but the result has hitherto been equally barren. Projectors have overlooked the fact that the object to be attained is so simple, and have produced the most cumbersome machine, which broke down after a short trial, or the most complex collection of

wheels and pulleys, which was as expensive as it was unsatisfactory. We would recommend the Civil Finance Commission to inspect the easy contrivance invented by Mr. Orr, a watchmaker of Madras, and now at work in Fort William. It has been visited by Lord Canning, by the members of Council, and by the military authorities, and should be inspected by all who preside over large establishments or are interested in the comfort of the soldiers. It was approved of by such high engineering and military authorities as Colonel Arthur Cotton and Colonel Balfour in Madras. There it pulled 12 large punkahs in one ward of the General Hospital at less than half the cost of coolies. The patented machine which we saw in Fort William, and for which a charge of Rs. 300 is made, pulls four large punkahs in the garrison library with more than the ease and with twice the swing of those managed in the ordinary way. The water used is 15 gallons per minute. In public offices and barracks, in large private establishments in which many punkahs are required, the use of this machine, after the first cost for purchasing it, will reduce the expenditure for pulling one-half, and give an easy and even swing for twice the length secured by the present mode. We understand the Calcutta authorities have appointed a committee to report on its utility. If they are as favourable to it as those of Madras, it may be improved and introduced into all barracks and offices where a supply of water is available before next hot season. Thus, by the efforts of the Civil Finance Commission, directed to chuprassees, and the use of some such machine as a substitute for punkah coolies, the expense of the two armies may be reduced one-half.—*Friend of India.*

A YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION OF OUDE.

Lord Dalhousie identified himself with the Punjab. He carefully selected its first rulers personally, supervised the details of its administration, and made it a theatre for the development of that system which is generally known as Non-Regulation. The best officials of the North West, the most promising of the class of military civilians, were poured into it. In a few years it became the most remarkable instance in British history of the power of English government in taming and then elevating warlike races. It is now somewhat the fashion to discredit accounts which may have occasionally sacrificed the real truth to a picturesque style, but the fact remains that the most recent of our conquests, and the most dangerous of our enemies saved India in 1857. Lord Dalhousie's successor has equally identified himself with Oude. The only notable feature of his five years' rule is his connection with that province, and the policy which he has sanctioned in reference to it. In the Proclamation of March 1858, by which he confiscated the whole territory, he but anticipated the declarations which he everywhere made to native princes during his vice-regal progress. What the revolt of a nation did for Oude the rebellion of Northern and Central India has done for the whole peninsula. The former obliterated all rights, whether derived from Pashah, Nawab, or King, or stretching back into the far antiquity, whose only record is to be found dimly traced in mythology. The latter, destroying as it did the dynasty of the Moguls for ever, seated the Monarch of England on the throne of Delhi, made Queen Victoria the incarnation of the paramount power, and the absolute source of all such rights as feudatory princes had previously held at the will of the puppet of Delhi. The royal proclamation did not destroy, but only transferred such rights from Delhi to Calcutta. It declared annexation at an end, for there is but little more to annex. But it substituted a principle far more potent—that the Queen's representative in Calcutta is the source of all rights, the fountain of all honour. The tenure on which the native prince holds his lands and privileges is that of loyalty to England. The adoption of a successor, in the failure of natural heirs, is conceded to him as a favour by the paramount power; it is not recog-

nised as a right. If the annexation policy is coupled in history with the name of Lord Dalhousie, the confiscation policy, in this high and forensic sense, is linked with the name of Lord Canning. It is the solitary great idea of his administration. It is recognised as just by our native feudatories, for Calcutta only takes the place of Delhi. It is recommended by acts which give to the native aristocracy a position far higher and much more secure than they ever enjoyed, such as that held by the zemindars of Bengal, the talookdars of Oude and the sirdars of the Punjab. The history of Oude during the official year which ended on the 1st May last, viewed in this light, is full of interest. The gross mismanagement of all the proceedings in the libel case may show how unsuited are the law and its expounders in a non-regulation province to a complicated state of society. But that law is all the better adapted to the six millions who inhabit Oude. While based on the great principles of natural right, it is the fruit of social usages and the simple customs of centuries. The year 1859-60 is the first during which the machine of Government was in order, and peace allowed all its parts to work smoothly. Rebellion was at an end. All the districts were re-occupied and the courts re-established. The settlement of the land revenue was completed, and the executive had nothing to distract its attention from its ordinary duties. The wave of revolt had passed on to Nepal, where it had harmlessly broken, and in the place of the old institutions which it swept away, a new and better system had been erected. But one circumstance occurred making it impossible for us to look upon 1859-60 as a standard year, with which all its successors may be compared. The new police, which had done such service in trampling out revolt and disarming the country, could not at once throw off their military character, no longer necessary when peace had returned, nor could they easily assume their proper position of subordination to the civil authorities. In this respect the year was one of transition, and the result is that the statistical returns of crime are untrustworthy, owing to the discrepancies between the lists sent in by the police and those of the district officers. This evil has now been corrected, but we must wait for the report of the current year for accurate details of the administration.

The general facts, however, may be relied on. In the administration of civil justice the important step was taken of making English the language of record, of dispensing with the deposition-writing of amlahs, and causing the judge himself to examine the witnesses. In place of the native writers, the new agency of a Clerk of the Court was had recourse to, who is charged with all the petty details requisite for the preparation of a case, and for the enforcing of a decision. This reform, so urgently called for in the Regulation Courts, worked most satisfactorily. The right of appeal was limited by making the concurrent opinion of two Courts final. Out of 387 cases, only 23 decisions were reversed by the superior Court, and 84 were returned for further investigation. The registration difficulty was overcome by appointing Canoongoes and Cazees notaries public. Under strict rules they register all deeds up to Rs. 500, and receive fees at the rate of one-half per cent. There were 3,695 regular suits in the Civil Courts, of which 3,342 were disposed of. The average duration of each was 28 days, or six times less than in the Regulation Provinces. The value of property litigated was a million and a half sterling, nearly the whole of which was in the district of Lucknow. While cases are still tried in the North-West under the notorious Penal Acts there was not one prosecution under them in Oude. Murder was prevalent; 183 cases were reported. But the vigilance of the police, inefficient as they were as detectives, prevented other heinous offences, such as dacoity and gang-robbery, although the province swarmed with disbanded sepoys. The number of criminal cases in the district courts was 8,464, involving 17,421 persons. Of these 6,226 were acquitted. The disarming of the province was completed. Of

forts and fortified houses destroyed or dismantled there were 1,575. Of arms taken or surrendered there were 720 cannons, 192,307 fire arms, 579,554 swords, and 694,060 arms of other kinds, making a total of 1,466,841. After this, even were Oude to wish for revolt, it would be harmless. Yet under the recent Arms Act the whole country may re-possession themselves of their arms.

The revenues of Oude are derived from the land-tax, the income-tax, and from excise and stamp duties. In 1856 the king raised Rs. 1,20,41,818, exclusive of extra cesses, from the land. In 1859-60 our demand on this account was only Rs. 1,03,70,108, or a quarter of a million less. Of this upwards of a half is paid by 690 talookdars. The excise duties amounted to about 7½ lakhs, and the stamp duties rose from a half to nearly 1½ lakhs. The anticipatory income-tax, now about to be superseded, yielded 11½ lakhs. The whole revenue from local sources was about three millions sterling. Supply Bills and remittances raised to Rs. 4,47,39,069. All this was spent, leaving a cash balance of a quarter of a million sterling, a sum less than that with which the year was begun. In round numbers the total loss of Oude to the empire was one million sterling. Much of the expenditure was exceptional. The charges of the military engineers were large, the gratuities given to the disbanded corps of the military police were heavy, the force in the garrisons was unusually strong. But allowing for large reductions and increased taxation in the current year, Oude does not pay. The 3 per cent. tax on incomes was realized, the Chief Commissioner still asserts, without a murmur, except in Lucknow. All objections were to the amount assessed on the individual, not to the nature of the tax—a sufficient argument against punchayets and native agency in collection. The number of tax-payers was 502,468, and the average sum paid by each was Rs. 2-4. The octroi duties were abolished.

Lucknow was the stronghold of rebels in March, 1858. Oude was not entirely reoccupied till January, 1859. In two years a nation of six millions, each one of whom was an enemy, has been tamed, disarmed, and soothed. Their territorial aristocracy have been made our friends; the people have become at least unresisting tax-payers; the machine of civilisation, with its justice and material prosperity, is peacefully at work. Oude in 1860 is a parallel to the Punjab in 1850. It is equally a tribute to the power and the forbearance of England. The work, as yet in its infancy, has been accomplished not so much by an efficient civil administration as by the knowledge that that was based on a strong military force. The lesson is evident. We shall civilise India, we shall raise its peoples towards our own level, only as we make the very dream of resistance impossible.—*Friend of India.*

THE PENAL SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH WEST.

The district of Banda was ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Bassein in 1802. It lies to the south of the Jumna, and is one of the great outposts of the north-western provinces. Except on the north and partially on the west it is surrounded by the petty States of Rewah and Bundelkund, whose chiefs were never really favourable to our rule. Its people are a bold and warlike race, equally ready with the sword and the plough, masters of a hilly country, to the fastnesses of which they can at all times retire to escape the action of our Courts, or to defy their own superior lords. From the days of Mahmood of Ghazni who besieged its great fort of Kalleen-gur in 1023, it has been the scene of warlike struggles and incessant contests for dominion. For centuries it was the great battle-field of the Pathans and Moguls. The people have been bred in blood, and the anarchy of 1857 allowed them again to taste its sweetness. In the successive changes of masters which Banda has undergone, the tenures by which its fields are held

have become more complicated and more numerous than even those of the Southern Marhatta Country. Under our own administration the sales of land have been most extensive, and over-assessment has demoralised the people, while it has lessened the revenue. The difficulties connected with such a state of things were sufficient to deter the boldest collectors from Banda. But to all this is superadded a climate which is most deleterious to European life. There is a Banda ague which is as notorious as the Scinde fever used to be, and which, like that, can be removed only by change of scene. The history of Banda during our own administration, its unhealthy climate, and its position ninety-five miles from all civilisation, account for the horror with which it has been regarded.

Up to the year 1819, the district formed one with Hummeerpoor and Calpee, but that proving too extensive a charge, it was made into a separate Zillah. At the last census in 1853, it covered an area of about 3,000 square miles, and contained a population of 743,172 souls. There were eight settlements of the land-tax previous to that in 1833. Of these the first affected only a portion of the district. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th were made on jummas varying from Rs. 13,75,000 to Rs. 14,04,000, and the collections were about the same. Then came the ever-to-be-remembered settlement of Mr. Scott Waring in 1814-15, from which dates the ruin of Banda. To raise the revenue was his grand object, and raised it was from Rs. 14,94,908 to Rs. 19,21,220, which again in 1819-20 rose to Rs. 20,26,508. The people were then in flourishing circumstances, the soil rich and productive, the seasons propitious, and the disorders prevailing in the native States attracted capitalists to the district. The enormous jumma was not only demanded but paid, and it was continued at the same high standard through the 6th settlement in 1820-21. The 7th settlement of 1825-26 saw it reduced to Rs. 18,78,000, and then the effects of Mr. Scott Waring's Act began to appear. The virgin soils which had been relied on for cotton crops became exhausted, a succession of bad seasons prevailed which told with tenfold severity in a district so entirely dependent on the seasons as Bundelkund, and the stream of capital and labour to British territory was diverted by the comparative restoration of order in the independent States. Land went out of cultivation, or was overrun by a destructive weed called the Kous grass. So matters progressed from bad to worse, till at length in 1829-30 the whole district may be said to have been bankrupt. Of a jumma of 18½ lacs, only 13½ lakhs were found realisable. An immense number of estates changed hands, till at last the Government issued a proclamation that all who pleased might resign their malgootaree engagements. The result was the immediate resignation of nearly six hundred estates paying more than two-thirds of the revenue of the whole district. These were all thrown upon the hands of Government. The 8th settlement of 1833-34 reduced the assessment to 13½ lakhs, or 5½ lakhs below that of Mr. Scott Waring. The relief given was beneficial, but unfortunately the jumma was progressive, and as it began to rise balances commenced to accrue. Then followed in 1841-3 the settlement under regulation IX., 1833, when in the face of previous warnings and the obvious fact that a district exhausted by years of over-taxation required a long term of light assessment to recover itself, the Government demand was raised to Rs. 17,23,000, but was subsequently reduced to 15,85,890. But year by year the balances continued to grow, notwithstanding processes on a most extensive scale. The people, driven to all sorts of expedients to evade an oppressive demand, fought the collector in and out of the civil court, with the weapons of fraud and chicanery.

So matters went on till at last, in 1856, the authorities perceived that, in a district where the people, stricken with poverty, paid the revenue by private transfers and mortgages; by the sale of their agricultural implements and cattle; by cutting down their trees for timber and taking the

tiles off their houses, petty remissions were of no avail, and that the true remedy lay in a light assessment. Measures were being carried out for this end when the flood of the mutiny came and swept them all away. Then, to crown the woes of this unhappy spot, ensued a year of anarchy. Every man's hand was against his neighbour; the strong preyed on the weak; villages were burnt; crops were carried off or destroyed; the large and powerful villages oppressed the small ones, and both in turn were oppressed by mutinous troops passing through the district, and by the forces of the rebel Nuwal, of Banda, and Nurayun Rao, of Kirwee. When the district was re-occupied, the necessity for revision was tenfold more urgent. The people had been thoroughly looted, the speculators in land who had taken villages before the mutiny had turned rebels, and where two lakhs of remission were required before, three were called for now. The work of revision was at once entered upon and finished last year. The general need of it may be estimated from the fact that out of the 1,367 villages comprised in the district, the assessments of 1,085 have been revised. The total permanent reduction for the whole Zillah amounts to Rs. 2,78,328, or an average of 19 per cent. on the former Government demand, as follows:—

Jumma for 1858	...	Rs. 15,82,212
Proposed jumma	...	13,03,884
		Decrease 2,78,328.

The percentage of reduction is thus 17.6.

As the lightness of the new settlement is appreciated by the people; as roads link the station to Allahabad and cultivation disperses the deadly malaria; as the people increase in comfort and the revenue rises proportionally, Banda may cease to be regarded as the penal settlement of the North-west.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAZAREEBAUGH, Oct. 28.—This station has been in an unusual state of excitement to day, caused by the arrival of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; everything necessary for his reception at two or three o'clock in the afternoon had been completed, and all parties were anxiously waiting that hour, when suddenly, at half past eleven a.m. a horseman, stationed on the road for the purpose, brought in the intelligence that his Excellency was but a few miles off, and would be in much sooner than was expected. At this announcement everything was expedited, and mounted officers were seen in all directions wending their way to the house of the Commissioner, where his Excellency intends putting up during his stay amongst us. Here they were joined at intervals by more officers who came on foot, until at last nearly all that the station could muster were assembled to greet his Excellency on arrival. About twelve, or a little after, the guard of honour and band of H.M.'s 37th Regiment arrived, and were drawn up, facing the house, in the shade afforded by a top of mangoe trees which grew on the edge of the road, and seemed to have been planted for the occasion. As time flew, and no appearance of the Commander-in-Chief, the more numerous were the conjectures as to the veracity of the report. Some began to bewail the loss of a few hours' repose thus unceremoniously nipped in the bud, while others grieved inwardly at having hastily thrown away some pet cheroot, or laid aside some well coloured pipe, when suddenly the crowd outside begins to move, and another horseman arrives with the cheerful intelligence that his Excellency is close at hand. Off drives a carriage and pair to meet him, swords are looked to, gloves put on, and mustachios stroked, and in a few minutes more his Excellency turns in at the gate as the guard present arms, and the band strikes up amidst the loud roar of seventeen guns, fired with admirable precision by a party of the military police under the superintendence of the station staff officer. On alighting at the house and entering the verandah he is met by a host of officers, with whom he has a few minutes' conversation,

and having ordered the guard to be sent away, bows a good day to all, who then depart, brim full of satisfaction.—*Nor. 1.*—This place relapsed into its former dullness on Tuesday last (30th), owing to the departure of the Commander-in-Chief. The stay of his Excellency amongst us, although it was but short, has been marked by an energetic desire on his part to become personally acquainted with everything in and around the station. On the afternoon of his arrival he drove out and visited the fort which was thrown up for the protection of the inhabitants during the mutiny; the next morning at an early hour he rode out to one of the hills about four miles off, on the summit of which it is proposed to erect barracks as a sanatorium, and on his return he visited the hospital occupied by the troops, the barracks at the dinner hour, and inspected all the troops in garrison in the afternoon, leaving the same night about 10 o'clock for some place near Dinapore. The troops were paraded at a quarter to five P.M., and were drawn up in line about five. They consisted of H.M.'s 37th regiment, on the right of which was a detachment of Ramgurn Horse, and a couple of small field-pieces harnessed to bullocks and manned by a detachment of the Military Police. About a quarter past five his Excellency and staff arrived on the ground, and was received with a general salute. He then inspected the line by riding down it, after which the whole marched past in slow time, which was done in excellent order, the bullocks, for once in their lives, keeping some degree of regularity. The 37th regiment was then put through a variety of evolutions by several of its officers called out for the purpose, until the moon began to shed her light on the scene, when the whole were dismissed, his Excellency expressing himself as highly pleased with the appearance of this regiment and the efficiency of its officers.—*Englishman.*

PATNA, Oct. 31.—The collector and magistrate of Tirhoot has officially reported the fact of the Durbangah Rajah's demise to the commissioner of Patna, and Mr. Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate Casperz is deputed to go to Durbangah at once, and preserve order and peace in that domain. Mr. Henry Rose assumed charge of his new appointment of collector and magistrate of Sarun on the 22nd, on which date Mr. R. J. Richardson also left for Mozufferpore. After a long interval a chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Broomhead, of Dinapore, visited Chuprah a few days ago, and afforded the Christians of that place the benefit of divine service in English. The assistants of the Patna opium factory are as busy as bees now, packing for the first fleet which is expected to leave this for Calcutta on or about the 6th proximo, under charge of Messrs. W. H. Watkins and R. Fraser, jun. On Friday, the 25th, a scene was witnessed at sunset at the Grand Square of Dinapore. All the troops stationed there (including a regiment of Benares horse (natives), the Mysore levy and detachments of H.M.'s 73rd and 5th Bengal European Infantry and 5th battalion Bengal artillery regiment) being paraded on the esplanade, privates John Brown and Baldwin, both of H.M.'s 5th B.E.F., stepped forth in obedience to the brigadier's order, and were immediately manacled. Brigade Major Gilbert then read out in a stentorian voice the general orders by the Commander-in-Chief dated the 22nd inst., for the information of the prisoners and the edification of all the soldiers present, after which the culprits were made as public spectacles of disgrace to march in slow time up and down the several files of the European corps drawn up in half-distance columns, and finally they were fettered with the big chains, and taken off to their cells. Many other Dumpees, too, whose faces had not up to date been decided, stood disarmed on the occasion. The nights have become rather chilly now, but it is still considerably hot in the day. Fevers, consequently, are prevailing.—*Burkara.*

Mr. Forlong, manager of the Mulnath indigo concern, has been appointed secretary to the Income-tax Commission in Calcutta. This remedies the mistake made by Government in not appointing a paid collector, like Mr. Ellis in Madras.

CAPTAIN URQUHART'S JEU D'ESPRIT.—TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SIMLA CLUB.—JULLUNDER, May 30, 1860.—GENTLEMEN!—The accompanying letter—the remote date of which, as far as it is discernible, proves it to have been written in the last century—was found the other day by my khansamah among some old papers which he had picked up somewhere—could not tell *where*—and which he was in the habit of giving daily to the cook to wrap round a red herring that I invariably have for breakfast every morning. It was on my discovering, last Tuesday, on the body of one of the said herrings, rather underdone, a small fragment of antique doggerel, that I was induced to make inquiry touching the M.S. My khansamah, a very intelligent nigger by the way, and one remarkable for his extreme attention to the whims and oddities of his master—a “rum'un”—perceiving the document to have some value in my eyes, carefully unrolled the paper from the fish, and carrying away the former, returned with it almost immediately after, and so far cleansed from all oleaginous stains and matter, as to enable me, to my very great antiquarian delight, to have it legibly and fairly copied out by my moonshee, who writes English admirably; and I have much pleasure in doing myself the honour of now presenting to you in print this curious relic of bygone times, in token of my unqualified approbation of the very exemplary and irreproachable standard of morality which, under your distinguished influence, and exalted example, at present obtains at Simla.—I remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your obedient and very devoted humble servant,

CATIUS.

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE FROM JACK SIMPKIN, A.M., TO HIS FRIEND, BOB SAWYERS, ESQ., F.R.S.

“Res not ætate ad omnes pervolgatæ.”

JULLUNDER, May 30, 17—.*

Dear Bob! You have ask'd me, if not in the *blues*, To write you a letter, and give you the news; With your wish, my dear Bob, I would gladly comply, But just now there is nothing new under our sky. All the *Tritons* are gone—*Nimrods* only are here, Which is always the case at this time of the year; For you know that about the beginning of May, On the Plains no poor devil in comfort can stay; So, anxious, no doubt, to escape from some ills, All pack up their traps, and fly off to “The Hills!”— Were it not for the want, my dear Bob, of the pelf, I'd pop into my doolie, and go there myself. But Simla, I'm told—for I've never been there— In the season's a place that's excessively dear. A *bob* for a chicken—a *dib* for a duck, And I know not how much for a—sheep's head and pluck

Of a frowzy old ewe, that is not worth a button, But at Simla is thought to be very fair *mutton*! And you know, my dear Bob, that abroad or at home, Without money, one cannot conveniently roam; And if truth must be told—and I deal not in fibs—I'm damnably hard-up just now for the “*dibs*.” I've spouted my tucker—my buggy is gone— My Buckmaster's mufli, revolver, and gun, And even my grey Arab—you remember poor Pat?— And I'm now, Bob, reduc'd to a *grass-cutter's* tat! I've one consolation—I have not got a wife! For in India a spare-rib's the plague of one's life; Her home is a place not at all to her taste, And of all men, her husband's the one she likes least! About, as I've said, the beginning of May, If you don't let her loose, “there's the devil to pay!” She sells all your chattels without rhyme or reason, And starts off at score to “The Hills” for the season; Not caring a farthing, a tittle, or jot, Whether you can get leave, and go with her, or not!— There—she keeps open house for each cackling dragoon, And infantry gent, and artillery “spoon,” And snob on the staff, and irregular cavalry— Fellows who glory in all sorts of devilry, And fasten, like flies upon treacle, upon her, Not caring a straw how they pigeon “your honour!” But honour's an old-fashioned thing, and quite faded is, On “The Hills” now-a-days, 'mongst such gents and such ladies. There are tilfins, and dinners, and pic-nics, and balls, And archery meetings, and theatricals; And “meetings by moonlight” down khuds, which give rise

To very queer stories—but, no doubt, they're all *lies*.

* Illegible.
† The name of the favourite horse referred to.
‡ An undersized, ill-bred country pony.
§ Of course there are some bright exceptions, but, alas! they are—

“Like angels' visits, few and far between.”

For my own part, I really don't credit one-half I see, hear, or read of—I vote it all *chaff*! Yet if rumour speak truly, there is too much handle For all sorts of ill-natured gossip and scandal. To wit—it is said, but I think it's absurd!— At balls certain ladies get “drunk as a lord,” And in seeking their doolies, fall down the club steps, And on their way home meet with other mishaps. Now, to think the *soft sex* would imbibe XXX, Or even Champagne in excess, is a libel, Much less gin or brandy, though either were handy, And fall, from their high estate, under the table! It is really a shame, and a sin to defame, And accuse them of that horrid vice—Inebriety! I've seen a great many, and never knew any Forget, for a moment, the strictest propriety! But be this as it may, my dear Bob, I must say I don't quite approve of society's attitude. At “The Hills,” where the gents are a *trifle* too gay, And the ladies, too, often slip out of their latitude! But I may, it is true, be some years behind Time— (I was told so, indeed, when I last was at Cadiz.) And there's something, no doubt, in an Eastern clime That tickles the *taste* and the *tails* of the ladies. Farewell, my dear Bob! I am sorry my letter Is not worth the postage—I wish it were better; Just drop me a line, my good friend, in reply, And believe me, yours ever, dear Bob, till I die.

J. S.

P.S.—I had nearly forgotten, dear Bob, to apprise you Of one little circumstance which will surprise you: Though quarrels are frequent, they never yet end In “Pistols and collee for two,” and a friend! If your wife play you false, and levant with a lover, Don't trouble yourself her retreat to discover, She's sure to return when the novelty's over. Take her back to your “buzzum”—shake hands with the gent,

And say you're quite satisfied, he never meant To tarnish your honour, or injure her fame, And assure him that you, and you're only to blame! And if, as no doubt, you may have a spare room, Politely invite him to make it his home. And tell him he'll always find knife, fork, and plate, At your table—and let him select his own seat: The nearest to *ma'am Sahib*—and furthest from you. For want of a better, at present will do. And at night, after dinner, “When Pleasure fills up To the highest top sparkle each heart and each cup. Put wool in your ears—shut your eyes—if you can— And fall fast asleep, like a good-natured man! Such, Bob, is the rule in society here, Where all things are done pretty much on “the square.”

J. S.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

I've open'd my letter to tell you, dear Bob, Of a very sad business—a shocking bad job; But which here is considered a mere bagatelle— Mrs. A. has elop'd with a cavalry “swell!” While her sister's gone off with a private dragoon! And the daughter's *non est* since the full of the moon! And club gossip hints that papa, too, has “mizzled” With the wife of a *friend*, whom its said he has chisell'd

In more ways than one—in fact let him in For the loss of his spouse, and the loss of some tin! To men like ourselves, Bob, whose morals so strict are,

'Tis really quite sad to see *Vice* always *Victor*. And *Virtue*, that goddess so mild and so good, Fairly turn'd out of doors, and snubbed, and pooh-pooh'd.

Don't you think that a letter address'd to *The Times* Might have the effect of correcting such crimes? J. S.

RAJAH OF OODYPORE.—In acknowledging a complimentary letter from the Rajah of Oodypore on the subject of her Majesty's assumption of the direct government of India, Sir Charles Wood says:—“During the recent disastrous period of the military insurrection in Upper India the Queen relied with confidence on the unshaken fidelity with which your Highness and the other princely representatives of the ancient houses of Rajpootana had adhered to your engagements with the British Government; and her Majesty observed with the liveliest gratification the support which you gave to her armies, the assistance which you rendered to her subjects, and the tranquillity which you maintained throughout your own extensive dominions. It is in such times that the quality of friendship is best tested; and her Majesty commands me to assure you that the proofs which your Highness has afforded of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown will ever be held by her Majesty in grateful remembrance. The praise is fully deserved. The Thakoor of Awah was the only rebel in Rajpootana in 1857, and he rose against his own Rajah, and not at first against British power.”

THE RED KARENS.—The first tract ever printed in the language of the Red Karens has been issued by the American Missionaries. The Red Karens are the most savage of the tribes, and have not yet allowed the establishment of schools among them. Christianity has won its triumphs chiefly among the Bghai, Sgau and Pgho tribes. These three tribes alone, savages who ten years ago had no written characters, have used twelve thousand separate printed tracts or books, issued by the Maulmain Mission Press during the past twelve months.

THE SILVER received and coined in the presidency mints in September last was as follows:—

	Received from Government.	Merchants.	Coined.
Calcutta	6,55,673	5,68,310	13,21,758
Madras	24	3,11,678	4,81,000
Bombay	338		6,15,526

Rs. 24,18,284

COAL IN SIAM.—A deposit of coal has been discovered in Siam, some 20 miles from Bandon, a town on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula. The governor of the district reports in admirable scientific English to the First King of Siam the results of his inspection of the formation. "The stratum of coal is generally found at about nine feet from the surface. The upper part of the ground is composed of loam until within a foot of the coal, when a stiff blue clay with small stones is arrived at. The coal is in a very pure state, and in veins of considerable magnitude, in proof of which a depth of six feet was cut without signs of the seam being finished." The coal is within an easy distance of Singapore and Bangkok, and every facility is offered by the Siamese Government for working it. The supply in Labuan makes the English independent of Siam, however.

THE BENGAL COAL COMPANY have increased the remuneration of their miners twenty per cent. at all their extensive collieries. With the general advance in the rate of wages and food this would sooner or later have been unavoidable, and the directors have acted wisely in anticipating the demand which might otherwise, with the advice and help of the Lieut.-governor's officials, have been enforced by strikes and repudiation of engagements. The advance in wages will diminish the handsome profits which have lately been made in this business, but there is no reason to fear that the price of this now necessary article will be enhanced for improved machinery and appliances, and the extension of the branch railways (though not profitable to the shareholders, or rather to Government and the public) will keep the supply up to the present consumption.

THE CALCUTTA DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE held its first anniversary on the 1st of November, Dr. Mouat in the chair. Sir Bartle Frere was elected president. In the course of the evening the services of Sir Mordaunt Wells to the Institute were deservedly commended. Sir Mordaunt Wells' energy is in place in fostering an important institution of this kind, and we trust he will long and intelligently continue to do so. The speakers were Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. W. Brett, Mr. R. Temple, Dr. Duff, Captain Malleson, and Mr. Parker.

THE REV. MR. NORMAN, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, has succeeded in inducing Government to establish a permanent institute for the instruction and recreation of the soldiers in the station. The first step has thus been taken by the Government of India for ameliorating the condition of the soldier, and we now look with some interest to the practical fruits of Sir Hugh Rose's order. The old mess-house has been purchased, a sum of Rs. 2,500 has been granted to fit it up so as to contain a library, museum, and rooms for lectures, concerts, refreshments, &c., and a monthly expenditure of Rs. 116 sanctioned for lighting and establishment. The experiment is sure to succeed with Mr. Norman to watch it. Similar institutions will, we trust, be introduced into every military station in India. Gymnasias, baths, &c., should be added. The committee gracefully recommend that the Dum-Dum building should be known as "The Outram Institute."

THE SYREN AND THE SENTINEL. (Translated from the Bostan of Sadi.)

I.
They say that once a soldier,
On a dark and dreary night,
Kept watch upon the palace
Of a Persian King of might.
The ground was thickly cover'd o'er
With hail, and sleet and snow,
And bleakly bitter did the blast
O'er that poor soldier blow.

II.
The King, wrapped up in folds of fur,
Upon the terrace stroll'd,
And chanced to see the sentinel
Stand, quivering, in the cold.
His heart was moved to pity
When his eyes beheld the sight,
And sorely did he feel for those
Who watched on such a night.

III.
"Stay! stay!" he cried, "thou sentinel
Who guardest thus my life,
And bravely fight'st in battle fields
With dread and danger rife.
A cloak of fur I'll bring to thee,
T'will shield thee from the blast,
And be to thee a faithful friend
Till winter's winds have pass'd."

IV.
The King within the Palace Halls
In eager haste retired,
To search them for the cloak of fur
The sentinel required;
But ere the search was over,
Lo! his eyes beheld a girl,
Far statelier than the cypress,
And far fairer than the pearl.

V.
She rose. Around the Monarch's neck
She threw her ivory arms!
The Monarch gasped, and gazed, and sighed,
While gloating o'er her charms.
With love and passion motionless,
The Monarch to the spot,
The Syren chained! The sentinel
Was suddenly forgot.

VI.
In ecstasies of blissful joy
The Monarch pass'd the night;
No thought of sorrow cross'd his brow
To clash with his delight.
And when his eyes grew weary
And Love's vigils ceased to keep,
By beauteous slaves, on bed of down,
The King was sung to sleep.

VII.
Next morn the mighty Monarch rose,
And sought the Halls of State.
He asked his courtiers, each and all,
"What tidings to relate?"
"There's nothing new or rare," they said,
"The snow still wraps the ground,
And the guard who kept the watch last night
To death was frozen found."

Meerut, Nov. 3, 1860. JOHN LANG.

THE RAJAH OF JYNTEA, who is rusticated at Sylhet on a pension of Rs. 500 a month, having, for certain reasons, given up all his property and authority to the British, lately applied for the restoration of his little kingdom; on reference it was found that he had sacrificed human beings to Kali, that his sister had kidnapped British subjects in order to sacrifice them to the goddess in order to please her and obtain the blessing of fruitfulness; that the Rajah had aided and abetted in all this; and, besides, was so steeped in the superstition of his country that nothing could prevail upon him to assist in discovering the instigators to the kidnapping, or to assist in putting down the vile practice of human sacrifices. It was resolved that the Rajah's request could not be complied with.

THE MOSQUE AT HOOGHLY.—The junior secretary to the Government of Bengal has written a letter to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division, on the subject of the mosque at Hooghly.

The magistrate of the latter place, annoyed by the daily calling to prayer at this mosque, near which his office is situated, ordered the muezzin to discontinue the practice. The Lieutenant-governor is of opinion, that if the call was not a novelty, the magistrate's indiscretion was very great. The legality of the question will be decided by the Judge of Hooghly.

A BOOK FOR THE SOLDIER.—We wish to direct attention to a grievance, small in appearance but productive of the worst results. The long cold winter evenings have now set in, and the soldiers must be much in their barrack rooms. It is difficult to imagine anything more cheerless and disconsolate than the appearance these rooms present after night-fall. By some freak of cruel and ill-judged economy, one small miserable light, suspended eight or ten feet above the floor, is all that is allowed for a large lofty barrack room, containing from twenty to thirty men. It is possible perhaps by getting upon a table, and standing directly under the light, to read a book or a letter; but, on the whole, at the very time when the men are most disposed to take up a book or illustrated periodical, to write to their friends, or to improve their minds and their position by the study of the native languages or useful and religious works, they are compelled, by want of light, to sit idle all the night, which means for most of them to drink, play cards, quarrel, and do worse. But it is not merely ill-judged and misplaced economy. The soldier, even the non-commissioned officer, is not allowed to light a lamp or a candle at his own expense. He and his family must sit in darkness. The pleasant evening reading is to him a forbidden luxury; and when the one miserable night light goes out, should himself or any of his family be suddenly attacked by cholera, or other disease, there is no help for it; he must wait till the morning, or grope his way to the hospital as best he may. We do not know to whom is due the honour of having devised this petty torture, but we never met officer or soldier who did not consider it as one of the worst grievances of barrack life—the cause of endless and unnecessary annoyance, immorality, and discontent. We are confident that this cannot be known to men like Sir James Outram and the Commander-in-Chief, who have done and are doing so much to improve the soldier's social position, and to increase his comforts; and that, as soon as known, it will be remedied. A few good lights make all the difference between a cheerful, pleasant, comfortable room, and a cheerless, gloomy prison. The boon we ask for is not much; but it would be gratefully received by every European soldier in India.—*Friend of India.*

ANNUITANTS.—The *Englishman* gives the following list of the annuitants of the Bengal civil and medical services for 1860-61:—I. Civil.—James Grant, G. W. Battye, R. B. Morgan, A. Seance, H. C. Tucker, R. Hampton, J. H. Young, R. Alexander, S. D. Wilkins, J. J. Ward, H. S. Ravenshaw, C. Chester, A. G. Macdonald, E. F. Radcliffe, G. L. Martin. II. Medical.—Inspector General G. G. Brown, Surgeon C. J. Davidson, retired, Surgeon Thomas Leckie, retired, Surgeon Major H. R. Bond, Surgeon William Brydon, retired, Surgeon John Wood, retired, Deputy Inspector General A. Gibbon.

THE REPORT OF THE CUSTOMS COMMITTEE, consisting of Mr. Spooner, of Bombay, Mr. Bullen, of Calcutta, and the Hon. Ashley Eden, of the Board of Revenue, appointed at the suggestion of the late Mr. Wilson to consider the obnoxious valuations of the Calcutta tariff, and to construct a uniform scale of valuations for all India, is published in the *Gazette*. They condemn the Calcutta rates as unfair alike to Government and to importers, and virtually adopt the Bombay tariff. They recommend the transfer to the free list of more than one hundred articles of petty trade which scarcely repay the cost of collection and obstruct business at the Custom-house. The leading firms of Calcutta agree with them in urging that grey cotton goods be valued by weight and that English be substituted for the ever varying native weights and measures.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.—The subject of police reform is gradually making way. On the suggestion of Mr. Wauchope, the commissioner, the small detachments of sepoy and Bengal military police employed as guards in Calcutta, are to be withdrawn, and the whole force to that extent reduced, the civil constabulary taking their place. At present 275 regular soldiers and 184 military policemen are absent from their corps on these duties. As each sepoy costs the State Rs. 250 a year, and each Calcutta policeman only Rs. 130, the saving will be equivalent to at least the difference between these sums. On account of the bullion in the Bank of Bengal, the Mint and the Treasury, a night guard of soldiers will be still maintained. Thus the London system will be adopted, which has succeeded so well in Madras.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—The pages of the *Official Gazette* will no longer be disgraced by the notification of two days' holiday in the public offices for the Churruck Poojah. The Government of India has directed that the last day of the Hindoo year be given instead. The next reform should be twelve days at Christmas instead of the Door-gah Poojah holidays.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3. James Livesey, Broad, London—5. Str. Burmah, Grey, Moulmein; Marlborough, Toynebe, Gravesend; Rip-sin Anna Maria, Muller, Rangoon; Queensland, Bares, Liverpool; Portland, Leavett, Singapore; Moorut Shah, Wisa, Moulmein; Warrior Queen, Berron, London; Atlanta, Walker, Hong Kong; Tomongopos, Poe, Bombay—6. Alpina, Rose, Cork; Holmsdale, Jervis, Gravesend; Heversham, Pearce, Sydney—7. Fleur de Sud, Picheu, Reunion; Moors Fo 1, Cothart, Mauritius; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius; Mandalore, Good, Galle; Michael, Fraug, Pondicherry—8. Wide Awake, Robinson, Bombay; Thomas Brocklebank, Kelly, Liverpool; Silistra, Mutts, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Burmah.—Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Mr. Jack, J. D. Watson, Esq., Mr. Mrs. Martin, Rantrey, Francis, Smith, Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Cae and child, — Hindu, Esq., C. G. Brimura, Esq., Messrs. Sathuboy, Payne, Fitzwilliam Hillburn, Lieut. Lampin, Mrs. Sampson and two children, Lieut. P. Sweeney, W. A. Wray, Esq., Capt. Petters, Capt. Dunn and two children, Lieut. W. A. Ray, J. P. Lackersteen, Esq., B. J. Lackersteen, Esq., Miss S. Camarat, Nerfield, Paul, Abce, Beir, Scheemacher, Hanby, Mrs. Freessenges, W. Stables, Esq.

Per Ripsina Anna Maria.—J. H. Mehuist and Co. Per Marlborough.—Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Johnson and family, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Royles, Cornet Elington, 2nd dragoon, Mr. Busher, cadet, Mr. Guster.

Per Warrior Queen.—Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Dominichetti, Miss Guesbon, Mr. Henry, Capt. J. Wilkin, 80th regt., Dr. Dominichetti, 7th regt., Lieut. Jones, 40th regt., — Hindu, Esq., 80th regt., Ens. Morris, 80th regt., — S. Spinburn, 80th regt., Ens. Westroppe, 80th regt., Ens. Spinner, 48th regt., Ens. Windsor, 40th regt., Ens. Harcumme, 46th regt., Ens. Lair, 46th regt.

Per str. Governor Higginson.—Capt. Thornion, Mrs. Cockey and infant, Rev. J. A. Cockey, Capt. Lucas, Capt. Bell, Maj. Jogg, Mrs. Blanson, Rev. Mr. Blansen, Mrs. Ward, Rev. Mr. Ward, C. I. and Mrs. Ba four Capt. Simpson, Master Wyatt.

Per str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. G. M. Ferguson, Mr. R. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burgett and child, Mr. Muddle, Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel, Mrs. Barrow, two daughters, and two children, Mr. W. J. Cox, Mr. Self, Mr. and Mrs. M'vov, Miss Hillman, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Bell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Capt. W. Bunbury, Mrs. Bunbury, Miss Short, Miss Strindie, Lieut. J. Henderson and Miss Tetter, Lieut. and Mrs. Boswell, Mr. Ponterton, Mr. Jellicoe, Mr. Kay, Mrs. W. miss on infant, Miss Palmer, Mr. C. Tickinson, Mr. Parr, Mr. L. McDowell, Maj. Balmair, Mr. Courmay, Mrs. Nuttall, Mr. F. Hall, Miss Nuttall, Mrs. Miller, Miss Pemberton, Capt. Carder, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Strendale, Miss Ewart.

From SEZ.—From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Beirhauf, F. on MARSEILLE.—Lieut. C. N. McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Manillier, Mr. St. G. Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Lane, Dr. Cannon, Mr. C. B. Trevor, Mr. J. Lagarde, Mr. Pearce, Mr. MacKae, Miss A. Brandreth, Rev. L. Poynder, Lieut. col. Taylor and two ladies, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Lagrange, Capt. and Mrs. Baumgarten, Mr. Packe, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. Todde, Mr. Newson, From HONG KONG.—Lieut. Kulk, From SYDNEY.—Mr. Wise, From MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Brown, From GALLE.—Mr. Mennell and two children, Capt. Price, Mrs. Price, Mr. Graham, From ROMNEY.—Mr. Clockett, Mr. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Landsey, Mr. Blackwell, From MADRAS.—W. W. B. Wallce, Esq., Capt. T. Haran, Lieut. J. T. Reine, Capt. J. D. Collum, D. Clarke, Esq., Mr. Clarke, J. Johnson, Esq., Capt. Kendall.

Per Alpine.—Capt. and Mrs. Cowell, 27th Regt., Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs, 89th Regt., Lieut. F. Copey, 27th Regt., Ens. A. C. Cunningham, 13th Regt., Ens. O. Cox, 27th Regt., W. T. Alston, Esq., staff asst. surg.

Per Hevelsham.—Mrs. Pearce and child.

Per Moors Fort.—Mrs. Cauehurst and two children, Mrs. Denallah.

Per Mayaram Dayaram.—Mrs. and Miss Brady.

Per Michael.—Mr. Jiro and son.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26. Admiral P. Adallher, Soutang, London; National Eng. Co. Matthews, Boston; City of Palaces, Young, Mauritius; Crescent City, Murray, Bombay; Sieve Donard, Thompson, Liverpool; Amherst, Hill, Akyn, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Chrysolite, McIntyre, London; St. Luce, Returion, Bourbon.—27. Goudola, Fowler, Cape Town; Commodore, Crowell, Bos-

ton; Lucknow, Gorham, Mobile.—29. Ravenscraig, Barrow, Jamaica; Futtay Rozack, Lafrenais, Rangoon; Eddystone, Grant, Boston; Northumbrian, Smith, Table Bay and Cape of Good Hope; Cambrian, Wilson, Genoa.—29. Mussalote, Durand, Marseilles.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia, for MADRAS.—Capts. Luckin, Bell, and T. E. Bell. For GALLE.—Lieut. A. H. Prinsep. For SEZ.—Capt. Freemantle. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Herick, Mrs. Hayshe, Mr. W. Sowerby, Col. and Mrs. Dunsford, Mrs. Hayshe, Mr. J. H. Williams, Mrs. Drummond, Capt. J. Macdonald, Lieut. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. D. Woods. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. B. Smith, jun., Mr. D. Woods. For Northampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Miss Penon, and Mrs. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mills and family, Miss Penon, Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce and family, Capt. Tweedie, Mrs. Robertson and infant, Mrs. W. Gordon, Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. W. C. Perry, Lieut. G. F. Smith, Maj. and Mrs. Cornwall and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Spry and family, Mrs. Hungerford and infant, Mr. J. A. Alexander, Lieut. and Mrs. Lampen, Lieut. Humfrey, Mrs. J. Stevenson and family, Lieut. Durand.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	95 17 to 96 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	81 0 to 81 4	
Do. 5 do.	96 4 to 96 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	80 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	102 2 to 102 4	

BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	4 1/2 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 to 0 0
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2 to 0 0
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	"
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank at England Post Bills, at sight	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 71
4 ditto ditto	" 100	" 91
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 98
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	400 0 each	6050 to 6075
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	600 to 610
Deli Bank	500	500
India General Steam	1000	1580 to 1600
Ganges Company	500	620 ex. div.
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1780 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	490 to 500
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 to 72
Rounded Warehouse Association	415	620 to 625
Calcutta Docking Company	700	925 to 1002
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par
Assam Company	200	430 to 440
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	2 dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 7
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 2
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.	"	225 0 to 226 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, nominal.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 8).—Very little business has been done in produce since the opening of offices after the native holidays, and prices of almost all descriptions of staples have remained unchanged since the departure of the last mail.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 8).—A fair amount of business was done on the "lucky" day (the 24th ult.) in the general holidays, but not at any advance in price, an auction being held on the previous day by one of the houses having checked the improvement which was generally expected. After the resumption of business on the 31st ult. there was a little local demand for 6 to 8 lb. Grey Shirtings, at a slight improvement of about 1 anna per piece; but the demand has subsided this week, and this slight advance is scarcely obtainable at present. Heavier cloths are dull of sale in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces. 54 and 60 inches cloths were expected to rise in price, but it has been checked by the failure of some Dacca dealers. Grey Madapolans have been in little local inquiry, but without any improvement in price. Grey Jacquets and Mulls have been without inquiry. Bleached Cottons of almost all descriptions have been without demand. Prints and Chints are still inactive. Mule Twist has been in rather fair request at a slight improvement in price. Copper and Iron have a little improved in demand.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INCOME TAX.—A series of questions by the Madras Government on the subject of the Income tax, with the answers of the Governor-general in Council, presenting a perfect catechism of direct taxation, and of financial casuistry, appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The following decisions are the most important. Military officers and men in purely civil employments other than employment in the police, are liable to the tax on the whole of their consolidated allowance. The allowance of European officers, &c., on service in China being debited to the British Government, are not liable to the tax. Contributions to the Madras Orphan Fund, as well as to the Military Orphan Society's Fund, Calcutta, are exempt. The question regarding the Madras and Bengal Military Funds is not yet decided. Though military and naval pensioners are exempt, their widows and heirs are not. The private, or other than official income of Government servants, which is unknown to the civil auditor's office, is to be assessed in the same way as that of persons not in official employ. Where officials subscribe to insurance societies, the ex-officio assessors will deduct the amount in estimating their income. While all property clearly proved to be exclusively devoted to religious and charitable purposes is exempt from income-tax, the income of individuals therefrom derived is liable to taxation.

MAULMAIN, Oct. 26.—According to promise, I carry on the thread of my narrative as to events that have occurred since the departure of last mail. As I mentioned in my hurriedly written note before the departure of the steamer, the Commissioner made a proposition to the Burmese to pay a lump sum for the year of Rs. 35,000. They replied by asking time to the 20th, to consider and consult among themselves if they could collect this amount. On the 20th it was reported that the leading men had accepted the proposition. Subsequent to this, however, a misunderstanding has arisen, and they are following the example of the natives, and now sending in their returns separately. To show you clearly the sweeping way in which the Commissioner intends to act, I copy a letter received from him by a friend of mine. It will show you clearly that his actions are in direct opposition to his promises as explained in his proclamation, "The poor man shall not pay." In this note he points out the whole male population, not even to the exclusion of a single poor man. I wonder if he will make the Government of India believe that we have no poor in this province. He is a pupil of Sir A. Bogle, and this gentleman did many funny things till the Government found him out: "My dear —, You will be glad to learn that I have just had a deputation of Burmese, Mungoon at their head; and, to judge from their appearance, have sent them away, their hearts glad, by telling them I would entertain a lump assessment in their favour of rupees (35,000) thirty-five thousand. There are about 10,500 adult males in all Maulmein, Talings, Shans, Tongthoos, to contribute to this assessment, so that the tax will come upon them at the rate of about three rupees a head. The proportion each man is to pay is to be entirely settled among themselves. Will you communicate this to as many of your native friends as you can?—Yours sincerely, (Signed) H. HOPKINSON, October 12th, 1860." This is the proposition made to a deputation that expressly wishes an exemption from a tax, and what is more to the purpose is, that this very proposition came from the deputation of the 9th of Oct., but was received with such violence and insult by the commissioner that nothing could be arranged. The deputation of the 12th was, in reality, no deputation at all, but merely a few of the commissioner's favourites. He refuses to receive those influential men appointed by the people, because they speak to him as a deputation ought; in fact, our military commissioner wishes, in the heaven of the old East India Company, to ride roughshod over the natives—"Perish fifty Moul-

first place, it is a general complaint that they do not understand the forms, and here we must confess ourselves that they are by far too complicated for native use. Another, and still more serious objection, is the language in which the returns have to be made. The day before yesterday a wealthy native merchant of the town brought us the set of papers he had received in Persian, or Ordo, we don't know which—at all events in the Persian character—to ask us to enlighten him as to what he was to do in the matter. With the aid of an English form supplied to ourselves, we endeavoured, as well as we could, to explain the *modus operandi*, but, as we could see, pretty much in vain. When we came to part II., "Return of profits on trade or profession for the year ending, &c.," he became positively indignant. "What!" says the old gentleman, does the Sirkar wish me to expose the whole secrets of my trade to all Kurrachee?" We explained that any return he might make should be sent in sealed, when it would be sacred from all eyes but those of the assessor or collector, by whom alone the seal could be broken. This explanation, however, did not mend the matter. "Who is to fill up the return?" asked the Mahajun. "I do not write Persian, nor do any of my Moonims; if I trust the matter to a hired Moonishee, and make a true return, I shall have the state of my affairs canvassed all over the bazaar before sunset, as it is notorious that the class the Sirkar protects by using a character in its transactions, that the missionary Sahib invented, and that no one understands, are the greatest scoundrels in Kurrachee, and would sell their fathers." We then suggested that he should apply to the assessor and get a court Moonishee to fill up the schedule. "Worse and worse," says the Mahajun; "do you not know that all these fellows live beyond their pay, and some of them have become rich men? Any enemy of mine who wanted to get me into a little trouble could, without any sort of difficulty, get an exact copy of the return I had lodged, for a consideration, and might falsely accuse me of writing lies." We then advised him to resort to the compromise clause of the Act; and to apply to the collector on the subject.—*Sindian*.

LIEUT. EDWARD EVERETT, 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—The case of this officer will still, we dare say, be in the recollection of our readers. When submitted to Government, it called forth, as we said it would, the most severe censures from every member of council against the conduct of the police authorities, the noble minded Commander-in-Chief declaring it as his opinion that Captain Pirie's siding with the police under the circumstances rendered him unworthy of the position he held. Major Marston also came in for his quota of the displeasure of Government. These are hard lines certainly, but the truth must be told, and when *esprit de corps* leads gentlemen to forget their nationality, as also what is due to the honour of the profession they belong to, it is time, we think, they should be taught a lesson. In the opinion of Government, the entire case is a crying scandal, and so vivid is its impression, that the whole Council Board found it impossible to express their disapproval in language sufficiently strong. We hope the Commissioner in communicating the decision of Government to the parties concerned will not fail to show, as was really the case, that he sided with General Cunyngame in considering the outrage of the police on Lieutenant Everett and the subsequent conduct of its officers a dark blot on the fame of the corps. A copy of the whole proceedings should in justice be furnished to the 27th Highlanders, as a small reparation for the indignities heaped upon it in the person of one of its officers.—*Sindian*.

AURUNGABAD.—The following movements of troops on Aurungabad have been ordered:—The 3rd Native Light Cavalry, now stationed at Sholapore, will proceed to Ahmednuggur via Kurmulla, and the 8th Regiment N.I., from Sattara, via Neera Bridge, to Ahmednuggur. These two corps, together with the artillery with No. 18 Light Field

Battery attached to the Company of Golundauze, with a division of the mountain train, will move from Ahmednuggur on Aurungabad on the 19th instant, where they are to form a part of the brigade about to be formed there. The 3rd Light Cavalry and 8th N.I. will respectively leave their stations en route to Ahmednuggur on Monday next, the 5th instant. The 6th Regiment N.I. from Malligaum, and its detachment from Nassick, will march on Aurungabad direct. The detachment of the 6th N.I. at Dhoolia will remain there for the present and relieve the 26th N.I., which in turn will be relieved by the 20th N.I. The families of the corps will follow them. We have not yet heard who is to command the newly formed brigade at Aurungabad, but it will most likely fall to the lot of Colonel Heath when he has been relieved of the Poona command by Colonel Buchanan, of the Royal Artillery, next month.

FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG THE PARSEES.—On the 1st June, 1860, there were 625 girls on the rolls of the four schools under the charge of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association. These schools are situated at Chundunwaddy, Mirza-street, Mazagon, and in the Fort, which last is attended by 400 girls. The Chundunwaddy school is satisfactorily conducted solely by girl monitors. The Cama family gave the best support to these schools in last year. At the third day's ceremony, on the death of the widow of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, and that of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, 2,000 Rs. and 10,000 Rs. respectively were subscribed in behalf of the Parsee Girls' schools. A Parsee lady, calling herself "a well-wisher of my little sisters," subscribed 2,240 Rs. through Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, assistant broker to Messrs. Graham and Co. From the proceeds of these sums, scholarships, prizes, and gold medals were distributed at the last annual exhibition of the schools. The poet Narmadashunker has been engaged by the Association to teach the girls Gujaratee music.

CASTE UNDONE.—There were three defendants of the sweeper caste in a case heard lately before Dr. Reid, at the Small Cause Court; but being considered to be the outcasts of native society, were made to stand in a sequestered corner, and not in the place where defendants generally appear in the court. The first impression on the mind of the learned judge was rather one of surprise to see them treated so extra-judicially, but very soon he apprehended the real state of matters, and ordered that, in a court of justice like this, there should be no distinction between persons of whatever caste, colour, or creed; and the three sweeper defendants were accordingly seen in the place where all defendants usually appear. There was a slight discontent apparent on the faces of the native suitors present in court; eyes were strained for a while; and low murmurs expressed the dissatisfaction felt at the new-fangled privilege granted the sweepers. But the majesty of law triumphed, even though for a few minutes, over the tyranny of caste.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The railway from Surat to Broach (i.e. as far as the southern bank of the Nerbudda) was to be opened for public traffic on the 15th Nov. The works for the present abandoned or suspended on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway are those on the line from Bombay to Bulsar, and from Baroda to Ahmedabad. The works on the intermediate line (Bulsar to Baroda) will be continued. Government allowed three lacs of rupees per month for railway expenditure; but they have now curtailed it to one lac and a half, according to the instructions received from the Supreme Government.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS of Bombay have for some time past, in consequence of their unseemly squabbles with each other, attracted a good deal of unpleasant attention. For the benefit of distant readers we may explain that the Commission consists of three persons—a President, who is appointed by Government, and two Members, who are elected by the Justices of the Peace. The two elected members belong respectively to the East Indian and Parsee community. They combined together against the

President, and being thus in a majority, the latter was outvoted on all occasions. The first occasion on which they showed their hostility to the President was on the question as to whether all the proceedings of the Commission and their meetings should be open to the press. The majority decided that they should. The next occasion was as to the time of meeting for the transaction of business. The President contended that the meetings ought to be held in business hours, but as the Native Commissioner is also an Interpreter in the Supreme Court, he could not attend in business hours. Consequently the majority voted that the proper time for meeting was when it suited their own convenience, which happened to be five o'clock, and the result was that the President used to attend at three p.m., and the other Commissioners at five p.m., in this way of course never constituting a full board. All these squabbles were carried on in writing, that is to say by "minutes," and it seems that the East Indian Commissioner was also in the habit of "making comments in pencil on his colleagues' memoranda," which practice Government observes "is not only in extreme bad taste, but very offensive." At length matters became so bad that the President called on Government to interfere, and the words we have quoted above are from the resolution which has been passed on the subject. The municipal commissioners and their clerk have been warned that if any more "unseemly discussions" came before Government, or if the interests of the community in Bombay suffer from their prevalence the Supreme Government will be applied to for the purpose of abolishing a board, "the members of which are found to be occupied with their private feuds and recriminations, instead of with those public duties, a steady and assiduous attention to which on the part of its members was the object intended to be secured by its institution."—*Athenæum*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The 1st Bombay European regiment (fusiliers) left that station for Poona on the morning of Monday last, the 12th Nov. They will march through Kolapore and Sattara.—No. 10 light field battery of artillery, now stationed at Sattara, has been ordered to proceed to Belgaum. There will then be only a company of H.M.'s 56th regiment and the Sattara local corps left to guard the station.—The head quarters of H.M.'s 56th regiment, now stationed at Poona, have been ordered to proceed to Bombay on the arrival of the 1st fusiliers, and will leave Poona on or about the 5th Dec.—The detachment of H.M.'s 72nd highlanders at present stationed at Khandalla will, along with their families, proceed to Malligaum on the 15th Nov., en route to Mhow. We understand that this detachment will remain at Malligaum until the line of march from thence to Mhow is reported to be free from the jungle fever, which prevails at this season.—The detachment of H.M.'s 83rd regiment, consisting of one commissioned officer and 74 men, now attached to the general depot at Khandalla, has been ordered to proceed to Belgaum, on the 16th, from Poona, via Sattara and Kolapore.—The squadron of H.M.'s 3rd dragoon guards at Ahmednuggur left that station for Poona on the 14th, and will arrive here on the 10th. They will be quartered at Ghorpooree along with the other squadron now there.—The head quarters of the artillery brigade now stationed at Wanowree (Poona) will move from thence to Kirkee on the 27th, where they will in future be permanently quartered.—The movements of H.M.'s 6th (Inniskilling) dragoons and the 4th troop of horse artillery, the former from Kirkee and the latter from Poona, will take place in the following manner, in supercession of our previous announcement:—The 1st and 2nd squadrons of the dragoons will leave Kirkee for Ahmednuggur on the 20th, and the 3rd and 4th squadrons on the following day. The sick will follow immediately after the departure of the squadrons as above. The 4th troop of horse artillery, with the whole of the sick, will leave Poona for Ahmednuggur on Friday, the 23rd.—There is to be a distribution of a number of the men attached to the 1st and 2nd

battalions of artillery at Ahmednuggur amongst the several batteries at out-stations, to complete their strength.—H.M.'s 8th regiment N.I., from Sattara, were at Neera Bridge on Monday last, and left that place for Ahmednuggur on the 13th.—We are informed that the squadron of the 3rd dragoon guards at Ahmednuggur will leave that place this morning for Poona, where another squadron of the regiment, under the command of Captain Macfarlane, has been stationed for some months past.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 14.

AHMEDNUGGUR, Nov. 3.—The Commandant of Artillery arrived here on Thursday morning, and is playing the mischief with the brigade, sending off the 2nd company 3rd battalion Artillery to Aurangabad, accompanied by a division of the Mountain Train; another division is ordered to Jacobabad. The head quarters 1st and 2nd battalion go to Kirkee, their place being taken up by the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, a squadron 3rd or Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, and 4th Ruxton Horse Artillery. The right wing of H. M.'s 56th Regiment march on Poona on Tuesday morning, whence with the head quarters they will start to Kurrachee to relieve the 64th, in orders to embark for New Zealand. The new barracks, just finished, are now "To be let," unfurnished, of course, and the plunge bath still under construction will be completed with pontoons for the instruction of cavalry. A company of the 56th remains here to protect the fort until arrangements are completed for its disposal, the idea of removing it to Kirkee having been abandoned for the present, owing to the low state of our exchequer. The Commander-in-Chief will be here on the 8th with the Adjutant and Quarter-master General, and will proceed, accompanied by the Artillery, the 3rd Light Cavalry and 8th N. I., to take formal possession of Aurangabad. No orders for the march of the 22nd Regiment N. I. have as yet been received; they also go to Aurangabad. The siege train under Captain Stone will move off about the 18th instant. Mr. Showell, our Income-tax commissioner, and Mr. Tytler, our respected collector, arrived in the early part of the week.

POPULAR DISCONTENT.—If the Government do not keep its eyes open, and be prepared to act with energy, it will soon find itself face to face with a more powerful foe than even insurgent rebels—the passive, sullen, opposition of a whole nation. The near approach of the time when the Income-tax must be paid has caused a renewal of the agitation against the tax. In the bazaar here the regular order of things is quite upset. Yesterday it was impossible for European merchants to sell a piece of cloth at any price, and the native dealers will soon follow suit. There is no acknowledged combination among the natives, but a mutual understanding exists that they will simply clear off their present stocks, and then shut up shop. We may add, that this abstinence from business merely corresponds with the state of things up country, no orders, or next to none, having been received from the Mofussil for some time.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MAJOR MARTIN, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, who arrived from Aden by the last mail, is under orders to proceed to Ahmedabad, where the head-quarters of his regiment are stationed, to appear before a court-martial upon certain charges springing out of a dispute between the colonel of the corps and the mess of the wing at Aden. The public exchequer ought to be flush of money to warrant the outlay entailed upon it by proceedings which, if rumour is well informed, might have been, and should have been, terminated by a reference to the Commander-in-Chief. It may transpire, however, that a principle is involved in the dispute of sufficient importance to necessitate the trial. The public will be spared the scandal of any very startling revelations, as the charges, we believe, do not affect in any way the honour or character of Major Martin, but simply have reference to a question of jurisdiction and the subordination of the mess of the wing to the discretion of the commanding officer. It is not improbable that the case may possess some interest for our military readers, but promises little, we believe, for the general public.—*Bombay Times*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10. Str. United Service, Betham, Hong Kong; str. Victoria, Burt, Surat; str. Bombay, Gething, Cochín.—11. Str. Taptee, McDonald, Surat; str. Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee; str. Goolanar, White, Surat.—12. Edmund, Smithers, Sunderland.—13. Scottish Chief, Buchan, Aden.—14. Str. Enieu, Dundas, Suez; Victory, Stephens, Kurrachee; Clyde, Martin, Glasgow.—15. Mary Scott, Thomson, London; Echo, Price, Sydney; Amisode, Nacoda, Mozambique.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Clyde.—From GLASGOW.—Capt. Hulton, 28th regt., Capt. Benson, 95th regt.; Lieut. Walter, 57th regt.; Lieut. Paske, 95th regt.; Dr. and Mrs. McAndrew, 57th regt.; Ens. Goulding, 95th regt.; Ens. Slater, 28th regt.; Ens. Clayton, 57th regt.

Per Echo.—From SYDNEY.—Mr. Boulton.
Per Mary Scott.—From LONDON.—Capt. McCulloch.
Per str. Victoria.—Capt. Chambers, Lieut. F. H. Gibb.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay.—Mr. Brady, Mr. Brunton, Mr. and Mrs. Petman, Mrs. Suleman and two children, Mr. Mullaly, Capt. Walpole, Lieut. Hallia, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Deveton, Rev. Mr. Briton, Mr. and Mrs. Trutt, Mr. and Mrs. Holland and two children.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Scindian.—Rev. A. Carr, Mrs. Blake, Messrs. Collett, Filbeems, Chalmers, Capt. Wallace, Lieut. A. Ruxton.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11. Relief, McPherson, Liverpool.—12. Str. Bombay, Potts, Aden and Suez; Queen of the Seas, Gardner, Liverpool.—13. Algeria, McMillan, Clyde; str. Victoria, Burt, Surat.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 17, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 52½	100 Sa.
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 53½	100 Sa.
4 " " "	1835-36 Rs. 52½	100 Co.
4 " " "	1842-43 Rs. 52½	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 52½	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 97½	100 do.
5½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	2½ per cent. prem.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	40½	
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	87 per cent.	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	14 per cent. pm.	
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	33½	
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)		
Agri Bank (Rs. 500)	55 per ct. pm.	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	12½ ditto	
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p.p.	Rs. 20 500 dis.	
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.	" 5,850	
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do.	" 525
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do.	
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500 do.	" 1250
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.	" 9700
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do.	" 33 dis.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000 7,100 per sh.	
East India Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	150	Nominal.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.	100	Rs. 30 per sh.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	125	Rs. 17 per sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co.		
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	100	Rs. 1250 per sh.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	Rs. 17
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25		
Spren. in England—Rs. 14 per share discount.		
Do. New Shares Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 8 do.		

EXCHANGES.

On London—at		
6 months' sight, per rupee. 2s. 1½d. for Doc. Bills.		
" 2s. 1d. for Cred. Bills.		
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½	
" 30 " " " "	100½	
" at sight " " "	100½	
On Madras, at 30 days' " " "	99½ pm.	
" at sight " " "	99½	
On China, at 60 days' sight, Rs. 225 per 100 uols		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-7-3	
Bank of England Notes		Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 213	
Republic Dollars	" 213	
German Crowns	" 213	
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 8	
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-	
Bar Silver	108	
Mexican Dollars	225	

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s. per ton.	
To Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s. per ton.	

CHINA.

HONG-KONG, Oct. 29.—The London mail of Sept. 10 arrived here on the 20th October.

The intelligence from the seat of war is of the highest importance. Two of the gates of Pekin are in our hands. Mr. Harry Parkes and Mr. Loch have been safely returned to us by the Chinese. The army of Sang-ko-lin-sin is still in

the field. The Emperor is rumoured to have fled to Tartary. Pekin has submitted to us. The wintering of the whole force either there or at Tien-tsin is now resolved on, and we have entered on a new stage of this quarrel.

In our last Overland we mentioned that the allied army was in a hostile attitude, seven or eight miles from Pekin, waiting for the siege guns, and demanding the release of the captives who had been taken. There does not seem to have been any change in the position of matters from the 22nd of September till the 3rd of October, when an advance was made in search of the Tartar army, which only resulted in a few pickets of the enemy being seen and driven back. On the 6th a further advance resulted in an earthwork near Pekin, where no defence was made, being taken by our troops; and the Yueng-min-yuen, or Summer Palace of the Emperor, was taken and completely looted, affording immense spoil. The chief share of the plunder appears to have fallen to the French, who had the first ransacking of the rich ornaments, jewels, and clocks and watches, the rich robes and embroidered silks, of the Son of Heaven; but a quantity of treasure which was taken is to be divided between both French and English. Some privates are said to have sold their shares for about 30,000 francs. The entire British share, including both treasure and private loot, is estimated at about 90,000 dollars. Next day, in reply to a demand for the release of the prisoners, Messrs. Parkes and Loch were given up, together with a French officer and seven or eight privates. Later letters than those we have received bring unfavourable accounts in regard to the other prisoners, but they do not appear to speak with authority, nor do we attach much importance to them.

On the 12th everything was prepared for the first great event of the war—the assault on the occupation of Pekin—the unviolated capital of China. The siege guns and other artillery were in a position to bombard the town, unless it should be surrendered by noon of the 13th; and the following general order was issued by Sir Hope Grant for the disposition and control of the force under his command:—

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters before Pekin, Oct. 12.

One regiment, to be detailed by the first division, will proceed to the Temple of Earth this afternoon, and be there quartered.

The deputy quartermaster general will make the necessary arrangements.

All the live cattle belonging to the commissariat will be driven to the same place to-morrow morning early, and kept there until further orders.

The whole of the troops will be furnished to-morrow with two days' rations, cooked, and be held in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice.

The cavalry brigade will detail one squadron to patrol in the neighbourhood of the camp to-morrow; they will move off at 9 A.M., and act according to instructions, which they will receive later in the day.

The whole of the artillery will be placed at the disposal of Brigadier-general Crofton until further orders.

In the event of an attack upon Pekin being ordered, the following directions will be observed:—

As soon as the officer commanding the Royal Engineers reports that a practicable breach has been effected in the city wall, it will be stormed by the Second Division. Major-general Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., will be pleased to make the necessary dispositions. As soon as the wall has been gained the storming party will turn to the right, keeping along the ramparts, and seize the An-tung gate. This post being gained, the Engineers and Sappers, who should follow the supporting column, will proceed at once to open the gate below.

This post will then be placed in a state of defence with the least possible delay, and be held by a garrison of such strength as may be necessary.

H.E. most positively forbids any officer or soldier, under any pretext whatever, to quit the gate or ramparts, or enter any street or house, without his express permission, conveyed through the Deputy-Adjutant-General, or that of the Major-general commanding the division, and he cannot too strongly impress upon the troops the necessity of their restraining from straggling, and of keeping in as compact order as possible, not only for their own individual safety, but for the more complete efficiency of the whole force.

H.E. takes this opportunity of expressing to the soldiers the satisfaction he felt at their conduct on

a late occasion, when a large amount of plunder was at the mercy of the troops. No crime has been brought to H.E.'s notice, and the discipline of the army remains intact.

H.E. has ordered all property collected by officers on this occasion to be sold for the just benefit of all ranks, and he wishes them to bear in mind that he has taken upon himself a serious responsibility in appropriating to their benefit the treasure which was found in the Emperor's palace, and which by right belongs to the Crown.

The troops are now about to occupy the Imperial city of Peking, where they will be exposed to many and more serious temptations, and H.E. trusts that the boon just conferred upon them will act as an additional inducement to them to preserve their uniform good conduct, and prove to them that they best consult their own interest in maintaining it.

By order,
F. STEPHENSON, Deputy-adjt.-genl.

Just immediately before the period given for surrender would expire, Hang-chu came out and said that our demands were acceded to, no resistance would be made, and the gate was at our disposal. Thereon the outer and inner gates were immediately taken possession of, and a portion of the allied force was quartered on the wall of Peking.

What arrangements will now be come to, and with whom the treaty will be made, are matters of conjecture. It was reported that the Emperor had fled to his Palace of Jehol, in Tartary, that Tartars were threatening our communication with Tien-tsin, and that Sir Hope Grant intended, in any circumstances, to return to Tien-tsin in a fortnight, in order to make preparations for wintering there. There is nothing unlikely about these reports, and, should they turn out to be correct, the expedition will not only have to winter in the north, but may have to take new fortifications, to enter on new campaigns, and to be involved in new diplomatic difficulties.

The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros are at the military head-quarters; but, as Mr. Bruce has been sent for, it is possible that his Lordship does not propose to spend the winter in the north. Mr. Bruce, however, was sent for before, after the occupation of Tien-tsin. Count Ignatieff, the Russian Minister, followed the allies to Tien-tsin, where we believe he is still. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, came down here the other day on his way home.

There have been rumours published at Shanghai of the outbreak of a new rebellion (in no way connected with that of the Tai-pings) in the province of Shen-si, which lies to the west of that where Peking is. This, if true, would be of great importance, as placing the Emperor in a worse position than ever; but the reports have the appearance of merely an insignificant local outbreak. Of the Tai-ping rebels we hear little at present. They are reported to have appeared before Hang-chow lately, but to have moved off on finding it well garrisoned.

From Ningpo we learn that the insurgent movement in the neighbourhood of Shanghai has considerably increased the tea and silk trade at the former port. Should the approaches to Shanghai be blocked up by the same cause for any length of time, that may possibly be the means of diverting a considerable amount of the trade of that port to Ningpo, particularly as both the tea and silk districts are nearer to Ningpo than to Shanghai, and there is an easier internal communication with the former.

At Swatow a local difficulty is causing trouble. The gunboat *Heasel* proceeded to bombard a village, alleged to be connected with some acts of robbery committed on the property of foreigners resident at Swatow. After the firing had been kept up for about two hours, the master of the gunboat landed to see how matters were getting on, and fell into the hands of the enraged villagers. These latter treated the captives well, but declared that if any further proceeding were taken they would put them to death. Lao, the Governor-general of Kwang-tung, has been appealed to in their favour, and has sent up a proclamation requiring their release.

At Canton the Shamen site is being rapidly prepared for building; and there appears no indication of any attempt on the part of the Chinese to make a diversion in that quarter.

Dr. Winchester, the acting consul, goes home, and his place is now filled by Mr. Robertson, the Canton consul.

In Hong Kong the great event of the fortnight has been the visit of the Japanese ambassadors in the magnificent steam vessel *Niagara*. They and their suite have availed themselves of their stay at Hong Kong to make minute inquiries into various institutions of the place.—*Overland China Mail*.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Nov. 16.—The fortnight which has elapsed since our last despatch has been generally dry with a keen wind—more favourable to coffee drying than to health. Two vessels have sailed for London with 8,823 cwt. plantation and 1,097 native—together 10,880. A vessel has also sailed for Melbourne, taking 3,236 cwt. plantation and 986 native—aggregate, 4,222. Our total exports for the fortnight are 12,059 plantation and 2,983 native—together 15,042. The exports of plantation are nearly 4,000 cwt. in excess; of native, about 1,000 less, than in the corresponding period last season.

Our advices from the interior are rather more encouraging than previously, and one gentleman, largely interested in plantations, has told us he is ready to stake his credit on a total out-turn of 555,000 cwt., or even 600,000. Time will show, but there can be no doubt that the late abundant rains have saved a good deal of crop which had been given up for lost.

The despatch of crops to Colombo has been a good deal hindered; first by the late floods, and then by a panic amongst the cartmen, in consequence of the existence of cholera in the interior.

We cannot say that the health of the country is good—cholera in some places, and fever in many, prevail. We are glad to say that our Governor, for whose health at one time serious anxiety was felt, is now so far recovered as to be able to attend to business. He has before him the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the railway question, but the planters have not yet spoken decidedly. There can be no doubt, however, that the general feeling would express itself in the following terms:—"Pay off the company, and if, without further taxation you can also go on with a railway, which will cost only £1,500,000—go on with it." We hope, ere next mail leaves the Island, to be able to report the adoption of some decisive course on the subject.

The new commander of the forces has arrived and taken his place in council, and we believe that at next sitting the merchants will be represented by Mr. J. Murray Robertson. Railway or no railway—and even with rather a distant prospect of more roads, it is evident that confidence in Ceylon coffee land as an investment remains unshaken. Our latest task has been to record a successful sale of Happottella lands, realising nearly £4,000. This sale brings up the revenue from this source to over £41,000, and renders it pretty certain that £45,000 will be attained before the close of 1860.

The great Rajawella case has been decided by the Supreme Court, as far we believe, as that tribunal can decide it. Instead of £45,000 mesne profits, claimed by the plaintiffs for the last seven years, only £20,000 were awarded. Mr. D. B. Lindsay is back in Ceylon. We need scarcely repeat that we have not and never had a hostile feeling towards the family he represents—quite the contrary. But we must adhere to our opinion that, in equity, the case of the ousted parties is a very hard one.

Christian society in Colombo has lost one of its chief ornaments by a most lamentable accident. We allude to the death of the Rev. H. Whitley, of the Church Mission, who was killed on Saturday last by the falling on him of a wall. The universal feeling is that few men ever received a call so sudden, who were so ready for it. Earnest and active in the duties of his own immediate charge, he fraternised in the most cordial spirit with Christians of all denominations, and is mourned by all. The large at-

tendance at the funeral shewed the estimation in which the deceased was held. Amongst the mourners were the members of the Executive Council, and other leading members of society. By rich and poor alike was the deceased missionary esteemed.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Oct. 1.—News was this day received by the Ameer from Bookhara, to the effect that the king of that place having summoned the chiefs of Samurkund, Meeonai Kule, Kurshe, Kurrah Kule, and other places, had paid them their dues, and had directed them to keep themselves with their different troops ready to march at a moment's notice. The king was also busy in inspecting and paying off the arrears of his own troops in Bookhara, without letting any one know his intention of warlike preparations.—Oct. 2.—The Ameer having been informed that Shere Allee Khan's battalion, which was encamped at Dai-poorie on their way to Toorkistan, was called back to Cabool, sent for Shere Allee Khan and thus spoke to him in the durbar: "All you brothers are creating quarrels amongst yourselves while I am living, and seeing everything done myself, what will you do after I am dead and gone?" As the Ameer looked very angry, Shere Allee Khan did not even open his lips, and remained quiet, with down-cast eyes. The battalion is now encamped under the Balahissar.—Oct. 3.—Sirdar Mahomed Uzul Khan's letter was received from Toorkistan, in which he informed the Ameer that he had sent his man to Bookhara with three hundred teelas (a coin), for the purchase of copper and brass for the purpose of casting some new guns. The man was sent for by the King of Bookhara and questioned what he was buying such a quantity of the metals for. On the person's explaining the truth, that he was doing so for casting guns, the King remarked, "When Sirdar Uzul Khan was a friend of his (the King), what was the use of his sending a man privately to make such purchases; why did he not write direct to the King that he wanted such and such things from Bookhara?" Saying this, the King of Bookhara ordered that no such metals were to be sold to anyone belonging to a foreign place, and a proclamation was made in the city that if anyone bought and took any quantity of copper or brass beyond the Hamoon he would be severely punished. The man said Mahomed Uzul Khan had come back to Toorkistan without any copper and brass.—Oct. 4.—The ambassador of the King of Bookhara attended the durbar to-day and delivered the letter from his master to the Ameer. The following are the contents of the letter:—"Agreeably to the treaty made out between the two Powers, I, the King of Bokhara, have kept my word and have shown myself a firm and true ally, while, on the other hand, Mahomed Uzul Khan and Mahomed Auzim Khan have proved themselves quite the contrary, for in the last cold weather I, with only two thousand troops, went towards the boundary of my country, on which Uzul Khan sent his family to Cabool, and made all warlike preparations; not only this, but Mahomed Auzim Khan placed the guns on the bank of the river and commenced firing at my camp. My chief object (continued the King in his letter,) in sending the ambassador with this letter, is to inquire from the Ameer whether he wished to keep up friendship with the King, and if so, he wished him (the Ameer) to fall out and give up his alliance with the infidels (the English), and then like two brothers they would always consult with each other on all points of difference." The Ameer having perused the letter, remained quiet and kept the letter by him. No answer to the letter has as yet been written, and the ambassador is every day supplied with a ready-made breakfast and dinner from the Ameer's cook-room.—Oct. 5.—Eeshan Suddoor

and Eeshan Oorak, the late Hakims of Bulk, who are now hostages with the Ameer, attended the durbar, and informed the Ameer that the ambassador of the King of Bookhara was related to them, and that they wished to invite him. On their begging the Ameer to allow them to do so, the Ameer told them that he had no objection. The mullicks of Kohistan, who had formerly promised to take the different places in Kohistan on contract, waited on the Ameer and offered the following sums as an addition to the last year's jumma:—For Goolbahar, 1,300 rupees; Jumal Augho, 200; Khawashee, 300 rupees. The Ameer agreed to the terms, and ordered a man to go and survey the places.—Oct. 6.—The following interesting news was this day received by the Ameer from Toorkistan:—"It has been given out that an army of about one hundred thousand Russian troops of all arms, with three years' supplies, is assembled at Agha Musjid, and that about twenty thousand of the troops have marched from Agha Musjid, and are encamped in the fort of Laheewan Autee. This fort is said to be two marches from Agha Musjid, and being now in possession of the Russians, is put in repair and strong defences are going to be built. The Russians intend to march on Kokan via Indee Khan. The King of Kokan having been informed of the Russians' intentions, wrote to the King of Bookhara that Indee Khan was not very far from Kokan, and no sooner would the Russians appear at Indee Khan, than they would take Kokan, and he requested the King to send some troops as soon as possible. The King of Bookhara said in reply that he would shortly leave for Summurkund, where if the King of Kokan would come, he would make every arrangement to check the movement of the Russian troops. To this the King of Kokan would not agree, fearing that if he went to Summurkund he would be made prisoner by the King of Bookhara. The King of Bookhara, it is given out, had written to the Hakim of Agha Musjid that as it had been agreed by the two States that no Russian troops should ever march through or towards Toorkistan without the consent of the King of Bookhara, and as he was told that the Russians were marching on Kokan, he (the King of Bookhara) would be obliged by his explaining the fact. The Hakim of Agha Musjid said in reply that Kokan did not belong to Bookhara, and as the King of Kokan had sent his vakeel to Hindoostan to the British to ask their aid against the Russians, it is very just and right that the Russians should take Kokan. If Kokan was under Bookhara why did the King of that place allow the vakeel to go to the British, who are enemies to the Russians? If the King of Bookhara still took the King of Kokan as one of his allies, he had better send his troops and take possession of the place, and then the Russians would think no more of it." The above news made the Ameer look very dull.—Oct. 7.—A native of Chundole who had stolen some property in Cabool about seven years ago, and who since then had disappeared, was caught and brought before the Ameer to day. On his being asked whether he had committed the theft, he denied having done any such thing. His mother being asked if she had any stolen property in her house, she pointed out the whole, in the hopes that her son would be released. Seven mule loads of property and thirty seers of copper were taken out of her house. The thief was ordered to be hanged.—Oct. 8.—A sepoy of Shere Allee Khan's battalion, who once deserted from the regiment, and had a few days since been again enlisted, made a row in a cabooler's house to day. He wounded one or two men, when he was caught and taken before the Ameer. The Ameer, after inquiring into the case, ordered him to be blown up from a gun. Sickness is prevalent in Cabool, which is very fatal to children.—*Delhi Gazette.*

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following amounts of bullion were taken out by the steamer *Ripon* on the 12th inst.:—For Alexandria: gold, £10,000. For Bombay: gold, £30,000; silver, 80,985.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Military Dept., Oct. 29.—No. 1,063.—The underment. officers are, at their own request, transf. to corps specified:—

Ens. C. J. Farquharson, 48th N.I., to 50th N.I.
Ens. E. W. DeLousada, 69th N.I., to 11th N.I.
Ens. S. C. MacTier, 24th N.I., to 64th N.I.
Promotions.—To be lieuts. to fill existing vacancies:—

50th N.I.—Ens. C. J. Farquharson.
11th N.I.—Ens. E. W. DeLousada.
64th N.I.—Ens. S. C. MacTier.
Oct. 30.—No. 1,064.—The servs. of Lieut. R. Ouseley, 48th N.I., are placed at disposal of foreign dept.
No. 1,065.—The underment. officer has rep. his ret. fr. England:—

1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Lieut. W. Davison, date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 10.

No. 1,066.—The foll. order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Oct. 9.—No. 244.—Confirming the order by Capt. Prescott, commdt. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Oct. 3, ass. ch. of adjt.'s depart. fr. that date, consequent on the dep. of Lieut. Innes, adjt. and offic. 2nd in comm., 3rd inf., app. adjt. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent.

Oct. 23.—No. 1,038.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave of absence on s.c.:—

Capt. and brev. maj. A. C. Plowden, 56th N.I., and A.D.C. to Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, for 18 mo., under old regs.

No. 1,041.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. J. M. Glubb, 38th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 11.

No. 1,042.—Capt. and brev. col. H. Tombs, art., has ext. of leave to 11th inst., the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from m.c. to Europe.

No. 1,046.—Mr. J. Low, sub assist. Great Trigonometrical Survey, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd class, with effect from Oct. 1st.

No. 1,047.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave m.c.:—

Lieut. J. W. Danell, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., for 2 years, under old regs.

Capt. A. L. Nicholson, 64th N.I., doing duty with Kamroop regt., is permitted to proc. to sea on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 3 mos. under old regs.

Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 2.—Rev. L. Poynder, an asst. chlpl. on the Bengal estab., reported his return from m.c. on 28th ult. per str. *Bengal*.

Mr. Poynder's services are placed at the disp. of the foreign dept.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 31.—Capt. J. W. Osborne, c.b., pol. agent at Rewah, to be a marriage registrar for that territory under Act No. 5 of 1852.

The prep. leave for six weeks granted to Maj. W. McCulloch, pol. agent at Munnipore, in G. O., dated 12th inst., No. 4,785, is cancl. at his request.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. R. Ouseley, 48th N.I., to be a 3rd class dist. superint. of police in Oude.

Financial Dept., Oct. 31.—Mr. D. B. Hodge, offic. 1st asst. acct. gen., and Mr. J. L. Hynes, offic. 2nd asst. acct. gen., Bombay, rec. ch. of their respective offices on 8th inst.

Mr. R. Taylor rec. ch. of the office of civil auditor, Punjab, fr. Mr. W. E. Gordon on 19th inst.

Mily. Dept., Nov. 1.—No. 1,072.—**Ordnance Dept.**—Lieut. J. R. Pearson, dep. comy. of ordnance, Fort William, to offic. as asst. to inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines, dur. abs., on m.c., of Capt. Hathorn, v. Capt. Welsh, to Eur.

Fort William, Nov. 2.—No. 1,073.—With reference to the notification from the foreign dept., No. 5,108, of the 30th ult., the servs. of Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, 20th N.I., att. to 1st corps, Central India horse, are replaced at disposal of C. in C.

No. 1,074.—The foll. order, issued by the commr. of the province to the Nagpore irregular force, is confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 21.—No. 16.—Appg. Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th Madras cav., to offic. as 2nd in comm. of Nagpore irreg. cav., dur. abs. of Lieut. Nuttall.

No. 1,078.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. VansBest are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1,079.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respec-

tively, the former from the date assigned to him in G.O. No. 939, of the 18th Sept., 1860, leaving the date of commission of the latter for future adjustment:—

Cav.—Mr. E. A. Money; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 27.

Inf.—Mr. L. McDowell; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 29.

No. 1,081.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. E. Smith, 3rd Eur. L.C., adjt. of 4th Sikh irreg. cav., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Home Dept., Nov. 5.—Appointment:—Capt. G. M. Battye, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be postmr. gen. in Punjab, Trans. and Cis-Sutlej States.

Mr. E. F. Harrison, of the C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl., for a period of 2 years, from date of embarkation.

Foreign Dept.—The appt. of Lieut. Clay to be 2nd in comm. of the Deolee irreg. force, notified in G.O. June 12 last, No. 1,897, is to have retrospective effect from May 25.

Nov. 6.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appt. Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comdg. 1st regt. Punjab cav., to offic. as commdt. of the Deolee irreg. force, dur. abs. of Capt. J. D. Macdonald, on m.c.

The underment. officers are app. special assessors, under Section XXXI. of Act No. XXXII. of 1860, in the districts specified opposite their names:—

Maj. A. D. Dickens, dep. asst. commy. gen., Lucknow.

Capt. J. Leven, dep. asst. commy. gen., Fyzabad.

Capt. T. B. Harrison, offic. dep. paymr., Lucknow.

Capt. M. M. Proctor, canton. jt. mag., Fyzabad.

Capt. W. T. MacGregor, canton. jt. mag., Secapore.

Lieut. Wilcox, canton. jt. mag., Roy Bareilly.

Capt. A. S. Haig, canton. jt. mag., Lucknow.

Lieut. F. C. Anderson, rev. surveyor, Pertabgurh.

Capt. D. C. Vanrenen, rev. surveyor, Oonao.

The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Murray, in med. ch. of the Mhair regt., are placed at disp. of the gov't. of N.W.P.

The servs. of Asst. surg. J. P. Sylvester, in med. ch. of 2nd regt. Central India horse, are placed at disp. of the mil. dept.

The underment. officers, employed under the chief comr. of Oude, have passed the prescribed exam.:—

By the higher standard:—

Mr. R. M. Collins, extra asst. comr.

Mr. F. Lincoln, extra asst. comr.

Cpts. Proctor and Tulloh, cantonm. jt. mags.

By the lower standard:—

Lieut. J. N. A. Hewett, asst. comr.

Mr. W. Hutton, head clerk, Baraichat comr.'s office.

Lieut. R. C. H. Forbes, asst. comr.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 2.—Appointments:—

Col. T. T. Pears, chief engr. of Mysore, to be also sec. to the comr. of Mysore in pub. works dept.

Mr. J. W. O'Connell is app. a supern. sub engr. of the 3rd class in pub. works dept., and posted to Nuddea Rivers' div.

Nov. 5.—Leave for 50 days, on m.c., from Oct. 5, is granted to Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, exec. engr., 4th div., Grand Trunk Road, in contin. of the six mos. leave granted to him Oct. 26, which dated fr. April 5, to presy., prep. to sick leave to Europe.

Nov. 6.—Leave of abs. for one mo. is granted to Lieut. C. S. Thomason, exec. engr. of the 3rd class, and offic. superint. northern div., Ganges canal, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Mily. Dept., Nov. 3.—No. 1,084.—Lieut. A. Prinsep, of 4th Eur. L.C., is allowed leave for 6 mo. to Ceylon for special employ. there.

Nov. 5.—No. 1,086.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Capt. J. D. Macdonald, 39th N.I., commdt. of the Deolee irreg. force, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. H. W. Spry, med. dept., for 2 yrs., under old regs.

No. 1,089.—Capt. J. S. Dunbar, 64th N.I., sub asst. commy. gen., has leave for 3 mo., from the date on which he may be rel. of his dus., to visit presy., prep. to furl. to Eur.

No. 1,090.—From and app.:—

Capt. R. G. Simeon, 4th Eur. L.G., dep. asst. adjt. gen., to be asst. adjt. gen. of div., v. Maj. A. H. Ross, 42nd N.I., who is perm. to resg. that appt. from 1st inst.

Maj. S. Richards, 55th N.I., brig. maj. at Barrackpore, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div., v. Capt. Simeon, prom., and to complete estab.

No. 1,091.—The foll. prom. is made:—

51st N.I.—Ens. H. A. Plowden to be lieut., from 13th Sept., 1860, v. Lieut. J. W. Campbell, dec.

No. 1,092.—The underment. officers have rep. their ret. from England:—

Capt. J. W. L. Bird, 11th N.I.; Surg. maj. A. W. Crozier, med. dept.; and Lieut. G. C. Udny, 5th Eur. regt.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 27.

Capt. J. G. Sparke, 21st N.I.; and Lieut. H. J. Wheler, 38th N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Lieut. col. A. Taylor, engr., public works dept.; Lieut. C. N. McMullin, 78rd N.I.; Lieut. F. Henderson, 16th N.I.; Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, art.; Ens. E. Packe, 87th N.I.; and Surg. H. M. Cannon, mod. dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 29.

No. 1,094.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:—

11th Madras N.I.—Lieut. J. Lampen, for 15 mo, under new reg.

No. 1,096.—The undermen. third class sub assts. great trigonometrical survey, are prom. to second class, from 1st inst.:—

Messrs. C. Wood, W. F. Trotter, E. H. Keelan, and F. Beil.

No. 1,097.—The undermen. officers have reported their return from England:—

Brev. maj. T. R. Snow, 4th Eur. L.C., Lieut. T. N. Walker, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., Lieut. L. H. Williams, 5th Eur. regt., Asst. surg. F. Carter, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 28.

Brev. col. G. St. P. Lawrence, Eur. L.C., agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, on leave for 18 mos., fr. April 26, 1859; Brev. col. W. F. Beaton, 4th Eur. regt.; and Brev. lieut. col. S. J. Browne, 46th N.I., comdr. 2nd Punjab cav.; date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 26.

No. 1,098.—Maj. M. J. Turnbull, offic. superint. of army clothing, will proc. to Meerut, on special duty, making over temp. ch. of his office to Mr. G. W. Kellner, who will ass. ch. in add. to his present dus.

Maj. P. R. Innes, clothing agent, 1st div., will proc. to presy. under instructs. which will be delivered to him by Maj. Turnbull.

No. 1,099.—Appointment:—

Maj. C. H. S. Scott, H.M.'s 71st highland L.I. offic. brig. maj. at Gwalior, to be a brig. maj. on estab.

No. 1,100.—Admitted into the serv., and prom. to the rank of ens. from the date assg. to him in G.O. No. 939 of the 18th Sept. last:—

Infantry.—Mr. S. E. Beecher; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 4.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Oct. 15.—Appointments.—Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, is transf. to Hooghly, in which dist. he will exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

The foll. gentlemen to be assessors and dep. colls. in the dists. mentioned, viz.:—

In Durrung.—Mr. W. H. Brownlow.

In Luckimpore.—Mr. H. Michel.

In the Cossiah Hills.—Mr. J. B. Shadwell.

Oct. 17.—Mr. A. B. Falcon, in charge of the sub div. of Jenida, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Jessore.

Oct. 18.—Rev. F. O. Mayne to be chap. of the garr. of Fort William and the milly. hospital.

Mr. A. C. Wright, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Moon-sheegunge, for 1 mo.

Mr. S. C. Amesbury, civ. asst. surg. of Dinapore, for 1 mo., under new rules, making over charge of med. dus. of the station to the native doctor.

Oct. 19.—Lieut. R. Stewart, superint. of Cachar, for 6 weeks, to enable him to join his app.

Public Works, Railway Dept., Oct. 23.—Capt. F. S. Stanton ret. to duty on Sept. 29.

Oct. 18.—Appointments:—

Mr. F. T. Platts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kur-rempore, is vested with full powers of a mag. in Nuddea and Moorshedabad.

The following gentlemen to be assessors and dep. colls. under Act 22 of 1860, in the districts mentioned, viz.:—

Oct. 19.—In Sibisagur.—Messrs. J. Thornton and J. W. Masters.

The following gentlemen to be members of the ferry fund committee at Sarun:—

Messrs. J. W. Furrell, J. Stalkart, and L. M. Macdonald.

The following gentlemen to be dep. mags. and dep. colls., and to exercise respectively the powers of a cov. asst. to a mag. in the districts named opposite to each, viz.:—

In Dacca.—Mr. D. W. Ritchie.

Oct. 20.—Messrs. R. T. Sevestre in the 24-Pergunnahs, and J. Bell in Jessore.

The following gentlemen to be assessors and dep. colls. in the districts mentioned, viz.:—

In Malda.—Mr. A. Blandford.

In Pubna.—Mr. G. O'Gorman.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Oct. 26.—The app. of Lieut. Bushby to offic. as an asst. comr. in Hyderabad assigned districts, notified in G.O. dated Aug. 16, 1858, No. 2,831, is to have effect fr. July 16 of that year.

The serv. of Lieut. W. J. Stewart, asst. in rev. survey dept., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

Lieut. Sir R. DeL. St. George, Bart., asst. rev. survey, is posted to Oude surveys.

Lieut. P. W. Bannerman received charge of his office of 1st asst. to agent to Gov. gen. for Central India and dep. opium agent on 23rd ult. from Maj. W. D. Aitken, Bombay art.

Capt. A. B. Cumberland, asst. comr. in Nagpore, has leave for 8 weeks fr. date on which he may quit Nagpore, to Bombay, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Oct. 30.—The servs. of Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, late 20th N.I., and subaltern in 1st corps Mayne's horse, are replaced at disp. of mil. dep.

The services of the undermentioned gentlemen of the Bombay Civil Service have been placed at the

disposal of the authorities specified opposite their names, viz.:—

Mr. H. Burra and Mr. H. Jacombe for employment in the Punjab.

Mr. T. M. Mason and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie for employment in Oude.

Mr. W. Ramsay and Mr. F. Macnaghten for employment in Nagpore.

Capt. W. Osborne, political agent at Rewah, and Mr. C. R. Coles, his 1st asst., are app. special assessors.

The following brig. ords., issued by Col. J. Travers, comdt., Central India horse, under date the 2nd inst., are confirmed:—

Consequent on the departure of Lieut. Bradford, Lieut. Blair, adjt., 1st corps, will act as 2nd in com. of 1st corps, in addition to his present duties.

Lieut. C. Martin, app. 2nd in com., 2nd corps, Central India horse, in G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 3,992 of Sept. 8, 1860, having arrived in cantonments, will receive charge of 2nd corps from Lieut. H. E. Wood, relieved from that command.

Oct. 29.—Mr. J. Elliott to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Nuddea.

Oct. 31.—Mr. J. Forlong to be a member of and secretary to the board of commissioners, for presy. town of Calcutta.

Oct. 15.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. C. Grant, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, from 18th inst. to 30th Nov. next.

Oct. 29.—The leave to Mr. T. Tweedie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, on 31st Aug. last, is cancelled at his request.

Public Works Dept., Bengal.—Oct. 19.—Overseer T. O. Hunt is posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals' Division. This cancels the orders of the 4th inst., transferring him from Dinapore to Nuddea Rivers' Division.

Oct. 20.—Probationary assist. overseer Serg. H. Beck is transf. from Pooree to Cuttack div.

Oct. 22.—Overseer Serg. P. Robson, who was transf. under Notification of the Govt. of India in Public Works Dept., No. 111, of the 4th June last, from Pegu to N.W. Provs., is placed temp. under orders of the garrison engineer of Fort William.

Oct. 29.—Appointment:—Lieut. W. J. Stewart, to be asst. rev. surveyor, 4th or western div. survey.

Leave of absence:—Mr. C. E. Lance, offic. comr. of Chittagong, the usual leave, prep. to Eur., on furl., on m.c.

Oct. 31.—The servs. of Mr. V. H. Schalch, of the C.S., are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of India in foreign dept.

Nov. 2.—Mr. T. Donby, who has been app. by the Govt. of India in the public works dept. as a prob. asst. overseer, and posted to Bengal, is att. to Dinapore div.

Mr. W. H. Edmunds, who has been app. by the Govt. of India in the public works dept. as a temp. sub engr. of 3rd class, and posted to Bengal, is att. to Ranghur div. for employ. on the works at Barisnath hill.

Mr. F. N. DeGarnier, who has been app. by the Govt. of India in the public works dept. as a temp. asst. supervisor, and posted to Bengal, is att. to Berhampore div., to take ch. of works for the protection of the station of Bauleah from the encroachments of the river.

Mr. B. O'Reilly, sub engr., 3rd class, who has been transf. to Bengal by notification No. 261, of 26th ult., of the Govt. of India, in the public works dept., is posted to Jessore road.

Nov. 1.—The foll. gentlemen to be assessors and dep. colls. in the districts mentioned:—

In Rangpore.—Mr. A. Rehling.

Nov. 2.—In Shahabad.—Mr. C. Davies.

Nov. 5.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. N. S. Alexander, asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarun, for 6 weeks, on m.c.

Mr. W. Collis, medical officer of Pubna, for 15 days.

The leave granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. W. C. Bromehead, chaplain of Dinapore, and notified in Gazette of 15th ult., is cane. at his request.

Nov. 6.—Appt.:—Mr. F. Hembrough, temp. supervisor, is transf. fr. Ranghur to Dinapore div.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Mil. Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, Oct. 11.—Notifications.—Leave of absence.—Priv. leave for 2 mos., fr. 15th inst., to Calcutta, is granted to Mr. W. C. Thomas, adj. of the Mynpoory district batt. of mil. police.

Capt. J. J. Eckford, the comdt., will perform the duties of the adj.'s office, in add. to his own, dur. abs. of Mr. Thomas.

Priv. leave for 2 mos., from 15th inst., is granted to Brev. Capt. W. H. Binny, offic. comdt. of Dumoh dist. batt. of mil. police, to Darjeeling and Calcutta.

Mr. E. Berrill, the adj., will take temp. charge of the batt., in add. to his other duties, dur. the abs. of Capt. Binny, or until further orders.

Leave on m.c., for 3 mos., to presy., is granted to Lieut. G. R. Hennessy, comdt. of Humeerpore batt. of mil. police, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to the above, Lieut. A. Ollivant,

the adj. of the Jhansi div. of mil. police, will proceed to Humeerpore without delay, and take temp. charge of the batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. G. R. Hennessy.

During abs. of Lieut. A. Ollivant, on temp. du. at Humeerpore, Maj. W. Davis, the comdt., will perform the duties of the adj.'s office, in add. to his own.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, Oct. 10.—Mr. T. B. Tracey, asst. to mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, is, as a special case, vested with the full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

Mr. E. J. Robertson, asst. to mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, is likewise vested with the same powers, subject to the result of the prescribed exam. in April, 1861.

Oct. 11.—Capt. J. T. Watson, offic. cantonment jt. mag. of Shajehanpore, is invested with civil jurisdiction, as set forth in sec. 1 of the said Act, within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction; and also to appt. the said Capt. J. T. Watson to be register of deeds within the same limits.

Capt. J. T. Watson, offic. cantonment jt. mag. of Shajehanpore, having been vested with civil jurisdiction and appt. to be register of deeds within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, it is hereby notified that the said officer will accordingly exercise civil jurisdiction, and act as register of deeds within the said limits from and after this date.

Under the provisions of sec. 9 Act 3 of 1859, the powers of the register of deeds of the district of Shajehanpore, will be suspended from and after this date within the limits of the Shajehanpore cantonments.

Oct. 13.—Leave for 8 weeks is granted to Lieut. C. V. Gordon, offic. dep. comr. of Dumoh, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Lieut. F. J. M. Hog, asst. comr. of Jubbulpore, is app. to officiate as dep. comr. of Dumoh, as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, extra asst. comr. of Hoshungabad, is transf. to Jubbulpore as a temp. arrangement.

Oct. 22.—Mr. H. D. Robertson, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, who reported his return to India from leave on 28th ult., is posted to dist. of Farruckabad.

Revenue Dept., Oct. 9.—The following officers are entrusted with the duties of assessors in the parts of the Banda dist. specified opposite to their names respectively:—

Mr. C. Crosthwaite, asst. to the coll. of Banda, in the pergunahs of Banda and Pylane, the city of Banda excepted.

Mr. N. Parsick, dep. coll. of Banda, in the city of Banda.

Oct. 15.—Capt. A. S. Allen, cantonment jt. mag. of Cawnpore, is app. an assessor, within the limits of the cantonments, at that station.

Gen. Dept., Oct. 12.—The servs. of Dr. J. P. Walker, in charge of the med. depot at Allahabad, having been placed at disp. of this govt., he is app. to be superint. of the govt. press and curator of govt. books.

The underment. officers to be visitors for the lunatic asylum of Benares:—

W. Edwards, Esq., civ. and sess. judge.

Dr. Gibbon, superintg. surg. of the circle.

Oct. 13.—Dr. Ballantyne, princp. of the Benares College, having been app. libr. at the India House, the hon. the lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. apps.:—

Mr. Griffith, hd. mr. and Anglo Sanskrit prof., to be princp. of the Benares College.

Mr. Platts, offic. hd. mr. of the Sango School, to be hd. mr. of the Benares College.

The above apps. to have effect from the date on which the respective officers may ass. ch. of their offices.

Oct. 15.—Rev. E. J. Hubbard, chap. of Jounpore and Azimgurh, is app. to be chap. of Ghazeepore.

WEIGHTS AND SCALES.

Finan. Dept., Oct. 13.—The manufacture of scales and weights for the use of the civ. and milly. officers of the N.W. Provs. and the Punjab having been transf. from the mint at Calcutta to the Roorkhee workshops, it is hereby notified that officers requiring the above articles should in future indent on the superint. of the Roorkhee workshops for the same.

Mily. Dept., Oct. 16.—The servs. of Brev. capt. F. A. Sage, comdt. of the Shajehanpore batt. of milly. police, are replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India, in the mily. dept., from date on which he may be rel. from his present dus.

Lieut. G. L. Smith, offic. comdt. of Allygurh batt., and adjt. of the Shajehanpore batt., is app. to offic. as comdt. v. Brev. capt. F. A. Sage.

Lieut. R. B. Graham, the adjt. of the Meerut div. of milly. police, is directed to proc. to Allygurh, and offic. as comdt. of the batt., as a temp. arrangt., till rel. by Capt. C. T. Ballett.

Mr. Williams, the adjt. of the Scharunpore batt., is app. to perform dus. of office of div. adjt. at Meerut, as a temp. arrangt., dur. abs. of Lieut. R. B. Graham.

Capt. G. A. Harrison, 2nd in com. of the Jubbulpore div. milly. police, will proc. without delay and take temp. ch. of the Seonee batt.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 12.—The undermnt. officers are app. members of the road and ferry fund committees of the dists. opposite their names:—
Lieut. G. L. K. Hewitt, extra asst. commr.
Mr. J. Sterndale, dep. coll. of surv.
Capt. Clay, or the comdt. for the time being of the Seonee dist. police batt., Seonee dist.

Capt. Binney, offic. comdt., dist. police batt.
Mr. E. Berrill, adjt., dist. batt., Dumoh dist.
Oct. 22.—Major E. Clerk, dep. commiss. of Jhansi, will be considered to have been on priv. leave, under the orders of Aug. 27, No. 2,244, from the date on which he availed himself of the same to 20th Sept. last, from which date that officer is granted the usual prep. leave to enable him to proc. to the presy. with the view of applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Oct. 25.—No. 1,328.—Eight weeks prep. leave is granted to Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, dep. commiss. of Chundeyree, to enable him to proc. to presy., with the view of applying for furl. to England, on m.c.

No. 1,329.—Capt. T. A. Corbett, asst. commiss. of Jaloun, is app. to offic. as dep. commiss. of 2nd class at Chundeyree, dur. leave of Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, or until further orders.

Oct. 17.—No. 143a.—Capt. W. Smith, cantonment jt. mag. of Allahabad, is app. to be an assessor within the limits of the Allahabad cantonments.

Oct. 18.—No. 146a.—Capt. R. Unwin, cantonment jt. mag. of Bareilly, is app. to be an assessor within the limits of the Bareilly cantonments.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., Oct. 8.—No. 2,607.—Leave:—Mr. B. Hardinge, offic. dep. comr. of Goojerat, has 2 mo. leave, to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

No. 2,610.—The leave granted to Capt. H. W. H. Cox, dep. comr. of Peshawar, in *Punjab Gazette* of Aug. 11, is extended on m.c. to Oct. 31, under the rules applicable to mil. officers in civil employ.

Judicial Dept., Oct. 8.—No. 639.—Powers:—Mr. H. Burra, asst. comr., is vested with full powers of a mag. and coll.

Oct. 10.—No. 649.—Col. Dhunraj, extra asst. comr., having passed the lower standard of examination, is vested with special powers of an asst.

Genl. Dept., Oct. 6.—Nos. 2,639–47.—Promotions.—The Hon. the Lieut. governor is pleased to make the following promotions:—

To be deputy commissioners of the 2nd class:—
Captains H. J. Hawes and R. R. Adams.
To be deputy commissioners of 3rd class:—
Capt. J. Fendall; Lieut. E. H. Paske.
To be asst. commissioners of the 1st class:—
Capt. H. A. Dwyer; Capt. R. O. T. Nicholls.
To be asst. commissioners of 2nd class:—
Lieut. G. F. J. Lewin; Mr. W. B. Jones; Capt. H. P. Babbage.

Oct. 10.—No. 2,648.—Transfer:—The transfer of Mr. H. E. Jacob, asst. comr. from Goojeratwalla to Jhelum is cancl., and that officer is transf. to the Shahpore dist.

Lahore, Oct. 10.—No. 405.—The servs. of Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, com. 1st Punjab cav., are placed temp. at disp. of the C. in C., from such date as he may be relieved from his present command.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 11.—No. 1,886.—Lieut. L. C. Gordon, prob. asst. engr., is posted to 7th div. Grand Trunk Road.

Gen. Dept., Oct. 12.—No. 2,656.—Transfers:—
Lieut. J. C. Chalmers, asst. comr., fr. Dera Ishmael Khan to Mooltan district.

Oct. 13.—No. 2,676.—Mr. H. G. Paynter, asst. comr., fr. Leia to Peshawur district.

No. 2,677.—Lieut. P. W. Powlett, asst. comr., fr. Peshawur to Kohat district.

No. 2,678.—Mr. C. T. Owen, extra asst. comr., fr. Sealkote to Leia district.

Oct. 12.—No. 2,657.—Lieut. J. Chalmers, asst. comr., has 2 mos. leave, fr. Nov. 10, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c., under new rules.

Lahore, Oct. 13.—No. 409.—The Kohat station ord., Sept. 17, by Lieut. col. A. T. Wilde, comdg., directing Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, 5th Punjab inf., to ass. med. ch. of 2nd Punjab cav., on dep. of Asst. surg. A. M. Garden, rem., is confirmed.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 11.—Maj. and Brev. col. A. Tucker, c.n., of the 4th, is app. to com. 2nd Bengal Eur. cav., dur. abs. of Brev. col. R. A. Master, C.C.

With the sanction of Government, and under the provision of G.G. No. 1,113, dated Sept. 1, 1857, Maj. J. Gordon, 5th Eur. inf., is perm. to count as service for retiring pension the leave granted to him from July 20, 1858, to Dec. 12, 1859.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following apps:—

4th Eur. Inf. Regt.—Lieut. J. B. Ridout, H.M.'s 80th foot, to offic. as Instructor of Musketry.

Murray's Jat Horse.—Capt. A. G. Nedham, late 7th N.I., to be offic. 2nd in com.

Mynpoorie Levy.—Capt. E. L. Denny, late 11th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. G. C. Huxham, acting 2nd in com. of 12th s. app. to offic. in the same capacity with 22nd Punjab inf., dur. leave of Capt. E. Smyth.

Lieut. C. R. Pennington, 33rd N.I., is app. to do du. with Ramgurh irreg. cav.

Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, Bengal art., passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

Mr. R. Simmons is app. Ridingmaster of the Lahore light horse, to join.

Oct. 12.—Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott is removed from late 74th to 73rd N.I., and Lieut. col. J. Macdonald from latter to former corps.

Oct. 15.—Lieut. W. E. Rutherford, late 28th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 48th regt., is app. to do du. with extra Goorka regt., to join.

The underment. officers are app. to do du. with 14th Punjab inf., to join:—

Lieut. A. N. Phillips, late 19th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 73rd regt.

Lieut. J. K. McCausland, late 34th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 52nd light inf.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. R. A. Master, from Oct. 10 to Oct. 10, 1861, to Benares, Tynce Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Oct. 16.—Lieut. C. N. de Kantzow, late 2nd in com. of Mayne's horse, whose serv. were placed at disposal of C. in C. in G.O., in foreign dept., No. 3,992, of 8th ult., is directed to do du. with 3rd batt. rifle brigade at Agra.

The leave to Lieut. N. Lewis, late 61st N.I., in G.O. dated 21st ult., is cancl. at that officer's request.

GOOD CONDUCT REWARDS.

The underment. men are admitted to the reward for "long service and good conduct," sanctioned by Art. IV. (revised) Sec. XXXVII. of the Military Regulation:—

Sergs. James Addis and Edward Turner, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to each a silver medal immediately, and a gratuity of £10 on discharge, in addition to ordinary pension.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, Oct. 22.—With the sanction of Govt., the foll. movements of corps and detachments for 1860–61, are directed to take place on the dates and in the order specified:—

5th batt. 11th brig. R.A., fr. Gwalior to Meerut, on relief by 2nd co. 4th batt. Bengal art.

8th batt. 11th brig. R.A., fr. Agra to Bareilly, on Nov. 15.

2nd co. 4th batt. Bengal art., and No. 1 lt. f. batt., fr. Meerut to Gwalior, on Nov. 15.

3rd co. 3rd batt. Bengal art., and No. 14 lt. f. batt., fr. Bareilly to Agra, on relief by the 8th batt. 11th brig. R.A.

H.M.'s 27th foot, from Umballah to Gwalior, on Nov. 10.

H.M.'s 52nd foot, from Sealkote to Jhansi and Gwalior, on Nov. 10, head qrs. to Jhansi.

H.M.'s 71st foot, from Gwalior to Sealkote, on relief by H.M.'s 27th foot.

H.M.'s 7th foot, from Dehree and Ghazepore to Hazareebaugh, from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15.

H.M.'s 89th foot, from Jhansi and Gwalior to Umballah, on relief by H.M.'s 52nd foot.

32nd N.I., from Dorundah to Sectapore, on Nov. 20.

63rd N.I., from Dehree to Benares, head qrs. already moved. Remainder on Nov. 1.

65th N.I., from Barrackpore to Dinapore, on Nov. 10.

66th N.I. (Goorkhas), from Seetapore to Dhurmsala (Bhagsoo), so as to reach Cawnpore on Nov. 15, to form the C. in C. escort up-country.

Loyal Poorbeahs, from Umballah to Bareilly, on Nov. 15.

Shekawatee batt., from Sumbhulpore to Goruckpore, on 1st Dec.

Wing Nussuree batt., from Dhurmsala to Jutogh, on relief by 66th Goorkhas.

Mynpoorie levy, from Dinapore to Dehree and Dorundah, when relieved by 65th N.I.; hdl. qrs. to Dehree.

Kemaon levy, from Bareilly to Gondah, when relieved by the Loyal Poorbeahs.

18th Punjab inf., from Gondah to Moradabad and Allyghur, when relieved by the Kemaon levy; hdl. qrs. to Moradabad.

20th Punjab inf., from Benares to Barrackpore; already moved.

2nd Sikh inf., from Moradabad to Punjab, when relieved by 18th Punjab inf.

3rd lt. inf., from Goruckpore to Punjab, when relieved by the Shekawatee batt.

Officers commanding divisions are requested to give effect to the foregoing orders, within their respective divisions.

Strict attention is to be paid to the standing regs. of the serv., relative to the information required to be given by commanding officers to the civil authorities in the districts through which the routes of their corps or detachments may lie; to the transmission of progress and other reports to head quarters; and, during the absence of H.E. the C. in C. from the

presidency, of duplicates of all such report to the officers in charge of the adjt. gen.'s and qmrm. gen.'s office in Calcutta.

Routes will be furnished from the office of the qmrm. gen. of the army.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.,
W. MAYHEW, Lieut. Col.,
Adjt. gen. of the Army.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 17.—Leave of abs.:—
1st Brig. Bengal H.A.—Brev. Maj. J. S. Frith, for 2 mos., from the date of his availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, under the new rules.

Late 19th N.I.—Lieut. col. W. K. Wollen, fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1861, in ext., to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to Eur. on the same account.

43rd N.I.—Brev. Capt. R. W. T. Russell, from Oct. 10 to Jan. 10, 1861, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

Oct. 18.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,001, dated 9th inst., appg. the following officers brigadiers on the estab., the C. in C. is pleased to post them to the stations specified opposite their respective names:—

Brigadiers P. M. N. Guy, c.n., Sealkote; J. L. Dennis, Jullundur; G. Burney, Fyzabad; and R. T. Sandeman, Ferozepore.

THE MALWA FIELD FORCE.

Under instructions from Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that supplementary rolls of the officers and soldiers who may have been present in the actions in which the Malwa field force was engaged under Brigadier Sir C. Stuart, but who, in consequence of wounds or from other causes, were prevented from accompanying the force on its junction with Sir Hugh Rose, be forwarded without delay to the asst. adj. gen. of the army, Simla, as it has been decided by the home authorities that the officers and soldiers in question are entitled to the clasp for "Central India."

Vet. surg. E. J. Batt, attached to No. 7 light field batt., at Nagode, is transf. to the 2nd troop 3rd brig. Bengal horse art., at Jubbulpore, and directed to join.

The C. in C. is pleased to transfer Surg. G. H. Ray from 8th irreg. cav. to the 21st N.I., and Asst. surg. G. O. Baillie from the latter to the former corps.

Oct. 19, dated 10th idem.—Appointments confirmed.—Appg. Lieut. R. S. Moseley, 65th N.I., to act as station interpreter, he being the only officer available for the duties.

The underment. officers have leave of absence:—

32nd N.I.—Capt. C. Reay, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, to visit Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to leave to Neilgherry Hills, on the same account, under the old rules.

70th N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Bushby (offg. qmrm.) from Oct. 8 to Jan. 15, 1861, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Oct. 24.—Brigadier P. M. N. Guy, posted to the station of Sealkote by G.O. of 18th inst., is appl. to com. of Barrackpore brig., as a temp. arrangement.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment.

Sappers and Miners.—Brev. Maj. J. F. Tennant, of engrs., to be comdt., v. Brev. Maj. J. Crow.

Arty. regiml. order dated 19th ult., directing Lieut. N. D. Garrett, 4th compy. 5th batt., to do duty with art. depot at Dum Dum.

By Capt. F. H. Smith, comdg. 2nd Mahratta horse, dated 1st inst., directing Lieut. T. R. Davidson, 2nd in com., to receive charge of the adjt.'s office also.

Supree station order dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, 23rd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to a detachment of H.M.'s 89th regt.

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Supree station order dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, 23rd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to a detachment of H.M.'s 89th regt.

proceed to Umballah for general duty at that station.

The Nagode station order dated May 6, directing Asst. surg. T. Sharkey to rejoin the h.qrs. of H.M.'s 97th regt., at Jubbulpore, is confirmed.

Leave of absence:—

Cavalry.—Cornet H. Cochlan (doing duty with 2nd Eur. L.C.) from Oct. 7 to Nov. 30, in ext. 32nd N.I.—Capt. J. C. Bonamy, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, 1861, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur. on the same account.

43rd L.I.—Capt. R. A. Trotter, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 15, 1861, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Oct. 18.—Official notification has been received that the undermt. officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

4th Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Blake, to 1st batt.; Lieut. J. H. McEwen, to 2nd batt.

13th Foot.—Maj. W. H. Kerr, to 2nd batt.; Capt. R. N. Clayton, to 1st batt.; Lieut. A. M. G. Denny, to 2nd batt.

18th Foot.—Capt. J. F. Bryant, to 1st batt. 23rd Foot.—Capt. J. Tilly, to 1st batt.; Lieut. R. C. Bacon, to 1st batt.

Leave of abs.:—72nd Foot.—Maj. C. J. W. Norman, in ext., fr. Oct. 23 to Dec. 31, to remain in England.

Surg. G. K. Hardie, H.M.'s 73rd regt., will remain in med. ch. of the Lower Orphan School Hospital, Calcutta.

Leave of absence (on m.c.):—

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. J. N. Buchanan, fr. Aug. 11 to Dec. 17.

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. H. Blinkhorn, fr. Aug. 24 to May 24, 1861; Lieut. C. Redman, fr. Aug. 20 to Oct. 28.

5th Foot.—Capt. R. Moore, fr. Aug. 25 to Feb. 24, 1861; Asst. surg. T. R. Whitty, fr. Aug. 13 to Oct. 13. 19th Foot.—Capt. W. St. J. Griffiths, fr. Aug. 17 to Dec. 22.

43rd Foot.—Brev. maj. T. H. Cockburn, fr. Aug. 16 to Oct. 22.

88th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. E. G. Maynard, fr. Aug. 31 to Feb. 24, 1861.

37th Foot.—Lieut. col. E. D. Atkinson, to remain in England till Dec. 31.

DECORATION FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Oct. 18.—The rifle practice of the season being about to commence, H.E. the C. in C. desires to impress upon the soldiers of H.M.'s British regiments in India the necessity of gaining a thorough knowledge of their weapon and accuracy in its use, and he trusts they will show by their practice that they are not to be outdone by their comrades at home.

Sir Hugh Rose calls upon officers commanding divisions, brigades, and regiments to give a cordial assistance to district and regimental instructors in the performance of their responsible duties, and which will be greatly aided by a constant personal attendance at the practice.

H.E. will give a decoration to the soldier who shall in the practice exhibit the greatest proficiency.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 23.—The undermt. officers passed in Hindoostanee on the 1st Oct., at Fort William:

Capt. W. C. Grant, 2nd drag. gds.
Lieut. T. G. Jones, 79th highlanders.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The C. in C. being about to proc. to the Upper Provinces, all communications and reports for the Adj. gen. H.M.'s forces will be addressed to "Army Head Quarters."

Monthly returns, canteen accounts, and matters of ordinary detail will be sent to the Asst. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces at Simla.

Applications for contract passages to be addressed to Lieut. col. Cox, c.b., asst. qmr. gen., Fort William, the officiatg. dep. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces being ordered to proc. with H.E. to the Upper Provinces.

With the concurrence of Govt. Maj. gen. G. Congreve, c.b., will con. performing the duties of qmr. gen. H.M.'s forces in India until further orders.

The servs. of Asst. surg. J. F. Deakin, M.D., 70th ft., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab, for app. to civil station of Kurnaul.

The foll. order is confirmed, subject to the app. of the gen. C. in C.:—

By the officer com. 37th regt.:—

Dated 27th Sept.—App. Lance corp. William Colwell, actg. 3rd class serg. inst. of Musketry to his regt.

Leaves of absence:—

52nd Foot.—Brev. maj. S. J. Blane, to Calcutta, from 10th Oct. to 9th Jan., 1861, on m.c.

77th Foot.—Col. T. J. Deverell, in ex., from 31st Oct. to 31st Jan., 1861, m.c.

88th Foot.—Ens. P. Dwyer, in ex., from 6th Oct. to 6th Dec., 1860, m.c.

93rd Highlanders.—Col. H. W. Stisted, to Murree, from 2nd Sept. to 10th Feb., 1861. Maj. G. Cornwall, to England, for 18 mos., from 2nd Sept., under new rules, on priv. affs.

Asst. surg. Gardner, 1st Royals, will report himself to Surg. G. K. Hardie, H.M.'s 73rd regt., for temp. du. at the Lower Orphan School Hospital.

Surg. Lansley, H.M.'s 90th L.I., in med. ch. of the depot hospital at Poonamallee, will join his regt. immediately, his servs. being urgently required.

Oct. 24.—The ret. fr. the serv., by the sale of his comm., of Ens. P. H. Dobbs, 98th foot, is accepted, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Order confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield.—Granting leave of absence to Asst. surg. J. M. Marshall, 91st foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

5th Foot.—Lieut. G. Herrick, to England, under new rules, fr. Nov. to May 4, 1862.

51st Foot.—Col. A. C. Errington, in ext., fr. Sept. 25 to Oct. 13, to enable him to rejoin.

71st Foot.—Lieut. col. G. W. T. Rich, in ext. of priv. leave, fr. Oct. 25 to Jan. 25, 1861.

88th Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Perceval, in ext., fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 31, m.c.

Rifle Brig.—Lieut. C. D. Broadbent, to Simla, fr. Oct. 20 to Dec. 31.

Court Martial.

BREV. CAPT. H. B. BLAKE, 3RD BENGAL EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Oct. 20.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Agra on Aug. 15, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Benjamin Blake, H.M.'s 3rd regt. Bengal Eur. Inf., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Futtelghur, sometime between March 25 and May 5, 1860, fraudulently misapplied to his own use the sum of Rs. 606-4-3 (six hundred and six rupees four annas and three pie), or thereabouts, being public money entrusted to him for the payment of men of his company.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from H.M.'s service.

Recommendation.—The Court begs to recommend the prisoner, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. B. Blake, of H.M.'s 3rd regt. Bengal Eur. Inf., to the merciful consideration of H.E. the C. in C., on the following grounds:—

1. That the prisoner has repaid the amount deficient, and had he only done so a very little sooner than he did, he would not have been brought to trial at all.

2. That the prisoner was but a short time since mentioned for conspicuous bravery in action against the enemy.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Gen.,
C. in C. in India.

Barrackpore, Sept. 24, 1860.

REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C.

The C. in C. regrets that he is unable to attend to the recommendation of the Court in favour of the prisoner. But it is impossible that H.E. can allow an officer to return to the society of his brother officers, and to the command of a company, who has been found guilty of "disgraceful conduct in having fraudulently misapplied to his own use public money entrusted to him for the payment of the men of his company."

The name of Brev. Capt. Blake will be struck off the rolls of the 3rd Eur. Inf. from the date of promulgation of this order at Futtelghur, and a report of the same is to be made to the deputy adj. gen. of the army, at the presidency.

The 6th Bengal European Regiment.

The following letter from the Adj. gen. of the army is published for general information:—

No. 2,609.—Adj. Gen's Office, Oct. 19.—Sir,—I am desired by the C. in C. to convey to you, for communication to the officers and men of H.M.'s 6th regt., B.E.I., the expression of Sir Hugh Rose's satisfaction with the appearance and bearing under arms of this young corps on the occasion of the parade in Fort William on Saturday last.

2. With only a few exceptions, the men are well set up, and present a soldierly appearance, and the steady manner in which they performed the manoeuvres afford evidence of the care and attention with which they have been grounded in their drill.

3. H.E. was much pleased to witness the proficiency and intelligence of the young officers, especially in the case of Lieut. H. M. Evans.

4. The C. in C. has perused with great satisfaction the testimonial spontaneously given by the civil authority of Hazareebagh, according to the regiment an excellent character for its conduct whilst located in that district.

5. This document furnished proof that the 6th infantry, under their zealous and efficient commanding officer, Major W. Birch, possesses one of the best qualifications of soldiers, viz.:—

Discipline and orderly conduct in quarters, and to the end that the good name this corps has gained may be generally made known.

H.E. desires that the magistrate's testimonial may be published in division orders.

6. I am at the same time to beg you will cause to be expressed to Maj. F. T. Wroughton, the second in command, Sir Hugh Rose's satisfaction with the manner in which he discharged his duties in command of the regiment last year; and this officer is to be informed that H.E. will take an early opportunity to give further proof of his satisfaction with his conduct.

7. With advertence to the complaints of the men of the 6th regt., that their claims of long standing for refreshment money and ship clearance have not yet been settled, I am desired you will cause it to be explained that, under the orders of the C. in C., steps have been taken to effect a speedy adjustment of their claims.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. MAYHEW, Col.,
Adj. gen. of the army.

To the Officer Comdg. the Presidency Division.

Petitions on Unstamped Paper.

Judicial Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, Oct. 10.—It has been brought to the notice of Govt., that commanding officers of the military police are in the habit of forwarding to the district authorities petitions presented by their men on unstamped paper, and under their frank, as on the public service.

Persons, whether officers or men, belonging to the military police, are not exempt from the obligation to engross such petitions as they may have to present on stamped paper of the required value, and all magistrates and collectors and other officers of the Govt. are hereby directed, on receiving such petitions, to return them to the sender, with an intimation that no such petitions can be attended to unless engrossed on stamped paper of the required value.

If any such petitions should be received by any magistrate or collector or other officer of the Govt. under the frank of an officer of the military police, as "On H.M.'s Service," it will be the duty of such magistrate or collector to transmit the cover to the Postmaster-general, North-Western Provinces, in order that steps may be taken at once to recover from the sender the penalty which the Post-office Act No. XVII. of 1854 attaches to this abuse of a privilege conceded to the officers of the Govt. for the furtherance of the public service.

The late Mutiny.—Passage Money to Officers' Families.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, Oct. 29.—No. 1,068 of 1860.—The following paragraphs of a mil. letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 255 of July 16, 1860, are published for general information:—

	Allowance to be made	DEDUCTION FOR TABLE MONEY.			
		Calcutta and Kurrachee.	Mudra.	Bombay.	
	£	£	£ s.	£ s. d.	
For each lady proceeding alone	100	30	27	10	28 15 0
For two or more ladies each	80	30	27	10	28 15 0
For a lady and child	130	45	41	5	43 2 6
Additional for each other child	45	15	13	15	14 7 6
A child under 16 years of age proceeding alone ...	50	15	13	15	14 7 6

NOTE.—Children under one year of age are taken out without charge.

Para. 15. It has been decided that the families of officers who were prevented from accompanying them to India during the mutiny, either by special prohibition or by want of cabin accommodation on board ship, should receive assistance towards their passage to India on the scale specified.

16. It is desirable, however, that all claims of this nature should be referred for my disposal in communication with the qmr. gen.'s dept.

Contract Passages for Officers.

No. 1,050.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Maj. J. T. Walker, Bombay engs., first asst., to be astronomical asst., great trigonometrical survey of India.

No. 1,051.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 337, of the 14th ult., are published for general information:—

I have lately expressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a wish that the Admiralty agents at the respective Presidencies should receive instructions to provide the officers of H.M.'s Indian forces returning to this country with contract passages when required to do so by competent authority. Their lordships have been pleased to comply with this request, and have instructed the senior officer of H.M.'s ships and vessels on the East India station accordingly.

2. The number of passages at the contract rate which can be ordered by any one packet is at present limited to eight, for officers of the army and navy combined.

3. You will direct application to be made to the Admiralty agents for contract passages to the authorised extent for officers of both Her Majesty's British and Indian forces, when returning home under circumstances entitling them to free passages, instead of issuing to them the established rate of passage allowance.

4. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have also promised that, in the event of a modification or renewal of the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company for the conveyance of the mails, an opportunity will be taken to provide for the accommodation of an additional number of officers and soldiers at the contract rates.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6.—Appointment:—Capt. H. S. Rammell, 29th M.N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Kandy.

Nov. 3.—Leave of absence:—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, hd. asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore, for 2 mos.

Nov. 6.—Mr. J. Gordon, princ. sudder amie of Trichinopoly, delivered over ch. of the court to the civ. and sess. judge on 2nd inst.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 6.—Leave of absence:—Asst. comy. W. Arnold, sub engr., Cuddapah, in ext., to Feb. 28, 1861, on m.c.

Nov. 5.—Capt. H. T. Rogers is perm. to resign his app. of 2nd asst. dist. engr. in the Godavery district, and his servs. are placed at disp. of C. in C. at his own request.

ERRATUM.—In the *Gazette* of the 2nd inst., in the app. of Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, for "to act as deputy-director of the Trichinopoly district," read "to act as deputy-director with the Salem party."

Nov. 6.—No. 462.—Promotion:—Artillery.—Senr. lieu. F. L. Playfair to be 2nd Capt., v. Smith, dec.; date of commis., Oct. 31.

Memorandum.—Lieut. W. Bisset is entitled to pay of his rank from Oct. 31st, 1860, in succ. to Playfair, prom.

Capt. A. F. Place, 34th L.I., is perm. to proc. to Mysore, Western coast and sen. with leave on m.c., under old regs., till April 30, 1861.

The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—Capt. L. Tripe, 12th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. D. Graham, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., on furl. for 1 yr., under the regs. of 1854, ceasing to draw pay from date of embarkation at Bombay.

The servs. of Lieut. J. C. Middleton, 23rd L.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for employ. with the Prom. police.

The name of Asst. surg. J. T. Doyle, will be hereafter borne on the records of the army as J. T. J. Doyle.

Nov. 9.—Appointments:—Mr. G. B. Tod to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely during the employ. of Mr. Cockerell on other duty.

Mr. W. S. Hooper to act as princ. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during employ. of Mr. Thornhill on other duty.

Capt. T. G. M. Lane, 40th M.N.I., to act as sen. asst. to the agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, dur. employ. of Mr. Hooper on other duty.

Capt. C. Smith, 2nd Eur. L.I., to act as asst. agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, and to com. the Goomsur sibbundies, dur. employ. of Capt. Lane on other duty.

Capt. G. Hearn to be inspectg. superint., under the orders of the insp. gen. of police, without prej. to his present appointment.

Brev. Capt. C. E. Bates to be superint. of police in Tanjore; to join under orders from the insp. gen. of police.

Lieut. T. Weldon to act as superint. of police in dist. of South Arcot, during abs. of Lieut. W. O. Swanston.

Lieuts. J. P. Warlow and T. Weldon to be 1st class assistants.

Lieut. H. C. Menzies to be superint. of police in the dist. of South Malabar.

Nov. 9.—No. 467.—The foll. mily. despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—Despatch dated 14th Sept., 1860, No. 149.

"The Sec. of State for War having proposed to app. Surg. Maclean to be a prof. in the Army School of Medicine at Chatham, you are requested, in the event of this officer's desiring to accept the app., to perm. him to proc. to England on leave for two yrs., on the same conditions as if he had taken a furl. for that period."

Surg. maj. W. C. Maclean, surg., 3rd dist., is granted a special furl. to proc. to Eur., for two years, under the terms of the above despatch.

No. 468.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt. and proms.:—

Surg. C. M. Duff, to be surg. of the 3rd dist.

Infantry.—Senr. maj. J. H. Tapp, from 23rd L.I., to be lieut. col., in succ. to White, prom. to maj. gen.; date of commis., July 6.

23rd L.I.—Senr. capt. F. Cunningham, to be maj., Senr. lieu. S. W. Lennox, to be capt., and Senr. ens. E. J. Watson, to be lieut., in succ. to Tapp, prom.

The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—42nd N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Beldome, 1st class asst. and acting conservator of forests, on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 9.—Asst. surg. A. A. Renton, zillah surg. of Combarore, is granted priv. leave for 1 mo.

No. 1,061.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,839, of 23rd inst., the undermnt. proms. are made:—

Brevet.—Lieut. col. R. W. D. Leith, Bombay inf., to be col., fr. June 26, in succ. to Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, Madras inf., dec.

Maj. A. Fytche, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col., from June 26.

Capt. F. H. Scott, Madras cav., to be maj., fr. June 26.

Lieut. col. W. St. L. Mitchell, Bengal inf., to be col., fr. July 6, in succ. to Maj. F. Blundell, dec.

Maj. W. R. Strange, Madras cav., to be lieut. col., fr. July 6.

Capt. J. H. M. Babington, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. July 6.

Nov. 2.—No. 459.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India to the Govt. of India, dated Aug. 16, 1860, No. 386, is published:—

Para. 5. "The sanction which you have given to the extension of the selection of officers for the appointment of brigade-major, Fort St. George, to the rank of major, is confirmed by H.M.'s Government, who concur in your opinion that the exemption of the officers holding that appointment from the operation of the rule limiting tenure of staff appointments to five years, is unnecessary and inexpedient."

No. 460.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

22nd N.I.—Sen. Lieut. H. C. Dowker to be capt., and Ens. N. Alexander to be lieut., v. Dimsdale, dec.; date of commissions, June 19.

Capt. T. L. Jackson, of Eur. veterans, is perm., at his own request, to res. his app. of officer in ch. of pensioners and family payments at Jaulnah.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs. Choultry Plain, Nov. 3.—The undermnt. officers have been exam. in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. M. W. Carr, 9th N.I., Madras—qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. R. W. Hesketh, 8th N.I., Madras—qualified as adj. under para. 8 G.O. C. in C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

The honorary reward of rupees (1,000) one thousand is to be disbursed to Lieut. M. W. Carr of the 9th N.I., for having passed in two native languages.

The undermnt. officers having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, are relieved from do. du. with the 2nd Eur. L.I., and appt. to do du. as specified against their names.

Ens. H. A. A. Prior, with 19th N.I.—to join.

Ens. C. J. Dyke, with 39th N.I.—to join.

Ens. F. W. Graham, with 39th N.I.—to join.

With the sanction of Govt., Asst. surg. G. Williamson, do. du. under surg. maj. 1st batt. art., is appt. to m.c. of the invalids, &c., under orders for embarkation on the Helvellyn.

So much of the G.O. of the 22nd ult. as removes Asst. surg. G. E. Whitton, from C. troop horse art., and do. du. H.M.'s 1st drag. gds., and posts him to 11th N.I., is cancl.

Asst. surg. G. MacKay, sen. med. officer, Nilgiris, having returned to duty on 19th ult., the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted in G.O. Sept. 21, is cancl. from that date.

Nov. 6.—No. 113.—With reference to G.O., dated Feb. 10, No. 64, it is notified that the 2nd native vet. batt. was finally broken up on Oct. 31.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. J. F. G. Shirreffs, 25th N.I., from Oct. 29 till Dec. 31, Cannanore and western coast, m.c.

Lieut. and Adj. D. Standen, 28th N.I., till April 30, 1861, Madras, Bangalore, and Nilgiris, m.c.

Lieut. W. P. Dicken, 6th N.I., from Nov. 13 to Dec. 31, Madras.

Asst. surg. G. Mackay, sen. med. officer, Nilgiris, from the date of depart. for 30 days, priv. leave.

Nov. 7.—Cornet A. Ricketts, do. du. 1st drag. gds., having been repd. fit to ret. to du., the leave on m.c., prep. to Eur. granted to him in G.O. dated 1st Oct., 1860, is cancl. from the date on which he may rejoin the above regt.

Nov. 8.—The foll. rem. is ordered:—

Ens. W. MacD. Robinson, from do. du. 30th N.I., to do du. 27th N.I.—to join.

Ens. J. F. Pinhey, do. du. H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, who has been repd. qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, will continue to do. du. with the above regt.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. H. Miller, inv. est., in continuation, to Pres., on m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Capt. G. W. Whitehead, 23rd L.I., in continuation of priv. leave, till Oct. 7, to enable him to join.

Capt. F. J. Sillabottom, of late 62nd Bengal N.I., Pres., m.c., to obtain a final leave to Eur.

Capt. W. C. J. F. Bird, 40th N.I., fr. Aug. 16 for 1 year, Nilgiris, m.c.

Lieut. J. D. Bird, do. du. 1st drag. gds., in continuation, till Jan. 1, 1861, Nilgiris, m.c.

BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 13.—No. 634.—Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 3rd Eur. regt., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

OFFICE RENT.

No. 635.—Office tentage and other allowances, peculiar and confined to actual field service, now drawn by staff officers in the Mhow division of the army, will be discontinued after the 30th inst.

In lieu of office tentage, the following rates of office rent will be allowed when no public quarters are occupied:—

Military Paymaster	Rs. 40
Brigade Major	" 50
Commissary of Ordnance	" 30

The officers of the adjutant general and quarter master general's departments will draw office tentage at Rs. 75 per mensem.

The extra batta and office tentage drawn by the deputy inspector general of hospitals, will in future be allowed only when that officer is marching in the performance of public duty.

The following officers will draw ordinary house rent in lieu of regimental tentage:—

Commissary of ordnance, military paymaster, and deputy medical storekeeper.

Nov. 9.—No. 629.—The foll. adjustments of rank and prom. are made:—

INFANTRY.

Adjustment of Rank.—Lieut. col. C. G. G. Munro, to take rank from the 3rd Nov., 1859, v. Ramsay, placed on the ret. list on the 2nd idem.

Lieut. col. C. R. Hogg, to take rank from the 2nd June, 1860, v. Macan, prom.

Lieut. col. R. Travers to take rank from the 1st July, 1860, v. Partridge, dec. on the 30th June, 1860.

Promotion.—Senr. maj. E. A. Guerin, H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I., to be lieut. col., from Sept. 29, 1860, v. Jameson, prom.

H.M.'s 16TH N.I.

Adjustment of Rank.—Maj. K. Jopp, Capt. J. W. Macaulay, and Lieut. E. R. Goode, to take rank from 3rd Nov., 1859, in succ. to Munro, prom.

Lieut. C. B. Myers to take rank from the 7th Dec., 1859, v. Noble, struck off the strength of the army.

H.M.'s 1ST BOMBAY EUR. (FUSILIERS).

Adjustment of Rank.—Maj. R. W. D. Leith, Capt. W. Gray, and 1st Lieut. R. Armistead, to take rank from the 2nd June, 1860, in succ. to Hogg, prom.

H.M.'s 23RD N.I.

Adjustment of Rank.—Maj. S. I. K. Whitehill, Capt. C. A. C. Hawkins, and Lieut. J. G. McKae, to take rank fr. July 1, in succ. to Travers, prom.

H.M.'s 2ND BOMBAY EUR. REGT. L.I.

Promotion.—Capt. A. E. Saunders to be maj.; Lieut. G. R. Billamore to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. W. S. Seton to be lieut., fr. Sept. 29, in success. to Guerin, prom.

No. 630.—The following transfer and promotion is ordered:—

Ens. C. S. Stuart is transf. fr. H.M.'s 22nd to H.M.'s 6th N.I., at his own request.

H.M.'s 6TH N.I.

Promotion.—Ens. C. S. Stuart to be lieut., fr. Nov. 9, v. Lieut. Harpur, prom.

No. 631.—Lieut. F. I. T. Ross, 16th N.I., has been app. 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

No. 632.—Ens. J. Bennett, unatt., is perm. to proc. to Neigherry hills, with leave of abs. for two years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.
No. 633.—Capt. T. Briggs, comy. of ordnance, S. Maharashtra Circle, is allowed priv. leave for 44 days, fr. date of depart. fr. Belgium.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Nov. 12.—Ens. J. W. Garlick, attached to H.M.'s 5th N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on 17th Sept.

Capt. E. W. Lyons, H.M.'s 28th N.I., whose serv. have been passed by Govt. at C. in C.'s disposal, is directed to rejoin his regt.

Ens. S. de S. Ogilvy, attached to H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., is transf. to do du. with H.M.'s 15th N.I.; to join.

Lieut. G. E. Erskine, 1st L.C. (lancers), is app. do. du. officer to Poona irreg. horse; to join.

Bombay, Nov. 14.—The underment. officers passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on 9th Nov.:—

Cornet W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd L.C.

Cornet C. W. Gabb, attached to 3rd L.C.

Ens. J. J. Fraser, attached to 28th N.I.

Poona, Nov. 9.—Leave to proceed to England by the overland route under new furl. regs., is granted to Capt. Greenwood, 33rd regt., at the recommendation of a Board of med. officers, for the purpose of appearing before a med. Board in London.

Leave of absence is granted to Lieut. Thackeray, 28th regt., at the recommendation of a Board of med. officers, for 1 mo., from Nov. 5, to remain at Bombay for the recovery of his health.

Ens. C. Hay, do. duty with H.M.'s 57th foot, is transf. to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. fus., on arrival of the latter corps at Poona.

The underment. ens. are attached to regts. as follows from the dates specified opposite their names, and directed to join accordingly:—

Ens. W. C. Bulkeley, from 56th foot, to 6th regt. N.I., from Nov. 25, 1860.

Ens. T. A. Buchanan, from 56th foot, to 6th regt. N.I., from Nov. 25, 1860.

Ens. M. H. Nicolson, from 2nd Eur. regt. to 16th N.I., from Dec. 4, 1860.

Nov. 10.—Lieut. E. H. Noves, H.M.'s 10th N.I., has obtained the required certificate of qualification as surveyor.

The following posting and transfers in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieuts. B. H. Pottinger and S. S. Jacob are posted to 2nd co. 4th batt., with 1st div. mountain train.

Lieut. C. P. Theobald, of 4th batt., is transf. fr. 2nd co. with 1st div. mountain train to 4th co. with 2nd div. mountain train.

Lieut. F. W. Major is transf. fr. 4th to 3rd batt., to join 2nd co. with No. 18 lt. fd. batty. attached.

Bombay Nov. 12.—Ens. Scott, 12th N.I., will do du. with 16th N.I. at Surat till the arrival at that station of his own regt.

The underment. officer, reported fit for du., is directed to rejoin his station, and has leave as follows:—

30th N.I.—Baroda.—Capt. J. J. Laurie, fr. Nov. 16 to Dec. 15, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Leave of absence:—

Staff.—Capt. T. Alban, dep. judge adv. gen. N.D.A., fr. Nov. 16 to Dec. 5, to proc. to Cambay, on m.c.

18th N.I.—Ens. J. Wright, fr. Nov. 3 to Dec. 3, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c.

Bombay, Nov. 10.—Referring to G.O. No. 1,184, of 29th ult., Ens. Reay is attached to 83rd foot, instead of to 1st fus.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 25.—No. 175.—Mr. H. Morland, mate, has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Oct. 31.—No. 177.—The serv. of Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne are placed at disp. of C. in C. of I.N. for du. in that branch of the serv.

Superintendent's Office, Oct. 26.—Mr. J. H. Pulman, midshipman of *Tigris*, is to be transf. to *Ajdaha* as supernu.

Mr. C. R. Low, midshipman, supernu. of *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to *Tigris*.

Oct. 27.—Asst. surg. Davis, superint. of *Ajdaha*, lent to *Retribution*, having reported his arr. by str. *Pekin* on 22nd inst., was directed to join *Ajdaha*, to fill a vacancy.

Commdr. Drought is directed to proc. by P. and O. Co.'s str. which leaves this on 31st inst. to Singapore, to assu. com. of *Zenobia*.

Mr. R. Surr, act. 1st cl. 2nd master, having arrived from Indus flotilla, is directed to join *Ajdaha* as supernu.

Oct. 29.—Mr. R. Windsor, 3rd cl. naval trained engr., having arrived from Kurrachee by the B.S.N. Co.'s str. *Tilly* on 27th inst., was attached to *Ajdaha* as supernu. for du. in the factory fr. that date.

Lieut. Fendall, fr. sick qrs., to join the *Tigris* as supernu. for passage to join the Gulf squadron.

Mr. Smart, captain's clerk, supernu. of *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to estab. of that vessel.

Oct. 31.—Asst. surg. J. Davis, of *Ajdaha*, to be transf. to *Tigris*.

Nov. 1.—No. 180.—Mr. C. R. Low, midshipman, ret. to du. on 21st ult., with per. of H.M.'s Princ. Sec. of State for India.

Mr. E. Bradbery is adm. to the serv. as a volunteer for I.N., in conformity with his appt.

Nov. 3.—Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, having ret. fr. England by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Oriana*, on 26th ult., was directed to join *Ajdaha*, as supernu., from that date.

Nov. 5.—Mr. A. A. Langlin, having passed the req. exam., is app. an acting 1st cl. 2nd mr., and directed to join *Ajdaha*, as supernu., until an opportunity offers for his proc. to join the Indus flotilla.

Nov. 6.—No. 182.—Mr. W. Fivey, act. mr. I.N., is perm. to res. the serv.

Mr. R. T. H. Surr, act. 1st cl. 2nd mr., supernu. att. to *Ajdaha*, is perm. to res. the serv., from this date.

Mr. White, act. mr., comdg. *Pleiad*, is to be lent to *Goolanar*.

Nov. 7.—Mr. W. John, having passed the req. exam., is app. an act. 1st cl. 2nd mr., and directed to join *Ajdaha*, as supernu., until an opportunity offers for his proc. to join the Indus flotilla.

Nov. 9.—Mr. E. C. Hobday, act. 1st cl. 2nd mr., was prom. to act. mr., fr. 6th inst., and att. to the Indus flotilla, v. Fivey, res.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 10.—No. 183.—Capt. W. C. Barker is perm. to ret. fr. the I.N., fr. 31st ult., in accordance with the regulation.

Superintendent's Office, Nov. 10.—Messrs. A. A. Laughlin and W. Johns, act. 1st cl. 2nd mr., supernu., att. to *Ajdaha*, are to be transf. to the B. S. N. Co.'s str. *Tilly*, after the arr. of the overland mail, for passage, to join the Indus flotilla.

Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, purser, supernu. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proc. by the China mail str., of 16th inst., to Singapore, for the purpose of joining the *Prince Arthur*.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of H. A. R., son, at Soory, Nov. 4.

ANGER, wife of P., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

BUTT, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Simla, Nov. 2.

CAMPBELL, wife of Col. A. C., daughter, at Mussorie, Nov. 2.

CARR, wife of R. P., son, at Royapooram, Nov. 6.

CLARK, wife of T., daughter, at Vepery, Nov. 9.

CARTER, wife of Maj., son, at Bareilly, Oct. 17.

DENNEHY, wife of Capt., daughter, at Papamouhouse, Allahabad, Oct. 19.

DORTON, wife of W., son, at Agra, Nov. 8.

EATON, wife of J. E., daughter, at Galle, Oct. 31.

FAGAN, wife of G. S., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 3.

FARRAN, wife of Capt. J. O. C., son, at Bangalore, Nov. 3.

FERGUSON, wife of W., daughter, at Colpetty, Oct. 31.

FIELDER, wife of W. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 29.

GOODALL, wife of D., son, at Lucknow, Nov. 1.

GORDON, wife of J. L., daughter, at Wavendon, Nov. 14.

GORMAN, wife of Capt. W. J., son, at Slave Island, Nov. 5.

HOBHOUSE, wife of C. B., daughter, at Kishnaghur, Oct. 26.

HUNTER, wife of Maj. W. F., son, at Neemuch, Nov. 6.

IMLAF, Mrs., daughter, at Kandy, Nov. 11.

KING, wife of A., son, at Sulkea, Nov. 4.

MAITLAND, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 8.

MAYNE, wife of Capt. J. O., son, at Bangalore, Nov. 8.

NICHOLAS, wife of J., daughter, still-born, at Madras, Nov. 4.

PARRY, wife of J. C., daughter, at Delhi, Nov. 2.

PATERSON, wife of W., son, at Singapore, Oct. 29.

RATLIFF, wife of J., daughter, at Cuddapah, Nov. 5.

ROSE, wife of H., daughter, at Chuprah, Nov. 1.

SANDYS, wife of Rev., daughter, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.

SCOTT, wife of J. M., daughter, at Lucknow, Nov. 7.

SHERRING, wife of Rev. M. A., son, at Mirzapore, Oct. 15.

SINCLAIR, Mrs., daughter, at Ningpo, Oct. 4.

SMITH, wife of J. W., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 7.

STRAUBENZER, wife of Maj. F. V., daughter, at Dum Dum, Nov. 1.

SYKES, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 5.

WELSH, Mrs., daughter, at Belgaum, Nov. 8.

WILLIAMS, wife of Brig. gen., daughter, at Ahmedabad, Nov. 7.

WRIGHT, wife of W. B., son, at Bangalore, Nov. 8.

MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE, E. C., to Harriet A., widow of the late Capt. G. A. Sandys, and daughter of J. Y. Fullerton, at Wellington, Nov. 8.

BRADON, C., to Agnes, daughter of W. H. Sterndale, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

BERLIE, J. P., to Mrs. Maria Morgan, daughter of D. Kear, at Madras, Nov. 7.

DAVIES, W. G., to Elizabeth B., daughter of G. Field, at Arrah, Nov. 1.

HEYWOOD, J. J., to Anna, daughter of Brigadier Anthorp, C.B., at Secunderabad, Oct. 27.

LANTWAR, J. W., to Lydia A., daughter of J. W. Claudius, at Madras, Oct. 31.

LEES, H. G., to Charlotte A., daughter of the late W. McTaggart, at Ootacamund, Nov. 1.

ROBERTS, Lieut. F. P. C., to Georgiana C., daughter of M. C. C. Roberts, at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 6.

SWEET, J., to Sarah S., daughter of the late E. Robam, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.

VAUGHAN, S., to Amelia, daughter of T. Hesterlow, at Arcot, Nov. 5.

DEATHS.

BLAIN, Joseph, of the firm of W. D. Mackenzie and Co., drowned at Canton, Oct. 12.

CORY, infant son of Lieut. Arthur, 2nd in comm. 3rd irr. cav., at Shajehanpore, Oct. 6.

DANVERS, F. G., at Jaffna, Nov. 8.

EAGAR, Capt. Francis J., late 25th B.N.I., at Calcutta, aged 36, Nov. 3.

FITZPATRICK, Quartermaster John J., at Madras, aged 55, Nov. 4.

GILMORE, William F., at Alipore, aged 47, Oct. 14.

HEYER, Mrs. J. J., at Colombo, aged 70, Oct. 30.

JAHANS, Joshua E., at Agra, aged 41, Nov. 8.

LEWIS, D. S. J., son of D. D., at Hill-street, aged 15, Nov. 13.

NAILER, Alice G., infant daughter of Rev. A. R., at Vedarapuram, Tanjore, Oct. 31.

NESBETT, Selina, wife of H. K., at Berhampore, Oct. 31.

NIESE, Bernard De, at Batticala, aged 51, Oct. 23.

PALMER, Hastings, at Hyderabad, Deccan, aged 77, Nov. 7.

REIDEN, William F., of the firm of Dent and Co., drowned at Canton, Oct. 12.

ROSE, Adelaide E., relict of Capt. Charles P., Madras army, at Vepery, aged 59, Nov. 10.

SMITH, Capt., late of the *Eena*, at Hong Kong, aged 33, Oct. 15.

SPROT, Mark J. H., infant son of Rev. G. W., at Kandy, Oct. 31.

STEWART, Capt. Francis, of the *Tropic*, on his passage to Hong Kong, Oct. 9.

TRENCH, Arthur J., son of the Very Rev. R. C. Trench, Dean of Westminster, at Calcutta, aged 19, Oct. 23.

WHITLEY, Rev. Henry, church missionary, at Colombo, aged 33, Nov. 10.

WOOD, Margaret, infant daughter of J., at Rangoon, Oct. 5.

WRIGHT, Robert, jun., at Calcutta, aged 28, Oct. 29.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. Dec. 11.

Royal Artillery.—Sec. capt. C. P. Rotton to be capt., v. Bayly, rem. to the supern. list; Lieut. W. J. Hall to be sec. capt., v. Rotton; Sec. capt. B. F. Schreiber to be a'jt., v. Rotton, prom; Nov. 27.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. G. Le B. Simmons, with temp. rank, to be lieut., with permanent rank; June 22.

MAJOR ALEXANDER CARNEGY.—The following eulogistic "Station Order" was issued by Major-general Cunynghame, on the 19th Oct.:—"The division has been deprived of the services of a much esteemed officer. The Major-general parts with Major Carnegy with great regret; he has found him very zealous and efficient in the position in which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had placed him, the duties of which required peculiar tact. The camp displays a proof of his energy. In the more responsible duties to which his services have so justly entitled him, the Major-general sees an assurance of his future successes."

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, December 15, 1860.

EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.

HER Majesty's Government decidedly object to "any legislative exemption of particular classes from the operation of laws applicable to the rest of the inhabitants of India." Her Majesty's Government entertain this objection because they know nothing whatever of India or its inhabitants. In that country the position of the Europeans is altogether exceptional. If they are not there by right of conquest, they are simply intruders, whom the natives tolerate and utilise. The latter alternative is absurd. It is as haughty conquerors that we are established in Hindostan, and it is only by maintaining that character that we can hold our position. It was well said by an ancient writer that a military supremacy can only be preserved by the exercise of the same principles, the same virtues and high qualities by which it was originally acquired. True everywhere, that dictum is emphatically true with regard to our position in India. By the sword we subdued that empire, and by the sword we hold it, and on the day we return the sword to the scabbard we shall lose it. It is very fine and plausible to talk of equal legislation—but why, then, not attempt it at home? Why are the Irish in Ireland not permitted to enrol themselves as volunteers? Why are they kept under control by an armed constabulary, that in fact constitute an army of occupation? The answer is obvious—because we still hold Ireland, in a great measure, by the sword. Every Englishman in India is a conqueror; he is, no matter how humble his calling, one of the rulers and masters of that country. As an Englishman he is superior to the greatest Rajah that acknowledges the suzerainty of England. Instead of levelling their countrymen even below the natives of India, our legislators should rather honour them by special marks of distinction. Instead of being compelled to take out a license to carry arms, under pain of being stopped and taken into custody by any local officer who may affect to entertain suspicions of their loyalty, they should be invited to carry at least a sword as a token that they are settlers militant, ready at a moment's notice to march to battle with the regular troops, and do their duty as sons of the conquering race. The time will possibly arrive when the natives, by long years of training and culture, shall have learned the art of self-government. When that hour strikes the conquerors will magnanimously retire from a land where they can no longer remain, save as tyrants. Then, indeed, there may be equal legislation for all classes and creeds, and colours—then, but not till then. If her Majesty's ministers, however, propose to

transplant to the East their empirical and doctrinaire notions of Government, they may make up their mind to a forcible ejection from that country at no very distant date, and they will further have the miserable satisfaction of reflecting that that disaster was brought about by their own ignorance, hastiness, and obstinacy. But of all the cants ever canted in this canting world, the very worst so far as India is concerned is this cant of "Equality before the Law."

A COURT MARTIAL A LA DEBARDEUR.

IF M. Boniface be accurate in his definition of *débardeur*, that word exactly corresponds to our English "lighterman." The idea, however, is not poetical, nor would the costume be considered sufficiently picturesque for a *bal masqué*. Playful fancy, therefore, is enlisted in the service of pleasure, and a sprightly nondescript garb converts a frail beauty into the becoming representative of a sturdy and weather-beaten bargee. Very much after this fashion is the transformation of a sedate and formal Court Martial into a Court of Love in the old Provençal style. A metamorphosis of this nature, strange as it may seem, has lately been exhibited in that land of wonders, the North-Western Provinces of India. The wizard whose magic wand produced these startling effects appears to have been Major-general Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., of whose manner of legerdemain the British public beheld a remarkable example in the case of the 45th Regiment when stationed at Windsor. It is no part of our present intention, however, to rake up old stories, there being quite matter enough in the Umballa Court Martial to answer the purpose we have in view.

About the end of June, or in the early part of July, 1860, Captain John Urquhart, paymaster of H.M.'s 27th Regiment of Foot, being seized with a violent attack of *Cacoethes scribendi*, not only wrote, but even went to the expense of printing certain doggerel lines, by no means complimentary to the state of society at Simla. These verses, to which our gallant poetaster modestly alluded in his defence as "a little poem," are probably the worst effusion of the kind, from a poetic point of view, that ever appeared even in the columns of an Indian newspaper. That they do not rhyme—unless "club-steps" be consonant with "mis-haps," "libel" with "table," and "plate" with "seat,"—is their least fault. In fact, they are simply dull, pointless, jingling doggerel, neither facetious nor satirical, and quite unworthy of the slightest notice. To have written them would be in itself a sufficient punishment for any crime short of arson or murder. Captain Urquhart at the time thought otherwise, and in a moment of utter infatuation took the trouble to circulate copies of this trash not only among his own intimate friends, but also among the ladies and gentlemen who are described as constituting "society at Simla." Not content with his "poetical epistle," he was further impelled to cap that supreme effort of folly with a prefatory letter in prose addressed to the members of the Simla Club, and professing to explain how the accompanying lines, supposed to have been written at Julunder in the course of the last century,

came into his possession. This explanation turns upon the not very original device of "a small fragment of antique doggerel" being found wrapt round a red herring, served up for his breakfast—the first time, by the way, we ever heard of that fish being served up in paper. The signature "Catius" is affixed to this choice performance, as Captain Urquhart in the first instance resolved upon preserving an *incognito*. The burden of the rhymes—so to speak—is the lax morality that prevails at Simla; the ladies being charged with drinking and flirting to excess, and the gentlemen with doing the same with "aggravating circumstances." There can be no doubt that this effusion, which its author misnames a *jeu d'esprit*, is not only destitute of a spark of wit or humour, but is also marked by the absence of good taste and proper feeling, and would have justified Captain Urquhart's acquaintances in giving that gentleman a very wide berth for the future. But it was certainly not a subject for the exercise of military law. There was no infringement of discipline, no departure from the laws of war, no violation of the military code. The question was one which society was quite competent to settle in its own way, without noise or scandal. Indeed, the good sense of the majority of the persons to whom the so-called *jeu d'esprit* had been sent, at once suggested to them that silent contempt was the only treatment it merited. Their own withers being unwarped, they rightly concluded that a silly and ill-bred individual had been anxious to display his folly, as is usual with such organizations, and that he had done so very successfully. Beyond this they did not think it necessary to give the matter a second thought. Not so Major-general Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B. That very straitlaced moralist and exemplary disciplinarian saw in those doggerels the subversion of all order and etiquette, the demolition of the Horse Guards, and the erasure of the XXXIX. Articles of the Anglican Church. A bluebottle had tainted the meat of "society at Simla," and the whole civil and military machinery of Government was set to work to catch and annihilate the offender. The Post-office authorities were communicated with; telegrams were sent off to the Commander-in-Chief; and the officer commanding H.M.'s 27th was desired to discover the culprit if he happened to belong to that corps, as was supposed not unlikely, from the circumstance that one of the envelopes covering the offensive verses bore the regimental emblem—a castle. As soon as Captain Urquhart perceived the commotion he had caused, he at once came forward bravely and honourably and acknowledged himself to be the offender. His eagerness to exculpate his brother officers from blame, and to take upon himself all the consequences of his folly may almost be regarded as redeeming his previous conduct, and a moderate rebuke from his commanding officer would have fully met all the exigencies of the case. But such was not the opinion of Major-general Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B. A Court Martial must be held, and the greatest possible publicity given to Captain Urquhart's ridiculous attempts at rhyme. A Court Martial accordingly was held, and Captain Urquhart arraigned on the following charge:—

"For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Umballa, about the end of June, or in the

early part of July, 1860, written and sent to certain members of society at Simla, printed copies of a letter signed 'Caius,' and verses annexed thereto, of a scurrilous and immoral nature, and grossly villifying the said society."

There was no difficulty, of course, in proving the authorship of the lines in question, but the members of the court were far too sensible to attach any grave importance to them, and notwithstanding his own very absurd defence—in the course of which he made the following ludicrous remarks "The word 'gentleman' is derived from the adjective 'gentle,' but will any man of common sense say, that because a man is not or may not be gentle in all his ways or acts, that he cannot, forsooth, be a gentleman?"—Captain Urquhart was fully acquitted, and ordered to return to his duties. This lesson will cure that gentleman, we trust, of his unfortunate propensity for writing "poems;" and it is also to be hoped that the result of the trial will also cure Major-general Garrett of his equally unfortunate propensity for the exercise of power. Nothing so much tends to bring any tribunal into contempt as constant appeals to its jurisdiction on frivolous matters, and in India this is much too frequently the case with Courts Martial.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY AND THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

In the *Railway Record* of the 24th Nov. there is given an animated translation of a pamphlet, with the above title, from the French of M. Falkowski. The original is dedicated to Lord Palmerston, and, if perused, must have afforded some amusement to the noble Viscount. The writer begins by drawing a very dismal picture of the political condition of European Turkey, and then with considerable artistic power sketches the great natural advantages of Turkey in Asia. Having thus prepared his foundation, he paints the decline of those fine provinces through the malversations of ruling Pashas, and the feebleness of the Supreme Government. Under a firm and vigorous administration the regions known in ancient history as Mesopotamia and Babylonia might again become the garden of Asia and the granary of Europe. But how is this improved system of Government to be introduced? According to our own views, by leaving the Turks to themselves, by ceasing to torment them with a hybrid civilisation that is in no way adapted to their habits, customs, feelings, and mode of thought, and by allowing them to govern themselves after their own fashion, only taking care that no other European Power shall be permitted to interfere with the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire. The first result would doubtless be the dethronement of their present besotted and imbecile sovereign, and the elevation in his place of a genuine Turk and strict Mahomedan. For the first year there might possibly occur local risings and occasional bloodshed, but in a very short time the new Sultan would despatch men of severe justice and prompt action, who by their personal influence would speedily restore order and material prosperity. They would rule, indeed, with despotic power, but then a strict impartial despotism is the form of Government best suited to Asiatics. Now, let us see what are M. Falkowski's views. Having started with the postulate that sooner or later the Christian population

of European Turkey will throw off the yoke of their Mussulman conquerors, he assumes that the power of the Sultan will be limited to Asiatic Turkey. This empire, in truth no despicable one, he proposes to civilise and enrich by means of the Euphrates Railway. So far, so good. There is some preliminary work, however, to be done in the reduction or expatriation of the nomade tribes. "The first thing," says M. Falkowski, "is to organise a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, to open the campaign in Syria and Mesopotamia, to reduce to subjection the Druses and the nomade tribes. The cost of such an expedition upon the widest estimate could not exceed three or four millions sterling." A pretty commencement for the construction of a railway! We know not when this pamphlet originally appeared, and were it not stated in the editorial columns of the *Railway Record* that it was "recently published at Nantes," we should have inferred that it was antecedent to the present Franco-Turkish expedition against the unfortunate mountaineers of Lebanon. In any case we venture to affirm that the so-called Christian population of Syria is far more likely to prove fractious and troublesome than the persecuted Druses. But to return to our pamphleteer:—Having quieted or depopulated Syria, he next proceeds with his pioneer columns to extirpate the wandering tribes that now roam at large through Mesopotamia. These are to be crushed with artillery unless they consent to settle down in villages as "tillers of the earth, artisans, or traders, or be driven back into the desert without hope of return." If M. Falkowski is at all familiar with the writings of Tacitus, he will probably remember an oft-quoted line—*solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*. It is easy enough to make a solitude, but another thing to evoke peace and plenty. However, these nomade tribes being humanised by extermination, ten or twelve fortified posts, with a garrison of 2,000 men each, are to be established along the Euphrates from Kalaat Jaber to Hit. "The construction of these small forts would not cost more than two millions sterling." Having thus expended six millions in clearing the land of its inhabitants, M. Falkowski now complacently bids the Porte construct a railway at its own expense from the port of Souediah to Hit, a distance of 460 miles, which "would cost about ten millions sterling." "Here we have a capital of sixteen millions—assume it at eighteen millions sterling"—what then?

"The Porte has not got this money, and would never be able to raise it in any market in Europe, unless England will consent to become guarantee for this new Turkish Loan, as she did in the case of that contracted by Turkey during the Crimean war. This is the whole gist of the question."

M. Falkowski sees no great difficulty in the matter after this point is gained. Of course, England will find the money rather than witness the completion of the Suez Canal! Why, there are not three men in England, outside of Bedlam, who believe in the practicability of constructing such a canal, or who would give sixpence to prevent the French from throwing away their money on what is a mere quicksand from a commercial point of view, though it may appear as a rock in the eyes of politicians. However, England is to guarantee a loan of eighteen millions at 5 per cent., with an additional 1 per cent. as a sinking fund—a slight contrast to the terms exacted by Messrs.

Mirès et Cie! The employment of the funds and the control of the operations previously indicated are to be entrusted to an Anglo-Turkish Commission, nominated in equal proportions by the two Governments:—

"IV. After the completion of all these operations, the administration of the railway to be entrusted to the Turko-English Commission until the extinction of the loan.

"V. The Porte shall delegate to the Commission all the right and title which they may have over the forests of the Taurus and of Mesopotamia; and shall concede to the Commission a certain extent of land on either side of the line, by whatever title belonging to the Ottoman Treasury. Finally, the Porte shall grant to the Commission the monopoly of steam navigation upon the Euphrates, and of the electric telegraph upon the entire route between Souediah and Boudjah.

"The Commission shall take all moneys arising from these different sources, shall provide for the maintenance and working of the railway, the support and garrisoning of the forts, the working of the steamships on the Euphrates, and of the electric telegraph; and shall apply the net profit after payment of all expenses to the discharge of the interest on the debt and the sinking fund. The surplus of profit, if any, to form a reserve fund to be invested in English consols, from which fund nothing is to be drawn without previous consent of the British Government.

"VII. The Ottoman Porte shall place in the hands of Great Britain, as a pledge, the island of Cyprus.

"VIII. The British Government will reserve to itself the liberty of transporting, if necessary, by the railway, troops en route for India.

"With such precautionary stipulations England would have little cause for anxiety on the ground of the responsibility undertaken. Let the worst come to the worst, she would remain in possession of the island of Cyprus, a post of observation admirably placed for keeping watch at once upon Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople; besides, if in consequence of fresh disturbances, the dismemberment of the Ottoman monarchy should become a fatal necessity in the political system of Europe, England will have an incontestable right to hold her own upon that portion of the Turkish territory wherein she will have sunk her capital!"

There is a dainty dish to set before a king! What would French journalists have said if such a scheme had been propounded by any crotchety English pamphleteer? What a ruffling of the eagle's feathers should we have seen! What shrill screams of shame, horror, and defiance should we not have heard! But what is really the most surprising thing connected with this pamphlet is its republication, in an English version, in the columns of the *Railway Record*, a professed advocate of the Euphrates line, the impracticability of which M. Falkowski has taken such pains to demonstrate. Is our contemporary quite certain that the French gentleman was not quizzing the scheme when he suggested the subjugation of the Syrians, the extirpation of the Mesopotamians, the advance of eighteen millions to Turkey at par, and the pledging of Cyprus? M. Falkowski, we suspect, is a wag, and has enjoyed a hearty chuckle over the simplicity of his translator and admirer.

Have the supporters of the Euphrates line, we would ask in conclusion, ever taken into consideration what would be the probable effect on the monetary market of the construction of a railway in Central Asia? At least one-third of the capital would never return to Europe in any shape. It would be expended in food and dispersed infinitesimally among the nomades who preferred turning navvies to death or exile. A large amount it would necessarily be, and paid in silver coin of small value. This silver could only be obtained from France—for we can scarcely meet the present demands upon us from India and China—and would have to be purchased with gold. Can we spare that gold and what would be the effect of its displacement?

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNIGHTHOOD.—(Whitehall, Dec. 10.)—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Jean Edeuard Remono, Esq., First Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius. The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieut.-colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, Bengal Engineers, Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey, and Surveyor-General of India.

THE REMOVAL OF THE EAST INDIA MUSEUM.—The council of India have taken Fife House, Middle Scotland-yard, the residence of the Viscountess Milton, for the purpose of removing to it the whole of the valuable and extensive museum which has been formed at the old India House, Leadenhall-street. With the exception of the museum there is now nothing left at the India House belonging to the Government of India. The council, officers, and employees have removed to the great hotel in Victoria-street, Westminster; the library has been taken to the India House, in Cannon-row, formerly occupied by the Board of Control. Even the stores are destined to be removed from the old depot in Leadenhall-street to large water-side premises near Rotherhithe. The Government of India has therefore at present four establishments, exclusive of the old India House, which is to be immediately advertised for sale. The plans of the new India offices, proposed to be built in Downing-street, are undergoing various modifications by Mr. Scott and Mr. Digby Wyatt, previous to their being submitted for final adoption by the Indian Government.

HINDOO ARCHITECTURE.—Some months since Sir Bartle Frere sent to this country a magnificent collection of casts from Hindoo architecture and antiquities—these are in the custody of the committee of the Architectural Museum, and, pending the settlement of the points at issue between that body and the Government are invisible to the public.

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.—The report announces the completion of the Taptee viaduct, about 2,000 feet in length, and states that the twenty-nine miles of the line open for traffic at the date of the last advices were expected to be increased to thirty-six miles in the course of November, and to ninety-one miles in January next. It is considered that the entire undertaking can be completed by December, 1862. Further capital is required to the amount of £700,000. An order from the authorities in Bombay to limit or suspend the works appears to have been countermanded by Sir C. Wood.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6. Earl of Hardwicke, Noakes, Madras; Corriemulzie, Blacklock, Madras; Arethusa, Clark, Calcutta; Griffin, Stewart, Macao; Flying Cloud, Winsor, Foo-chow-Foo; Bengal, Clarke, Ceylon; Minichah, Brown, Akyah; Hero, Sutherland, Foo-chow; Mallard, Barr, Mauritius; Leopold, —, Kurrachee; Hugh Ballant, Lyle, Alcoa Bay; Rob Roy, Thompson, Penang; Earl of Mar and Kellie, —, Akyah; Berwickshire, Jeffrey, Bombay.—8. Parisian, Shewan, Manila; Glen, Henderson, Foo-chow; Wellington, Atkinson, Macao; John Knox, Munro, Hongkong Bay; Anglo-Indian, Briggs, Madras; Langdale, Bowne, Whampoa; Golden Horn, Cox, Akyah; St. Magdalen, Kendall, Mauritius.—10. Huddington, Browne, Bombay; Challenger, Killick, Shanghai; Winterthur, Seward, Calcutta; Wm. Simpson, Splatt, Batavia; Oliver Cromwell, Clarke, Ceylon.—10. Mauritius, Holst, Canton; Albion, Norman, Ceylon; H.M.'s str. Retribution, Edzell, India; Sovereign, Thom. Bombay; Meg Merrilies, Wightman, Alcoa Bay; Lillydale, Mitchell, Bombay; Martaban, Jongkin, Calcutta; Wm. Fairburn, Allen, Calcutta; Southport, Efford, Ceylon; Shannon, Hill, Mauritius; Dewa Gangadhar, —, Whampoa; Woodlark, Taylor, Mauritius; Allipore, Kelly, Bombay; Robert Alexander, Moore, Mauritius; Pelican, Ross, Bassett; Glen-shee, Steinhorn, Mauritius; Mazatlan, Nichols, Moulmein; Mary Steinhorn, Finlay, Bombay; Christian Louis, —, Batavia.—11. Negotiator, Hawkins, Calcutta; Monlie, Nicholson, Madras; Isabella Robinson, Stock, Ceylon; Loretto Thomas, Bombay; Chevalier, Perkins, Bombay; Beatrice, Taylor, Manila; Chillingham, Arkley, Mauritius; Belle Alliance, Cwan, Mauritius; H-risila, Kirby, Calcutta; A-pac, Cuthbertson, Madras; Gala, Fisher, Singapore; Jane Morris, Lee, Mauritius; Clyde, Robertson, Calcutta; F. C. Clarke, Edgar, Calcutta; Thomas Blyth, Mills, Mauritius.—12. Robina,

R-ll, Akyah; Masaniello, Sydney, Moulmein; Rajasthan, Atkinson, India and Jamaica.—13. Orix, Deal, Rangoon; William Tucker, Morehead, Alcoa Bay; Howden, Verrill, Bombay; Commodore, Baird, Singapore; William Stewart, Brantwell, Singapore; Talavera, Braithwaite, Ceylon; Cannata, Hire, Bombay; Virginia, Richardson, Mauritius; Gwalior, Thomson, Siam.—14. Elizabeth and Ann, Parsons, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12, to proceed per str. Benares, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Lieut. Hogg, Asst. Paymaster Daniell, Asst. Military Storekeeper Hunt, Mrs. Allan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kane and infant, Mrs. Lyon and child, Dr. White. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Gaskell, Mr. D. Pugh. For SUEZ.—Mr. Duncan, Mr. Carlyon, Capt. Stewart. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Bunny and infant, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Lieut. Boyd, Lieut. E. H. Ashe, Mrs. Spencer and infant, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. Mason and two children, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. J. Drysdale, Lieut. Col. Macdonald, Mrs. Morris, Capt. Murphy, Capt. Cote, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Allardyce and child, Lieut. Robinson, Cornet Hutchings, Capt. Sykes, Mr. G. C. Glover, Mr. Hudson, Mrs. Hammond and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Dec. 20, to proceed per str. Benares, from SUEZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Gaskell, For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Dickens, Mr. A. McLachlan, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, Mr. J. Steele, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. Spencer, Lieut. E. W. Trevor, Mr. T. Wood, Mr. Allardyce. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Hudson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Gordon.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHASE, the wife of M. C., of the Madras Civil Service, and of the Middle Temple, of a daughter, at Upper Norwood, Dec. 8.
MAJORIBANKS, the wife of Dudley C., M.P., of a son, at Upper Brook-street, Dec. 6.
MORRIS, the wife of Henry, Madras Civil Service, of a son, at Rugby, Dec. 14.
STRADLING, the wife of Commander, H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a son, at Roseville, Chilton Polden, near Bridgwater, Dec. 4.

MARRIAGES.

BROAD, William W., to E., daughter of Thomas Williamson, Esq., Madras, at St. Pancras, London, Dec. 3.
CAIRNES, John E., to Eliza C., daughter of the late G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, at the Church of St. Nicholas, Galway, Nov. 27.
LANG, George, to Leonora L., daughter of the late Capt. Walter Warden, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of the late William Connor, Esq., one of H.M.'s Vice-Consuls in China, at Cumberland, Dec. 4.
MURRAY, Charles, of Cocanada, Madras, to Isabella, daughter of Henry Murray, Esq., at St. Paul's Church, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
PANTON, Joseph A., to Eleanor M., daughter of Lieut. Col. Fulton, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Inverness, Dec. 5.

DEATHS.

BOURDILLION, Robert P., formerly Capt. 43rd Madras N.I., Dec. 7.
BLAGRAVE, Anthony, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Civil Service, at Barrow House, near Bristol, aged 78, Dec. 1.
CUMBERLAND, Maj. William, Bengal Army, at Bath, Dec. 6.
KING, Jane M., relict of the late Lieut. Col., 4th Bengal cavalry, at 40, Hans-place, Chelsea, aged 65, Dec. 5.
MATHEW, Helen, wife of the late Henry, at 5 Circus, Greenwich, aged 80, Dec. 2.
RUNDALL, Thomas, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Home Service, at Telfree House, Holloway, aged 61, Dec. 10.
SEATON, Col. Douglas, H.M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers, at Camden-square, aged 50, Dec. 7.

India Office,

December 14, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. F. M. Baker, 65th N.I.; Lieut. C. S. Thomason, Engrs.; Maj. O. C. Plowden, 60th N.I.; Asst. surg. A. G. Duff.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. H. E. Johnson, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Surg. maj. B. J. Chinimo; Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman, 11th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. S. Mignon, 15th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. C. Blagrove, 26th N.I.; Surg. J. Lee; Asst. surg. F. D. S. Wallich; Capt. J. P. Martin, 4th Eur. Regt.; Lieut. E. B. Wake, 3rd Eur. Cav.; Asst. surg. W. F. Clark.
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, Art.; Capt. E. T. Fasken, Art.; Capt. W. H. A. Buttler, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. E. Hill, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. S. Hodgson, 2nd L.C.; Col. J. Blaxland, 1st Eur. Regt.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. F. W. Bean; Capt. R. D. Has-sard, 2nd Eur. Regt.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. S. Hills, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. E. Hill, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. French, 2nd L.C., 4 mo.; Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, 59th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. H. Barnes, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Durrant, 5th Cav., 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. G. Ingram, 24th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. T. T. Turton, 47th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. McIntosh, 26th N.I., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. P. Berthon, Art., 2 mo.; Asst. surg. E. Morton, 6 mo.; Lieut. Col. H. Daly, c.n., 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Stephens, 1st 1st L.C., 6 mo.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy.	Sell.	Actual
	s. d.	s. d.	Salts.
5 1/2 per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	101
5 1/2 per Cent. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10 1/2
4 per Cent. East-India S. Secra Rs.	—	—	1 7
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	95
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1852-53 and 54-55	—	—	80

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11 1/2 d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11 1/2 d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0 1/2 d. 1s. 11 1/2 d.	2s. 2 1/2 d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest. Bills 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	225	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103 1/2	
	India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.	80 1/2	
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper	95	
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5: per cent.	101 1/2 to 101	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96 1/2	
	India Debentures, 1859	96 1/2	
	India Encased Paper, 4 per ct.	83 1/2	
	India 5 per cent. for account	103 1/2	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	5s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	10s. dis. to par.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	95 to 96
	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	
18	Ditto B	16	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
18	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	1 1/2 dis. par.
5	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7 1/2	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	10	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
100	East Indian	101	101 to 102
Stock	Ditto 4 1/2 p. ct. debentrs.	all	98 1/2 to 99 1/2
100	Ditto 5 per cent.	all	2 to 1 1/2 dis.
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. deb. 1861	all	104 1/2 to 101 1/2
100	Ditto	75	1 1/2 dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore	all	
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97 to 98
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	1 to 1 1/2 dis.
20	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	13	
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.)	100	85 to 87
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95 1/2 to 96 1/2
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	88 to 89
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	all	99 to 100
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	15	
20	Ditto (New)	all	
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 to 96
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	10	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	82 to 84
40	Australasia	all	65 to 67
25	Bank of Egypt	all	19 1/2 to 20 1/2
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	22 1/2 to 23 1/2
25	Chart. Merc. of India, London, and China	all	34 to 36
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45 to 47
20	Ottoman Bank	all	18 to 19
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1 1/2 to 2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.)	all	2 to 3
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	8 to 2 dis.
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CRITICAL REMARKS.

"In order to make a good book two things are essential—an author competent to treat the subject he takes in hand, and a publisher spirited enough to give the writer a loose rein in the production of his work—that is, liberality in allowing him all means and appliances for rendering it a master-piece. The publishers of 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' deserve the highest credit and the greatest success for giving the world this admirable volume in its present costly shape. Its intrinsic merit deserves every penny which has been spent upon it, and, inasmuch as we have never seen a book brought out with better taste or finish, the cost of its production must have been very serious. No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mayhew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished. His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practised writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional technicalities, whilst, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humour as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an especial charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathises with the noble animal which he describes. Without pretending to go into any analysis of this valuable work, we at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse-doctor, yet the work of all others for the bookshelves in every gentleman's sanctum; admirable in every way as a practical treatise on a very important subject, which it elevates altogether out of the region of quackery; and the tone is so learned, yet easy; so close to business, yet gentleman-like, that the dedication to Sir Benjamin seems as much in its proper place as if it faced a surgical work on the diseases or wounds of man. We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation."—*Era*, July 15, 1860.

"Although the book will be mainly valued as an instructor to those who have to do with sick and suffering horses, all the causes of which are treated in detail of symptoms and treatment, yet it may with great advantage be studied by the owners of horses, who never think of treating them for disease—who, when their studs are ill, always call in the veterinary surgeon, and leave the patients in his hands; for in its pages they will find hints and advice, compliance with which is as much more important than the remedying disease as prevention is better than cure. Take the following as a sample of this:—'Above all, attend to the stabling, and let the box be large and well ventilated. Food is eaten but occasionally during the day; air is as essential as more substantial nutriment of life, and is consumed night and day. Food has to undergo a complicated change, and to travel before it joins the blood. Air is no sooner inhaled than it is immediately absorbed by the blood.' Are not these brief sentences full of importance to the keepers of horses?"—*Western Morning News*.

"We have no doubt that this valuable dictionary of the veterinary art will meet with signal success. We have before us a compendious history of all the diseases which horseflesh is heir to, and which man's abuse has bequeathed to it, with directions for treatment, and the necessary remedies, likewise the exposure of popular fallacies. . . . That horses suffer greatly from the ignorance of their riders more than from any intentional cruelty is very certain; but whatever the cause the effect is the same. A horse sinks exhausted in the field, after only a short run, and the rider is thunderstruck. Had he read Mr. Mayhew's book, and taken notice of the warning signal, of which, poor man, he was unaware, and put on the break, the catastrophe would not have been. It is in cases such as these, or where accidents happen in out of the way places, much useful information is to be gained by the general reader. . . . The work concludes with a brief summary, arranged in alphabetical order, of the subjects previously treated on, upon which great care has been bestowed, and the known ability of the author guarantees its worth. Hardly less attractive than the letter-press are the four hundred beautifully-executed woodcuts, which accompany it, and which explain clearly the meaning. In conclusion, we wish Mr. Mayhew the success his work deserves, and the public the good taste to appreciate it."—*Sun*, July 2, 1860.

"The great mass of them (the illustrations) are wonderfully faithful, and they are so varied and interesting that we would undertake to get rid of the most confirmed bore that ever pressed heavily on mankind for a good two hours by only handing him the book, and directing his attention to them. It is a well-known fact that grooms only remember the names of four or five diseases, and are sadly indiscriminate in their knowledge of symptoms. This book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms, and treatment of each."—*Illustrated News*, June 23, 1860.

"The diagnosis of every disease, no matter how simple or how complicated, is described in the most lucid manner, so that he who runs may read, and he who reads may understand. The cause and symptoms of suffering being ascertained, the next step naturally is to prescribe the most efficacious mode of treatment; and this difficult task Mr. Mayhew has achieved with admirable success—in no small degree attributable to the excellence of the numerous engravings with which he has illustrated his already perspicuous letter-press. That every member of the Veterinary College will be anxious to possess a copy of this new manual of his profession may be accepted as an undoubted fact; but we shall be strangely surprised if it do not find a conspicuous place on the shelves of every country gentleman, and of every intelligent farmer throughout merry England."—*National Standard*, June 23, 1860.

"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious. The illustrations are clever, and fully serve the purpose for which they are annexed—to give certain indications of the nature of disease, and the readiest means of treatment."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"The above is a volume of encyclopædic proportions written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to 'man and horse.'"—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners: making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Homes News*.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 467.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 18	Burmah (Rangoon)	Nov. 6
Madras	" 20	Bombay	" 26
Agia	" 3	Ceylon	" 17
China (Hong-Kong)	Oct. 29.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and three for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 lb. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 8 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 lb. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 26th November unhappily confirms the Calcutta telegram, reporting the disbandment of the 5th European Fusiliers at Dinapore. Private William Johnson, of that regiment, having mutinously refused to obey the orders of his superior officer, has been tried by court-martial, condemned to death, and executed. The court-martial, in a moment of weakness, had recommended the poor wretch to mercy, on the ground of his youth and general good character. With this recommendation Sir Hugh Rose wisely declined to comply, as the man was twenty-three years of age, and the spirit of insubordination in the regiment had grown to such a height that it had become absolutely necessary to make a terrible example. In the course of a few weeks more than one-tenth of the entire force of the regiment having been found guilty of serious offences and punished, without restoring a proper subordination, the Commander-in-Chief has directed that it should be broken up, and the men distributed in equal proportions throughout the other infantry regiments; the non-commissioned officers being also, with a few exceptions, reduced to the ranks. A due compliment is paid by his Excellency to "the discretion, firmness, and ability" displayed by Brigadier Welchman, commanding at Dinapore, but not a single allusion is made to any one of the regimental officers—an omission that amounts to a reprimand. There is no doubt that the 5th Bengal Europeans have been pre-eminently insubordinate, but there are other regiments of which private letters give a very unsatisfactory account. It is not long since the 93rd Foot, for instance, pelted their officers off parade; but the matter was hushed up, as likewise happened in other cases. But what will be the probable effect of this incorporation of mutinous soldiers into regiments already tainted with discontent? A little leaven, we are told, leaveneth the whole lump, and it will not take much, we fear, to throw more than one regiment of H.M.'s Infantry in India into a state of wild fermentation. Though an expensive proceeding, it would have been good policy to have sent home as many as possible of the regiments that had been chiefly engaged in active service during the mutinies. The service was of such an exceptional and peculiar character, that it could scarcely fail to exercise a deleterious effect upon a large proportion of the individuals engaged in it. But if it be impossible to exchange the war-worn and over-excited soldiery for fresh regiments from Europe, it might not be disadvantageous to imitate the French "Zephyrs," and to form a distinct reformatory corps of the men who are intractable by ordinary discipline.

Lord Canning was to leave Calcutta on the 19th November by rail for Rajmahal, whence he would proceed by steamer to Benares, arriving there early in December. It is not improbable that his lordship will terminate his present "progress" at Bombay, and there embark for Europe. This step is the more feasi-

ble now that peace has been concluded with China and Lord Elgin's services placed at the disposal of the Government. The evacuation of Peking by the allied forces, and the early return of the Emperor to his capital, are announced by the same telegram from St. Petersburg that reported the ratifications of a treaty of peace.

The merchants of Bombay persist in their insane and sullen opposition to the Income-tax. Their present suspension of business, however, will not exempt them from paying the assessment on last year's income, and it is also certain that they will not very long adhere to a course that will mulct them in profits far more heavily than the obnoxious impost could ever do. Besides, is it not in the power of Government to proceed against them as conspirators against public peace and good order, and as guilty of treason to the State?

We omitted to mention in our last summary that Mr. Monier Williams had been elected to the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford by an immense majority. He obtained 833 votes against only 610 recorded in favour of the rival candidate, Professor Max Müller. His success is, perhaps, chiefly attributable to the avowed and arrogant support given by the *Times* newspaper to his rival, and also in part to the circumstance of the Professor being a foreigner. The chair of Sanskrit is worth £1,000 a-year—the best paid Professorship in the University, with the smallest amount of work attached to it.

Honour to the Brave! At two o'clock this day an immense number of persons assembled in the Guildhall to witness the presentation of swords of honour by the first magistrate of the City of London to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram. A magnificent banquet at the Mansion-house will worthily crown the proceedings of the day; but we regret to learn that the delicate state of his health will prevent Sir James Outram from being present on this festive occasion. Lord Clyde is not only a free burgess of the City, but likewise a Citizen Skinner and a Merchant Taylor. There is only one more object of ambition to be obtained by his lordship—to become also a Cordwainer.

Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. H. A. Alpherts, Bengal Horse Art., at Mussorie, Nov. 11.
MADRAS.—Lieut. gen. John Henry, of the Madras Army, in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Dec. 17.
BOMBAY.—Lieut. Richard Welsh, Commissariat Department, at Colaba, aged 53, Nov. 10.

Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Chalmers, Col. Glasse, Lieut. Hailes, Capt. and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Capt. Walpole, Chapman, Clark, Mackenzie, Parry, Hughes, Hawkesley, Mr. Hood, Maj. Dick, Lieut. Wilberforce, Asst. surg. Daly, Asst. surg. Marshall, Lieut. Bell, Lieut. R. Wallace, Mrs. Woodburn and two children. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Leon, Shepherd, Blyth, Greene.

Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Jackson, Dr. Turnbull, Capt. Cumberlege, Mrs. Spence and two children, Mr. C. J. McKim, kill. From SUEZ.—Mr. Fox.



BENGAL.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The progress of the Volunteer Movement in India up to this time has not disappointed our expectations. The announcement that the Government was willing to encourage the formation of rifle corps, following as it did the most bitter manifestation of official hostility to the European adventurer since the country was opened to him in 1833, took the whole Christian community by surprise. They could not believe that Lord Canning had penned the volunteer manifesto of his own free will. They refused to credit the fact that he was in earnest. They thought it impossible that the Government could again stultify itself as it did when Mr. Harington introduced his Financial Bill. Then an Income-tax was at first denounced, though called for by the tax-payer, but finally adopted; the exemption of officials was insisted on, that the caste privilege of being taxed in a way different from the rest of their fellow subjects might be maintained, but was at last surrendered. The farce ended by the Government undoing their whole financial mosaic, and handing over the shapeless fragments to Mr. Wilson. So with the Arms Act. In a measure intended at first to continue the operations for disarming the people of the North-West, the Government incurred the most dangerous odium by including all loyal subjects, at a time when their active co-operation was more than ever necessary to smooth the working of the machinery of taxation. The moment the evil was done, the Act in every particular was nullified. Instructions to the local Governments were issued of such a character that every native in Oude, the Punjab and the North-West may re-arm himself in an hour if he chooses to apply for a license. The executive were ordered to exempt the very classes whom the legislature had irritated, and they were invited by the Governor-general himself to form trained military bodies. So little is the art of ruling men known in India!

In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at if the number of men is small, who look not to the acts of the Calcutta officials but to their duty as Christians and their manly instincts as Englishmen, who find in the very weakness of their rulers a new reason for self-reliance. Beginning as it does under a cloud of distrust, the volunteer movement in India has assumed an earnestness and a resolution which point to its permanence and steady growth, which give hope of the efficiency and the perseverance of those who have initiated it. If for the moment volunteering is not popular, those who become volunteers must be considered in earnest. Besides the recent conduct of Government there are obstacles to the success of such a movement which do not exist in England or the colonies. The sympathy of numbers is wanting. Except in the Presidency towns Englishmen are scattered in small numbers over the vast extent of India. Only a few of the larger stations can raise so many as fifty able-bodied Europeans and East Indians not already in the army. There still exists a disunion of classes, a separation into cliques, which it will require some years to efface. The official and the non-official have few pursuits and little intercourse in common. Official etiquette and the traditions of a century require the covenanted officer to meet his uncovenanted assistant only as a superior. The climate exhausts the body, and the toil, which is really hard in the case of every conscientious or money-making man, fatigues the mind. For six months of the year out-door exercise is a labour which only a regard for health forces the languid European to undergo. The worm which is at the root of almost every combined movement for good in India, the incessant changes of society, withers volunteering. The generation which went through the fire of the rebellion is fast passing away, and the mass will soon know it only as a tale that is told. The menace which is ever present to England and which roused the volunteers of 1857, may be more terrible now; but it is hidden, it does not appeal to

the senses, it does not influence the imagination. There are few Europeans in India who do not calculate on the possibility of another revolt, but there are also few who do not think that they will be out of the country before it bursts. When we know how common these feelings are, we are satisfied with the progress the volunteer movement in India has already made. A casual glance at the various local journals reveals the following general facts as to its extent. The numbers given are merely an approximate minimum.

Place.	Commandant.	Number
Calcutta		
1st Company ...	Capt. Malleson ...	80
2nd Company ...	... ..	70
Madras		
Old Volunteers ...	Col. Silver ...	600
Rifle Club ...	Capt. Roberts ...	50
Bombay ...	... ..	50
Kurrachee ...	Mr. Branton ...	150
Lahore ...	Mr. A. A. Roberts, C.B. ...	80
Simla ...	Lord W. Hay ...	50
Allahabad ...	... ..	100
Rangoon ...	Capt. Sparks ...	120
Vizagapatam ...	Capt. Claridge ...	30
		1,380

The volunteer manifesto was issued from Calcutta only six weeks ago, and these, assuming that the old Volunteers of Madras will be organised under it, are the first fruits. In Delhi, Bareilly, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, arrangements are being made to form corps, according to the local journals. These are the nuclei of the future Volunteer Army of India. The country never seemed so peaceful as now, and yet our Australian colonies appeared to be more so when the one province of which Melbourne is the centre raised a body of 2,000 men. Hardly had they learned their elementary drill when their brethren in New Zealand were forced to fight for very life, and in fighting put the regular troops, led by inefficient commanders, to shame. Victoria was stripped of its every soldier, and the volunteer rifles of Melbourne sprang to undertake the defence of the colony. The 2,000 men rose to 10,000, and the legislature voted thousands of pounds to increase their efficiency. The danger which the Indian volunteer has to face is all the more deadly because it is not so evident as the exasperated Maori of New Zealand, or the 600,000 soldiers of France.

Deprived of that national sympathy, an official assistance, which has helped to make the English volunteers what they are, the rifle corps of India must depend all the more on themselves. The interest in their progress shown by the local Governments, such as those of Madras and the Punjab, may not be to them all that the approbation of the Queen and the stately displays of Hyde-park and Holyrood have been to the youth of Britain. But the survivors of the rebellion of 1859 have a reason for energy in spite of all obstacles, such as even Britain does not possess. If the Enfield is now the national weapon of England, much more necessary is it that every Englishman in India should be a trained soldier.—*Friend of India.*

SIMLA MORALITY.

We have always heard the "Hills" spoken of as the very paradise of India, and like the paradise of Eden, they have their complement of sin and folly. Combining the grandest and most sublime scenes of nature with climate all but perfect, Simla and other hill stations offer to the weary, heat and toil-worn dwellers in the plains a grateful and refreshing retreat.

To those who have long resided in India, such a sanitarium, or an expensive journey to Europe is all but necessary, to restore the jaded system, and give it new blood and vigour. The hope of a trip to the Hills serves to cheer many on through another and another hot season, and they return revived and refreshed by the change for more work and more heart, until the time for furlough or retirement approaches. For all there is some enjoyment in the Hills. To the young, abundance of health, and might be, innocent recreation. Archery, cricket, balls, and picnic parties; morning rides and shooting expeditions, share the time and attention of the visi-

tors. The advanced in life have their sources of amusement too; dinner parties, an excellent club, and friends from all parts of India, after longer or shorter separations meet once more, compare notes, and see how time has dealt with each.

There is no day without its mark; all is gay and busy, and, might be, happy. What a change to the listless, monotonous round of duty and evening drives of the plains. No doubt much of this charm is owing to the holiday spirit in which people go to the Hills—the absence of work or responsibility—the natural reaction of worn and hard worked spirit casting all care and caution to the winds, as much as to the new vigour and fresh life which the mountain breezes bestow. Something no doubt is also due to the friendly and unceremonious tone of society up there.

People go to enjoy themselves, and the numbers as well as the variety of visitors contribute to this enjoyment. Simla has only one fault, but it is a very serious one—it is a great deal too pleasant—far too pleasant—in the free and unrestrained enjoyment of this new life and vigour; the bow unstrung goes too far, and, as it would appear, some common-place duties and decencies are forgotten. The familiar intercourse with pleasant people which obtains at these hill stations must of course be very agreeable, and a great relaxation to the mind and body of many a sojourner in some retired out-station or stupid cantonment, who has betaken him or herself thither; but pleasure may even be bought too dearly, and if it steps selfishly on the enjoyments or rights of others it becomes decidedly pernicious.

Captain Urquhart's verses seem to hint at something of this kind, which, if true, the sooner it is exposed the better. From time to time rumours have reached the plains of doings in the Hills, which to common-place unsentimental minds seem neither right nor wholesome; but we had no idea that improprieties were carried on to such an extent as those verses would imply. It would seem that ladies sent by their husbands at considerable expense and inconvenience, for the benefit of their own health, and, perchance, of that of their children, forget themselves, and the duty which they owe alike to their husbands, their children, and society—permitting a degree of freedom and license which has never obtained in England, unless in the reigns of the Stuarts, and if report be true, at the Court of the Tuileries.

Year after year Simla has taken off the palm, as being most notorious for these escapades, and now these verses describe a state of things which, making all allowance for poetic license, to our mind render Simla a most objectionable place of residence for any ladies who value their reputation, or would avoid insidious temptation. For our part, we would prefer sending at any expense our wives or daughters to the Neilgherries, some other hill station, or even to England, rather than expose them to the dangers and temptations which, if we are rightly informed, Simla society presents. Into such pitfalls (married ladies of position and supposed respectability leading the way) young and ingenuous girlhood easily falls, reaching the ridge of danger unsuspecting of the abyss that lies beyond. Against this state of things we protest most loudly, and call upon all ladies who respect the character of an English matron in the eyes of their own nation, or of the natives, to make stand now and ever against the conduct which has called forth such imputations. We know that there are many, very many, ladies in Simla who set their faces against such proceedings, for whom an exception must be made; for the conduct of the rest, words are not sufficiently strong to express disgust and disapproval.

Without prejudging the case, or pretending to know what may be the law or etiquette in such matters, or deciding whether or not Captain Urquhart has overstepped the conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman, in sending these lines anonymously to the Simla Club, we think it is to the pen of the satirist rather than of the moralist that society has often been indebted for the exposure of great public evils, and the pages of many well-known English as well as Latin authors

would furnish passages far stronger than those now made the subject of a court-martial. We think that he has done good service to society and the public in bringing forward so great a public scandal. In the discharge of this duty the satirist cannot always prophesy smooth things, and must sometimes dip his pen in gall, and in the cure of an ulcer the patient may have to submit to an unpleasant, perhaps painful operation. Better that, far better, than that the ulcer should be allowed to destroy a fair form or a useful life. So in the case before us; though the poetry may not be very good, and some of the expressions be strong and objectionable (we believe no stronger than circumstances warranted), painful as it may be for Simla to read such verses, yet if they serve, as we trust they will, to cure a public evil, and restore health and innocence to society, a great good will be gained. We have no pity for the ladies, and believe they deserve all that is said of them; but for the heartless villains, whether generals or ensigns, aristocratic sprigs, or vulgar snobs who year after year frequent the Hills with the acknowledged purpose of effecting some abominable intrigue or wickedness, we have no terms sufficiently strong to describe our abhorrence, and would that society were sufficiently strong and sufficiently conscious of its own innocence to shut the door to all men whose known character is so impure as that of some of the libertines of Simla. —*Oudh Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BREVET.—We observe that the home authorities have announced their intention of giving a brevet majority to certain officers on promotion. It is a pity, the system being what it is, the number is not larger, for certainly more have been deserving. It appears, however, to be doubted in some quarters whether this system of promoting officers to brevet rank is altogether sound. It must be desirable, certainly, to select from the body of the army, and to promote men who have given evidence of military ability, in order to bring that ability into a position in which it could work to some good. But this is not the inevitable result of promotion by brevet. Officers, deserving, doubtless, and as soldiers gallant enough in all conscience, obtain this rank constantly, merely because, from their position on the staff of general officers, they have been mentioned in a despatch. The same promotion is often withheld from others who may have given proof of great ability on different occasions, but for whose names the general cannot find room in his report. The system, therefore, works unequally, and does not always tend to the end which promotion to brevet rank is designed to bring about. That end is professedly a pushing forward of capable officers to the higher ranks of the army. No one can assert that the present system works out this plan. Take, for instance, the case of a general brevet. One of the English journals remarked about a month ago, that in November, 1862, on the attainment by the Prince of Wales of his majority, there would be a general brevet, taking in promotions of 1856. In this way every officer who, in 1856, was above the rank of lieutenant, would receive a step. It would be an indiscriminate promotion of the fortunate part of the army. The unfortunate lieutenants, of whatever standing, or however deserving, would be utterly neglected in this arrangement. In individual promotion the same thing constantly happens, and the legitimate object of brevet promotion is disregarded. As the system now exists, it is satisfactory to see promotion bestowed on officers who have earned it, but we think the system itself might be amended. It would be better, we think, if promotion by brevet were confined to officers who had shown capacity for command. We have already the Victoria Cross for the daring soldier who is distinguished for courage. Those who do not find that opportunity, but who are yet otherwise deserving, might be admitted into the Companionship of the Bath. Brevet rank we would reserve for the

man who shows the higher qualities of a commander, and to him we would give it with no sparing hand. We would abolish the absurd regulation which denies it to a subaltern, and we would thus make the way to high command open to all who, under any circumstances, show themselves fit for it. Were this the rule, England would not feel, as she does now, the terrible want of a man to whom she could, with confidence, entrust an army against a Marshal of France.

MR. R. TEMPLE AND COLONEL BRUCE, says the *Hurkaru*, proceed to Rangoon immediately, on a mission connected with finance, police, and the various commissions of which Mr. Temple is a member.

NANA SAHIB.—In consequence of the rumours of the infamous Nana, of Bithoor, being still in existence, which appeared in some of the newspapers, the Governor-general called for a statement of facts from the authorities on the frontier best able to report on the subject. The returns are to the effect that the scoundrel is dead, and that no doubt has existed on the subject for a long period of time.

THE EX-KING OF OUDE.—The *Hurkaru* has been informed that arrangements have been made by Government with the ex-king of Oude to deduct ten thousand rupees out of his pension, which amounts to a lakh of rupees a month, in liquidation of the sums advanced by the Home Government for the expenses of his son while the young prince was in England. No deductions are to be made out of the above-mentioned sum on account of the Income-tax. The sum of ninety thousand rupees, which is the balance, after deducting ten thousand rupees, however, is taxable, and the sum of three thousand six hundred rupees is therefore deducted from his stipend every month.

H. M.'S 24TH REGIMENT, says the *Delhi Gazette*, has been ordered home, and will probably leave in a month or so. This will leave the Brigade command at Delhi again vacant, as Brigadier Brown now commanding there will proceed with his regiment, the 24th, to England.

THE "DELHI GAZETTE" ON THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.—A curious case of accidental homicide occurred here (Agra) the other day. A conductor struck in the lightest manner possible a grass-cutter on the head; it was a most unusual circumstance for him to do it at all, for he was not in the habit of striking his servants. However, the blow was a most unlucky one, for the man dropped—dead as a door nail. On examination it was found that the dead man's scalp had been broken in former years; it was torn open by a wolf, and had never properly healed; the slap of the hand with which he was struck displaced the scalp, and the result was immediate death. We (*Delhi Gazette*) should hope that the case will not be regarded in any other light by the authorities who are bound to take notice of it, than what it really was, the merest accident. A man has no right to deceive the public by going about with a hole in his head, the slightest touch upon which will cause instant death. It is worse than an Irishman dragging his coat about in a crowd.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LAWRENCE will take over charge of the Rajpootana Agency about the 17th November, from Major Eden. If the latter officer goes to Europe, present arrangements among political agents will remain. After taking over charge the Governor-general's Agent will proceed on a tour, visiting the principal places in Rajpootana, Oodeypore, Neemuch, Nuseerabad, Ajmere, Kishenghur, Jeypore, Alwa, Kerowlie, and Bhurt-pore. We thought it would have been a pretty tribute of respect to Brigadier-general Lawrence if the Rajpootana politicals had sent the Awah Thakoor's head to him, packed up in a basket, to await his arrival in the country; but we hear that the Thakoor has been acquitted of the murder of Captain Monck Mason. As the Government let off the Nawab of Furruckabad and have clapped Unjore Towarry into jail, it would manifestly have been grossly inconsistent to do anything to the Awah Thakoor, who signalled himself by at least compassing the murder of a political agent, (for as he has been acquitted it is to be presumed the charge

could not be brought home to him), and nearly overturned the throne of our faithful ally, the Maharaja of Joudhpoor, and kept all that part of the country in a ferment of rebellion for about a year. We like to see consistency, so we hope to hear that the Thakoor has been rewarded with a jagheer (Beaswar and its adjacent territory would be a very suitable district), in perpetuity, and the powers of a joint.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIR JOHN HEARSEY has completely recovered from his late accident. He inspected H.M.'s (British) 5th Fusiliers on the Glacis of Fort William on the 16th November when they performed extended Light Infantry manoeuvres, and was galloping about the parade-ground. The injury he sustained has, however, resulted in the loss of the third finger of the right hand.

H.M.'S 3RD EUROPEAN REGIMENT, under command of Colonel E. Darvall, with one captain, one lieutenant, eight ensigns, one surgeon major, and one hundred and forty-nine rank and file, marched into Agra on the 20th November, and encamped on the grand parade, where the regiment will remain for the present. It is reported that the 5th European Regiment is to be reorganised from volunteers of H.M.'s British forces.

DHOOLOON, PUNNA, Nov. 3.—The country is in open arms against Europeans here, and one's life is not safe at any moment without a revolver or some such weapon ready for use at a moment's notice. A week ago, my uncle, aunt, baby, and myself, had a very narrow escape of being mauled by these savages. We arrived in the boat on last Sunday night, the 26th, at an out factory in the Serajunge division, and in the morning my uncle went out and found a small chur of the sudder factory that had not been sown down. We had six or seven bags of seed on the top of the boat, so we immediately sent the boatmen to sow this land. They had scarcely finished sowing it when a thannah peon, followed by some fifty or sixty laltials, came down upon them and drove them off. The men ran on board, and the peon said that his instructions were to arrest all persons that forcibly sowed indigo. The laltials were increasing all this time, parties of twenty or thirty coming up from villages on either side of the river, and yelling and howling to each other to screw their courage up. They urged the peon to arrest my uncle's head gomastah, to take him into his dinghy and convey him to the thannah. This, of course, he would not consent to, but said that he would not trust him out of our boat, but would go with him to either the deputy magistrate's (about three miles off), or to the thannah (about fifteen miles off), and there answer any complaint they had to make against the factory or its servants. They seemingly acquiesced to go with us to the deputy magistrate, and we were shoving the boat off to go across the river, when they repented, rushed down in a body, caught hold of the rudder, and tried to pull us back, but the stream was too strong for them, and by a little touching up with the long pole, they were induced to quit their hold and allow us to cross the river. Our troubles were not yet over, as our troubles lay up the stream, and we were obliged to get the track rope out and tow the boat up. We went on this way for a few hundred yards, when a number who had crossed the river rushed down, wrested the goon out of the boatman's hands, and endeavoured to pull the boat ashore. We cut the rope and shoved out into the stream. They swam and came in dinghies after us, and only the sight of a revolver kept them from boarding us. As it was, one fellow made a spring on to the top of our boat and dragged a bag of seed on top of him, which was more than he bargained for, as it nearly broke his neck for him. The peon interfered and persuaded the mob to let us go on peaceably. They allowed us to get the rope on shore again, but that was all; we were obliged to cut it and shove off, as they made more noise than ever, and came off after us in great numbers. They this time showed a little more judgment in their attack, for they divided into two parties. My uncle was guarding the cabin door, where my aunt and baby and the gomastah were, with one small revolver, and I

was up on the roof, guarding and sitting on the remaining bags of seed without any weapon but a loaded whip. One party attacked the fore part of the boat and tried to force the door, and another the after part, and tried to carry away the seed, encouraging each other with such cries as these: "Let us kill the two sahibs and *loot* the boat; if we kill them nobody will know, as we can easily sink the boat;" all which, you may be sure, did not raise our spirits. I managed to hammer the foremost man on my quarter till he got tired of being jellified, and after he gave way, the others rather funk'd being operated on in the same manner, and began to waver. Just at this moment, my uncle, having succeeded in driving them off from his side, came to the rescue, and the sight of him and his pistol was too much for them, and, like a flock of sheep, when one ran, they all ran. My uncle had been equally hardly pressed with myself, but had presence of mind not to fire his pistol, as, of course, ere this, he would have been charged with murder. The peon now changed his mind, and said he would take us to his thannah at Shahzadpoor, which lay down stream. We now speedily got out of sight of the scoundrels, but not out of hearing, as we could hear them yelling at their disappointment for a long time. When we got to the thannah, as there was no complaint made, we were of course discharged, and we then went on to Serajunge and brought the magistrate down to the spot. My aunt was all the while standing at the door with a hogspear in her hand, declaring that she would stick the first man that came near her. As for the gomastah, I cannot say that he showed much pluck, for he retired to the bath-room with a dinner knife in his hand, saying that he would cut his throat if they came near him. This is the undisturbed state of Pubna as the magistrate reports it. A nice specimen of justice, too, in the magistrate, is this. We gave the magistrate a list of the people we recognised amongst the mob, out of which he arrested 25, and when my uncle remonstrated with him he said—"Here are twenty-five for you, surely that ought to be enough." These blackguards, as a counter complaint to ours, stated that we came down with three hundred armed retainers, routed the villagers and sowed down their paddy lands with indigo; and one of their witnesses put his foot into it nicely. He came before the Court and stated that his name was so-and-so, and that he lived at so-and-so, that he was not at the row, but that he heard, &c. A man got up and said that that was not his name, nor was anything that he had said true, but that he was personating his brother. The fellow immediately confessed that he was, because his brother was sick. The magistrate was going to pass it off and take his deposition in his right name, and it was most reluctantly that he committed him for perjury. As it turned out, the man was recognised to have been a leader of the mob the day before, and his brother was the chap that I had mauled. There are now about fifty in custody, but we cannot get hold of the head instigator, as he has bolted, no one knows where. They will, I expect, be committed for the sessions, but I don't think they will receive punishment adequate to their crime, as the Government seemingly have determined never to give impartial justice where any planters are concerned. Of course we shall not attempt to sow any more land this year. This land that they did not want us to sow was under neej-jote cultivation, and had been sown with indigo ever since the chur was founded. We have plenty of pigs, buffaloes, and ducks, and expect to have fine shooting soon.—*Englishman*.

GONDA, ORDE, Nov. 14.—On Monday last, the 12th, a very interesting masonic ceremony took place. The Brethren of Lodge Stability, which was founded in the early part of the current year, having resolved to erect a masonic hall, and the liberality of the brethren of the lodge having provided the necessary funds, a site was granted by the deputy commissioner, Brother Ross, and on Monday, surrounded by the evidences of active building operations being in progress, the foundation stone was laid with due masonic ceremony.

The Rev. Mr. Drawbridge, who had been invited to attend for that purpose, invoked a blessing on the undertaking in a most appropriate prayer. Besides the brethren of the lodge there was a large gathering of brethren from the neighbouring stations, as also of the general public of Gonda and the surrounding district, conspicuous among whom were several of the fair sex. Worshipful Brother Williamson having duly ascertained that the stone had been properly laid, turned to Brother Balgeur, a French mason of great eminence, who had kindly consented to be present at the ceremony, and placed the square in his hand, begging him in complimentary terms to verify the opinion he had himself formed. On this being done, the worshipful brother declared the stone duly laid, and then delivered a short and appropriate address, and called upon the treasurer of the lodge to exercise the great masonic virtue of charity, by placing on the stone a suitable sum as a gratuity for the workmen employed on the building. This having been accomplished, the brethren returned to Brother Ross's house, where the lodge had been opened for the occasion. In the evening there was a splendid banquet, served in the mess-house of the 18th Punjab Infantry, which had been most elegantly and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Worshipful Brother Williamson occupied the chair, supported on his right by brother Cormick, and on his left by the Rev. Mr. Drawbridge. In the west sat Brother Francis, supported on his right by Brother Balgeur, and on his left by Brother Cochrane, representative of lodge "Light in Adjoondhia," at Fyzabad. After the usual patriotic and masonic toast of the "Queen and the Craft," various other toasts of a masonic nature were proposed by the worshipful chairman and senior and junior wardens, during which occasion was taken to touch upon the great and gratifying spread of masonry in Oude in general, and especially in Gonda. By the kind permission of Colonel Cormick, commanding 20th Regiment and Trans Gogra, the fine band of the 20th Regiment was in attendance.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE REBELS IN NEPAUL.—The description of the miseries and mortality which overtook the fugitive rebels in the malarious country into which they had escaped has been fully borne out by the statement of a soldier's widow, an East Indian woman, of the name of McGilvry. This poor creature had fallen into the hands of the rebels somewhere in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, and was forced to become the wife of one of the leaders. Subsequently her Mussulman master took to himself another wife, when this wretched woman was reduced to the position of a domestic drudge, having to cook, &c., for the "family." She was unable to effect her escape, and followed the rebel party into the Terai, where she witnessed the hardships and mortality of which so much has been said. Reduced by sickness and suffering, the master at length gave her permission to go to her own people, which it may be supposed she readily availed herself of, and after a difficult journey, joined the British camp. According to this woman's account, the malarious influences of the country, and the scanty and hard fare, completely prostrated the miserable wretches, who are said to have died off, like sheep of the rot.

DELHI, Nov. 17.—The General is to be here from Meerut on the 23rd, for the purpose of inspecting H.M.'s 88th Connaught Rangers. On Monday or Tuesday there will be a general parade of all the troops, for the purpose of hearing read the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon the recent military execution at Dinapore, and the breaking up of the 5th European Regiment.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 15.—The Dewallee festival is over; the illuminations were not so good as I have seen them in former years, but the display of toys in the chowk was great, to the evident amusement of the younger members of the community, both European and native. Strange to say, the holidays were fixed on by the Deputy Collector, Davie Churn, to hold the sale of the confiscated houses in the city. The sale took place at the Kotwallie, but as

no notice had been given previously of the day of sale, and more particularly as it was a Hindoo holiday, the attendance of would-be purchasers was small. The two days' sale, I hear, did not realise more than Rs. 14,000. Had notice been given, or the sale held a few days earlier or later, a large sum might have been realised by the authorities. None of the bungalows which are in ruins have been sold, Mr. Lance being anxious to let the land out for cultivation or other purposes. The Nana's house, too, at Nawabgunge has not been as yet sold. Mr. Lance has engaged Mr. Judge, of the Calcutta bar, to assist him in the slander case now pending here. It is to be hoped he will gain the day; there is a large mass of evidence to be gone through, and there can be no doubt the defendants have good counsel in Messrs. Carruthers and Sandys. I wish to bring to your notice a case deserving of the sympathy of the public. Two years ago, it may be remembered, Nuwab Mohammed Ali Khan, better known as the Munney Nuwab, was tried here for having rendered assistance to the Nana during the outbreak. His two brothers, the Nuwabs Nizamut Adowlah and Bakur Ali, were also implicated, but the two former have been acquitted, and are in the enjoyment of their stipends. The latter, Nuwab Bakur Ali, although acquitted of all treasonable actions by the special commissioner in 1858, has been kept in confinement in the jail here ever since; he cannot find out the charges for which he is imprisoned, nor can he get any answers from the Governor-general to his several petitions. As the other brothers, who were equally guilty, are at liberty, surely justice demands that the other brother should either be tried, and if found guilty be punished, or at once released. The poor man with his family are but badly off, and he has lost two children already during his incarceration. No one can sympathise with those who were really implicated in the atrocities committed here, but this I think you will allow to be a case deserving of inquiry. It appears that it is from the evidence of the poor man's servants, who robbed and looted his house, that Bakur Ali was imprisoned by Major Bruce. The troops are out at brigade parade, preparing for the advent of Sir H. Rose. The 1st cavalry muster two squadrons, and have much improved in appearance; they begin to look more like dragoons, having firmer seats on their horses. The chief's camp is pitched on parade in readiness for him; he is expected to honour the races with his presence on Tuesday next.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BAREILLY, Nov. 13.—The Bishop left on Tuesday last, not before he had confirmed the native Christians. The service was conducted by his Lordship's Private Chaplain in Urdu, and an address in Urdu to the candidates by the Bishop himself. He read fluently, and his pronunciation, though not faultless, was certainly unobjectionable; his articulation clear and audible. The few native Christians with whom I have conversed seemed astonished with the greatest astonishment, and are anxiously inquiring whether his Lordship has acquired the language by inspiration. The cricket mania still continues, and we had a match yesterday between the Artillery Mess and the Station, in which the former were the winners. The Dewallee has commenced; but the natives are so vexed with Government and the Income-tax that they intend, on such grand occasions, manifesting their feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction by acting contrary to custom, to have no illumination, no rejoicings. The price of provisions is daily on the increase, and the visitation of a famine is inevitable. Let the officials take time by the forelock, put their heads together, and their shoulders to the wheel, and mitigate to the greatest practicable extent the evils which threaten to crush and overwhelm the poor. Doubtless the Department of Public Works will set to work with unwonted vigour. Yet I would particularly draw attention to the construction of aqueducts in all stations of the North-West, where during the cold and hot season the dust is suffocatingly dense.—*Delhi Gazette*.

A BAND OF REBELS, amounting to about fifty, led by a pandy, have been arrested in Meywar.

INCOME-TAX AGITATION.—The strike among the native dealers at Bombay, on account of the Income-tax, of which as yet nothing more than the scanty information communicable by the electric telegraph has reached Calcutta, appears to have made an unpleasant impression on the nerves of certain persons. It has led them to horrid reminiscences of the rebellion, and the old cry is renewed of a weak Government, and the empire in danger. The news has so agitated their minds that while deprecating the issue of proclamations, they, in the same breath, suggest immediate explanations to the chiefs of the conspirators on the folly of their conduct; as if a proclamation, under the circumstances, could otherwise than embody the very explanation proposed to be given. We shall be sorry to find that the apprehensions those persons entertain are well founded. But we are inclined to think that it is nothing more than the feeling of uneasiness and alarm which prevailed in Calcutta among the natives from the same cause. The European community may not be generally aware of it, but we can tell them, that various classes of natives during the first weeks of the operation of the Act manifested great agitation and excitement. This, however, did not arise from any disposition to oppose the exaction or evade the duty. On the contrary, all were ready, and expressed themselves most willing to pay. But the dissatisfaction and disquietude were caused by the difficulty they found in comprehending and filling up those cabalistical tablesyclept Income-tax forms; as well as by their strong disinclination to make a disclosure of the real state of their affairs and of their actual partners in business. An idea went abroad, too, that the direst inflictions would alight on them unless they filled up those packets of mysterious papers which the assessors were strewing over the town broad-cast. Deputations waited on the Lieutenant-governor and on Mr. Grote, and literally besieged the Income-tax office day after day, all asseverating earnestly that they were ready and willing to pay, and pay double, too, but they were quite unable to make their returns in the complicated and puzzling forms required. Every explanation was afforded, and all that could be done in the way of conciliation was done to restore confidence and re-assure, and when at length it came to be known that the forms had been revised and simplified, confidence was speedily restored and the native mind re-assured. At one time, the butchers of Dhurrumtollah threatened to shut up their shops, and the Marwaries of Burra Bazar held a midnight meeting; but all this was quietly enough got over, and there is not the slightest doubt that the metropolis will be the first to set the good example of graceful submission to the Income-tax. Now, we believe, the agitation cannot be anything worse in Bombay than what it was in Calcutta, and we feel almost convinced that with the same judicious management it will as easily be put down.—*Public Opinion.*

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.—We are just now enjoying delightful weather—mornings and evenings deliciously cold. The Commander-in-Chief is expected here on the 20th. The last brigade day an accident occurred, which was very near being fatal. An artilleryman fell from his horse, and the gun-carriage passed over his neck. A fearful murder took place a few days since, about forty miles from this, a tax-collector being the victim—an Eurasian—the unfortunate man being literally cut to pieces by a body of fakcers whilst in the execution of his duties; but I am happy to say that they have all been secured and brought here for trial, and no doubt they will shortly swing for the deed. The pack of foxhounds that came out from England for this station a short time since are in excellent order, through the judicious management of Captain Chapman. The Assembly Rooms are nearly finished, and do great credit to the builder, a Mr. Carr; the contract for the same, I think, is Rs. 10,000. It is generally thought that the races in January will be unusually good, and therefore we may expect grand doings during this cold season. There is

very little doubt but that the railroads in India will be the means of converting the rough mechanics of this country into first-rate artisans. The carriages they turn out at this place quite surprise one, and it is the same at Cawnpore.—*Englishman.*

FEROZ SHAH has proceeded to Mecca. He pretends that the cap and stick typifying the Empire of India, which were given to him by a holy faquir, suddenly disappeared, and he understands that a prophet exists at Mecca, who can tell him where and how to find them again. Under this cloak he has, no doubt, obtained money from the Indian Mohammedans, and has kept up the idea of his again recovering the throne of the Great Mogul.

THE MAHARANEE OF JALAWAR is expected shortly in Calcutta, on a pilgrimage to Kalighat and other shrines.

NAGPORE.—Letters from Nagpore report more favourably of the health of the detachment under Lieutenant Cockburn, and operations against the rebels at Raipore are to commence immediately.

A SUTTEE has been reported in Rajpootana, a Charan widow having been burned by her son. A report of the circumstance has been called for.

JEYPOOR.—The Governor-general has addressed a letter to the Durbar of Jeypoor, complimenting them on the abolition of transit duties.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, formerly known as "Economist," and latterly by the sobriquet of "Modern India," will shortly return to Oude, and resume the office of Judicial Commissioner.

COLONEL ABBOTT has arrived and resumed charge of the Commissioner's office, Lucknow Division, from Colonel Barrow, C.B., who has taken charge of the office of the chief of police from Captain Reid, who resumes his appointment of deputy-commissioner of Sultanpore from Capt. Perkins, who, we believe, goes to Hurdul as an assistant-commissioner. We also hear that Mr. Berkeley, assistant-commissioner, has been ordered from this to Seetapore—Mr. G. Lang, who had lately been sent thither, returning to Nawabgunge.

MAHARAJA JUNG BAHADOOR, G.C.B., has graciously permitted Colonel Burton to take away all the cut timber he had in the Terai lands lately made over to the Nepal Durbar.

THE CAIRO OUTRAGE.—All the officers accused of desecrating the Mohumud Ali's mosque at Cairo are under arrest, and will be tried by court-martial on various charges arising out of that unhappy transaction. It is said that the most prominent offender was a Major-general, who attempted to drag a donkey up the steps of the mosque tail foremost.

NEPAUL.—By letters from Nepal we (*Englishman*) hear that the new treaties proposed are ready, and that Maharajah Jung Bahadoor has forwarded the conditions to the Government of India. The Begum of Lucknow is still resolved on giving trouble; she is exerting herself to obtain leave to join the King at Garden Reach.

UNCLAIMED PENSIONS.—Government has decided that pensions which have not been drawn for two years in the N.W. Provinces shall be cancelled.

NAVIGATION OF THE GOGRA.—We understand it is the intention of Government to send a steamer every month up the Gogra to Fyzabad.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of three years' standing are now permitted to enter the general department of account on their passing the required examination. Hitherto five years' service has been the shortest preliminary period.

THE LATE MR. ADOLPHE SCHLAGENTWEIT.—Colonel Irby, H.M.'s 51st Regiment, has brought down the head of the late Mr. A. Schlagentweit, who was murdered *en route* from Leh to Kokan. He was robbed in the valley of Soojheit of everything he possessed, including all his merchandise; the greater portion of his servants and coolies had deserted him during the night previous to the robbery. Ascertaining the loss of his property, he decided on tracking the robbers, and found that the steps of the marauders led into the territory of Yarkund, to a province called Kagill. On arrival at the frontier of Yarkund he found that

country in a state of anarchy, it having been invaded by the ruler of Kokan, whose forces were under the command of a chief named Woolly-Khan. It was represented to Mr. Schlagentweit, by one of his attendants, that the ruler of Kokan was subject to the British Government, and that, therefore, he should apply to the chief, Woolly-Khan, now in possession of the country, for the restitution of his property. He sent a letter to Woolly-Khan, relating the circumstances of the robbery and soliciting his assistance in recovering his things. Woolly-Khan complied with his request, and finding the goods exposed for sale, he recovered and returned them to Mr. Schlagentweit, at the same time forwarding him an invitation to visit him in his camp. This Mr. Schlagentweit was disinclined to do, but was persuaded by his attendant (the person who advised him to apply to Woolly-Khan) to go. On arrival with all his property and followers at Woolly-Khan's residence, that chief directed the keys of the Sahib's chests to be taken from the khansamah, and he ordered the boxes to be opened and the contents to be examined, and their nature being reported to him, he directed that the Sahib should be requested to pay certain dues, against which Mr. Schlagentweit remonstrated, stating that he was not a merchant, and that he was on his way to visit the ruler of Kokan, the Sovereign of Woolly-Khan, and that such an exaction was arbitrary. An altercation then took place between the attendants on Mr. Schlagentweit and Woolly-Khan. At this time Mr. Schlagentweit's horses that had been left together, commenced fighting, and he desired his servant "Morad" to go and pacify them. He did so, and on his return found his employer stretched on the ground murdered. During the altercation Woolly-Khan, who was indignant at the idea that Mr. Schlagentweit should remonstrate with him, ordered his attendants to cut him down. The man Morad, as well as the other attendants of Mr. Schlagentweit, were imprisoned by Woolly-Khan, and Morad was released on professing the Mahomedan religion. He says that the country was held for six months or more, after the murder of Mr. Schlagentweit, by Woolly-Khan's detachment, and that on the approach of a large force against him he disbanded his troops and fled. Morad, who had gone to Yarkund, returned to the scene of the murder to search for the remains of his murdered master, and found the skull, which he identified to be the skull of Mr. Schlagentweit by a peculiar mark in the centre of the front teeth; but the remainder of the skeleton of the deceased gentleman he could not identify. It appears that many hundreds of men were executed on the spot where Mr. S. was murdered. This man Morad, hearing that the British Government had set on foot inquiries regarding the fate of Mr. Schlagentweit, resolved to go to the British territory, and with that intention started with a kafile of Yarkund merchants and hadgies. As he left Yarkund he heard that a Sahib was approaching to make inquiries regarding Mr. Schlagentweit, and he therefore made his way to his encampment, and further he joined Lieut.-col. Irby's party, and is now at Lahore. The skull is now in the possession of Col. Irby, who intends to make it over to the authorities. The whole case is about to be investigated by Government, and no doubt every satisfaction will be given to the friends and relatives of the deceased, as far as it may be possible under the circumstances.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

MR. F. A. ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE has memorialised the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, through his attorneys, Messrs. Carey, Berners and Fergusson, praying for compensation, on the alleged ground of having suffered degradation in the service for a period of nine years.

MAULMEIN.—Captain Hopkinson's unfortunate rashness in the matter of the Income-tax at Maulmein has hastened the prospect of the amalgamation of British Burmah. He has been offered the option of remaining under Col. Playre as chief commissioner, or succeeding Col. Jenkins in Assam. In the latter case, Major Fytche will be commissioner of Maulmein on, of course, a reduced salary.

MUTLAH.—The time is fast approaching when something must be done by the purchasers of town lots at the Mutlah. In the spring of next year the outlay must be commenced, which must not be less than Rs. 2,500 on each lot, and we have heard of no arrangements yet being entered into for this new port and city. The Bengal Government will have a first-rate opportunity of carrying out its love for resurrections if the grantees are not on their guard.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10. Canning, Robertson, Gravesend.—12. Edwin Flye, Weader, Penang; Villi de Saint Pierre, de Rowan, Bourbon; West Derby, Sargent, Liverpool; Uriel, Walker, Boston.—13. Fazel Carrim, Mohamet, Bombay; Hyppolyta, Lefevre, Card ff; Assaye, Caldwell, Liverpool; Augusta, Perroud, Bourbon; str. Fire Queen, Falle, Port Blair; Rumble, Sathro, Calio; Toronado, Morrison, Liver col.—14. Josiah L. H. de Grant, Liverpool; Ann Krell, Millhaepp, Melbourne; Chinsurah, Shaeres, Glasgow; Antares, Movon, Bourbon; Granada, Dreyer, Boston; Teazer, L'Point, Mauritius; Daniel Sharps, Cushing, Boston and Melbourne; Julia, Simpson, Newcastle.—15. Lydia, Strong, Sunderland; Ocean Home, Grasswell, Melbourne; Charles Lunt, Moore, Liverpool; Agenoria, Johnson, Liverpool; City of Manchester, Wilson, Glasgow.—16. Maude, Bathly, Newcastle; Anne Royden, Afflick, Liverpool; Queen of the Clyde, Glen, London; Atmosphere, Lunt, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Fire Queen.—Capt. J. Rennie, C.B., Capt. D. Tapeley, Messrs. J. Lyall, L. Oliphant, Hewdon, Smith.

Per str. Columbian, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Watson, Maj. and Mrs. Finch, Surg. and Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Brown, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Thwaites and child, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Girdleston, Mr. and Mrs. McCrac, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Wright, Messrs. C. W. Thomas, J. H. Broome, W. H. Pierson, Strahan, Lyall, Mrs. Griffiths, Capt. Batchelor, Lady Barker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Batty, Capt. Innis, Mrs. Vigors, Mr. Browning, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Perry and child, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Messrs. J. D. Tremlett, W. H. Smith, Golodie, Growse, P. Hill, W. Adams, J. Turner, J. Barnes, Izon, R. Stewart, Dicks, Ludorie, Ross, Hyde, Sevenoaks, Wardroper, Mrs. J. Weatherhill, Mr. and Mrs. Deshaies and infant, Capt. Battenshaw, Mrs. Hillier, Capt. Fellows, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Wills. From MARSEILLES.—Surg. and Mrs. Louell, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Gerwin and three children, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Girdleston, Mr. Moore, Lieut. Col. Taylor, Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Strutt, Mr. Mathem, Mr. McNair, Capt. Clarke, Mr. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Siddall, Miss Siddall, Mr. Tait, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. Maghera, Mr. Ind. From SUZZ.—Capt. Barron Von Mayern, Capt. Davidson, From GALLE.—Col. Fitzgibbon, Messrs. Adley, Vizios, Brown, Col. and Mrs. Spottiswoode, Miss Ingles, Messrs. Anderson, Perry, Singer, Capt. Downe. From MADRAS.—Surg. W. Lapsley, Mrs. Lapsley and five children, Asst. apoth. Sausmah and wife, and five children, Mr. W. A. King and child, Lieut. H. Duncan, C. Mayne, Esq., C. Chapman, Esq., Col. Scott, Lieut. Col. Ross, Capt. Glarebrook, Mr. P. Guirrier, Mrs. McPherson and infant.

Per Canning.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Robertson and child, Mrs. Raden and two children, Lieut. Thompson, Lieut. Conterrell, Ensigns Tube, Stokes, Collias, and Cuthbertson, Asst. surg. Scott, Surg. Naden.
Per Edwin Flye.—Mrs. Wesder and two children.
Per Teazer.—Dr. Basu.
Per City of Manchester.—Miss Townsend, Mr. Imcal.
Per Queen of the Clyde.—Surg. H. J. Macnamara, Asst. surg. H. Cookson.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4. Arabia, Forrest, Hong Kong.—5. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Akylab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Clarence, Vaile, London.—6. Ann Dunn, Binnington, Mauritius.—7. Marie Laure, Lancelot, Mauritius; Futlay Sultan, Nacoda, Bombay; Charger, Hatch, Boston; Turon, Code, Mauritius; Sultana, Rice, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 17, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	95 17 to 96 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	81 12 to 82 0	
Ditto, 5 do.	96 4 to 96 8	
3rd Sicca Rupee 4 do.	80 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	101 12 to 102 0	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	4 1/2 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 71
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 91
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100 " 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 98
On goods 3-4th of approved valuation.	

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6050 to 6075
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	750 to 760
Delhi Bank	500	500
India General Steam	1000	1550 to 1600
Ganges Company	500	620 ex. div
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1750 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	490 to 500
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 to 72
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	620 to 625
Calcutta Docking Company	700	995 to 1002
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par
Assam Company	200	430 to 440
East-India Railway Company	230	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	2 dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 7
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 8
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.	"	225 0 to 226 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, nominal.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOSS OF THE "TURGOT."—We (*Spectator*) hear that the French ship *Turgot*, from Bourbon, went on shore on the Coleroon shoal off Porto Novo on the night of the 18th September, and has since been abandoned and sold for Rs. 3,800. The circumstances attending the loss of the vessel appear to be these. The *Turgot* was making the land, having had indifferent observations, weather cloudy with passing rain, very light wind and smooth sea, when at sunset a tower or chimney became visible for a moment. The captain was uncertain as to whether he was before Pondicherry or Porto Novo, and consulted his Directory, but all he got there was a caution not to confound the Porto Novo furnace lights with the light visible from the French port. He had seen land, and he expected to be able to sight some light or another after dusk, but nothing turning up, he concluded that he was off Cuddalore, and was about altering the ship's course when she touched the sand bank. It is not generally known that for some time past the furnaces at Porto Novo work with closed tops, and show no light, so that the mistake into which the unfortunate master of the *Turgot* fell is easily explained. From the accounts that have reached us, we are assured that the vessel might have been got off had prompt assistance been rendered from the shore. The *Turgot* was in ballast, and all that she stood in need of was a sufficient number of hands to throw it out, as for three days the sea was as smooth as glass. But in this particular she appears to have been inadequately supplied. No aid was given, so we are told, for eighteen hours after she grounded, and the men who did go on board refused to remain longer than four hours, that is from noon till 4 p.m., at which time they left, notwithstanding that their services were urgently required. The Superintendent of Sea Customs, it is said, has no instructions to guide him in cases of this kind, and the efficiency of the Marine establishment at Port Novo will become fully apparent when it is known that the officer in question has his flags and books, but is not provided with a spy glass.

CANNANORE, Oct. 26.—Weather cool; rain in abundance. On Monday last the quantity of fall during the night was four inches forty-five cents. The ship *Windsor Castle*, with troops on board, arrived at Cannanore on the morning of the 20th, and departed to Bombay the next day. The Bombay Navigation Company's steamer *Bombay* is to ply on the coast instead of the *Pioneer*, the latter being put into dock for repair. The former vessel, which is to leave Bombay to-morrow, is to be surveyed here on arrival by the Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals, the surgeon of

H.M.'s 66th Foot, and the brigade major, for the conveyance of about thirty-three invalids and time-expired men of H.M.'s 66th Foot from Cannanore to Bombay, for embarkation for Europe. Brigadier J. FitzGerald, commanding Malabar and Canara, being promoted to Major-general, will shortly be relieved from the command of the provinces by Brigadier W. C. McLeod, now acting Brigadier in command of Jaulnah. Captain W. Serres, of the 51st Regiment N. I., is expected at Cannanore from Mangalore, by the steamer *Bombay*, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of medical officers, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on sick leave for two years. During the last week I have to record the spiritual manifestation of one of the fanatical tribe (Mopla). Exaggerated reports of the wonderful cures performed by him, caused crowds of ignorants of all creeds to call on him; the false prophet confined himself in a dark room, and refused appearing before the crowd, and placed a porter at the threshold of the house he occupied, to whom the applicants for aid were to make known their cases, accompanied by a douceur of a rupee or eight annas, and in return each received a bit of cotton thread about a foot in length, with instructions to have it tied round their arms, and the intimation that the cure of the malady would be effected in fifteen days. Time having elapsed, and the prophecy not being verified, several went back to meet the impostor, and to their disappointment found that he had sloped, and whither he is gone to dupe others is not known.—*Englishman*.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia, Stewart, Suez.—15. Sedgemoor, Kett, London; British Lion, English, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per British Lion.—J. McKenzie, Esq., five children of the late Mr. and Mrs. Maynon, Dr. S. and Mrs. Meredith.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. C. S. Blair, Lieut. R. S. Jago, Maj. E. B. and Mrs. Marsack, R. K. Puckle, Esq., Vet. surg. Delany, Cornet G. H. Bowyer, Capt. J. Mitchell. To MARSEILLES.—E. F. Harrison, Esq., Mrs. Harrison and two children, Rev. T. Foulke, W. C. Maclean, Esq., M.D., Mrs. Maclean and child, Maj. E. W. Boudier, Mrs. Sullivan and child. To ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. R. H. Boudow. To SYDNEY.—Mrs. Millett and two children.

BOMBAY.

COTTON MILLS IN INDIA.

The question of cotton mills in India is growing daily in importance, as one exercising a material influence on the interest of the country. Whether they will succeed or fail ought to be determined at present. It will be a serious misfortune if a good deal of capital be transferred from one portion of industry and permanently invested in another when the returns are likely to fall short of the average rate of profits. Some of our English contemporaries of Bombay and Bengal contend that only under a protective duty on English piece goods, as at present levied, can native mills flourish. Under this impression they are advocating the repeal of duty, and warning native capitalists to pause before they commit themselves by a hasty step. We are reminded of the agitation that has begun in England on the subject. India is perhaps the best market for English cotton goods. The spinners and manufacturers of Lancashire will not tamely allow themselves to be gradually displaced in the Indian markets by unfair competition. They will hold indignation meetings, and bring a parliamentary pressure to compel the Indian minister to issue peremptory instructions for the extinction of the tariff. But will that check the manufacturing movement that has begun in Bombay?

We confess we are not of those who look upon protection as a means for the encouragement of native industry, and for developing the resources of the country. We would be rather proud to be one of the followers of Adam Smith and his successors. We prefer the "prudence" recommended by the great economist which regulates our con-

duct alike in a private family and in a great kingdom. We would go further than that. If a yard of cloth from Manchester cost a person in the Mofussil the same as the one turned out of a mill at Bombay, we would, for imperial purpose, for the interest of trade and humanity, prefer the cloth to be imported. Any surplus capital had better be invested in bringing more land under the plough, in fertilising waste land with water, or in increasing the yield of agricultural products. If India can best economise its power by producing raw materials for England to manufacture, the greatest good would happen to both countries. It would be sin to fight against its destiny. But the case is quite different. Only superficial observers make India wholly an agricultural country. That it possesses mineral wealth in abundance the geological survey has clearly shown. It is not destitute of water-power as its many rivers point out. It is rich in minerals in its mountain bosom, especially in iron. It has a docile, industrious population. In the item of coal only there is a drawback, but it is counterbalanced by other advantages. The past history of India points it out both as an agricultural and manufacturing country. One error we like to see corrected is that the new tariff gave rise to the formation of spinning and weaving companies in Bombay. Facts do not bear this out. Before bankruptcy stared at the State in broad daylight, before a reluctant Government levied additional duties on our imports, the practicability of establishing cotton mills was perceived and acted upon. The first mill was put up by a European at Broach, who took care that no native be admitted into the secrets of its working. Another mill was started in Bombay, and this happened three years before the mutiny broke out. Prior to Mr. Landon's conceiving the idea of importing improved machinery, Manchester had not the whole of the Indian market to itself. Before a tall chimney was erected in England village looms in India supplied its people with dhoties and chudder. They still supply more than half of the cloth annually consumed. In the current year, when the money market became easy, speculators were ready to take up any scheme that promised success. Half a dozen of new companies were formed. Capitalists had seen that a saving of freight in cotton and cheap labour were permanent items in their favour, sufficient to ensure success. The tariff, no doubt, stimulated to further exertion, but the working of two mills had proved that others would be remunerative.

It is incumbent on those who are responsible for the good government of the country, and whose voice is likely to be heard, to show moral courage by boldly confronting the movement of Lancashire men, which, if unchecked, will soon grow formidable. Indian exchequer cannot at present afford to relinquish any means of obtaining revenue. No sane man can be sanguine about the prospects of the Income-tax. In introducing this obnoxious tax we are courting a certain failure. Mr. McCulloch has observed that the tax ostensibly on profits is really paid out of wages. A duty on import is, therefore, to be preferred, which will fall ultimately on the consumer. In five years, when Government will have learned, after bitter experience, how to make both ends meet, the tariff may be lowered.—*Rast Gofar.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—We hear that Government is about to issue a new Commission of the Peace, and that the necessary instructions to the Clerk of the Crown are under preparation. The following is a list of the new Justices of the Peace:—James Fleming; M. Wilkinson; T. F. Gray; Michael Scott; G. Steel; A. C. Gumpert; A. F. Wallace; W. Stevens; Alen Forbes; George Hamilton; J. Cassells; Walter Cassells; J. Blair; A. Grant; G. Lord; Commodore Wellesley, C.B.; Captain Young, C.B.; Col. Scott; Colonel North; Colonel Robertson, C.B.; Colonel Barr; Colonel Glasse; Captain Rivers; Captain Cowper; A. J. Lewis; M. R. Westropp;

J. White; G. Taylor; Spencer Compton; J. P. Bickersteth; F. D. Faithful; G. Bowyer; C. Forgett; Dr. B. Rooke; Dr. J. Scott; E. I. Howard; R. T. Reid; Dr. W. Arbuckle; Dr. J. Peet; Dr. H. Giraud; R. Sinclair; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.; S. D. Birch; Dr. J. H. Carter; Captain Barker, I.N.; W. Loudon; Captain Chitty; Dr. W. C. Coles; Dr. R. Haines; Captain Murray, Superintendent Electric Telegraph; Rev. W. H. Fletcher; G. R. Ballingall; Capt. Trevor; Major Malcom; T. Campbell, M.D.; G. Macaulay, Assistant Superintendent P. and O. Company; T. Bentley; J. Firth; R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D.; T. Garrett, Esq.; J. Mullaly, Esq.; T. Selby, Esq.; A. Faulkner, Esq.; Pascol de Silva; Braz Fernandes; E. D. Sassoon; Merwanjee Framjee Panday; Dinshaw Manockjee Petti; Furdoonjee Hormusjee Lushkurree; Jehangeer Nowrojee Jamsetjee; Heerjeebhoy Jehangeer; Manockjee Cursetjee; Dunjeebhoy Framjee; Bugwandass Purshotumdass; Gocul-dass Tezpall; Bhow Dajee; Sorabjee Pestonjee; Hajee Ismail bin Hajee Hubib Yusoo; Kassumbhoy Nathabhoy; Pandoorung Dinanath; Hurrichund Hurryshuaker; Venayek Luxumon Shastree; Candass Narandass, Esq.; Manockjee Eduljee, Esq.; and Shaik Ali bin Shaik Ibrahim Cazeze.

BOMBAY PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Paper Manufacturing Company was held on the 7th Nov., when a resolution was passed to the effect that, in consequence of no measures having been taken to carry out the project since the first call was received from the shareholders about six years ago, the affairs of the Company be wound up, the machines disposed of by public auction, and the proceeds thereof divided among the shareholders. A special meeting will shortly be convened to confirm this resolution.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PERSIA.—The coasting steamer *Taptee* has been chartered by an Arab merchant to ply between this port and Bushire. She will convey not more than 70 passengers at a time, that being the number fixed by the master attendant. No doubt this facility of intercourse will be hailed with great delight by the Arab and Persian merchants, who have to perform a very tedious and unpleasant voyage by their primitive vessels, the buggalows.

ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.—The chief engineer has submitted to Government his "Report upon Ancient Architectural Remains, for the year 1859-60." With the exception of that from Vizagapatam, the reports of the district engineers, he says, might all be styled "blank." The district engineer of Bellary reports again that the ruins of Beejanuggur, situated in his district, are too extensive for any one to report upon if he has other work to attend to, and Colonel Horsley agrees in this, if the report is to be in full detail, and he is of opinion that any other might not be worth the time and trouble spent upon it. Mr. Fraser has nothing to add to his report of last year, except translations of a few manuscripts. The district engineer of Vizagapatam reports that at Kumarapolliem, near Bimlipatam, are a few old Dutch tombs, which, from long neglect, are in disrepair. The other district engineers report either that they have nothing to add to their previous descriptions, or that no interesting memorials are to be found in their districts. Under the circumstances represented in the report, Government consider it unnecessary that the district engineer of Bellary should report on the ruins of Beejanuggur. Rs. 465 have been already sanctioned for enclosing the cemetery at Kumarapolliem—a further sum of Rs. 50 has been granted for repairing the tombs.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS.—We (*Guardian*) have much pleasure in announcing the return of the Rev. Mr. McKee, (with Mrs. McKee) of the Irish Mission in Guzerat, who returns to India in renovated health after an absence of a few years in his native land. The Rev. T. Weatherhead, of the Church Missionary Society, has arrived from England. We understand that he will be for the present associated with the Rev. Mr. Robertson in the secretaryship of the Western India Mis-

sions of that society. After having visited the various stations and made himself personally acquainted with the machinery of the different missions of the society, he will take sole charge of the duties connected with the secretaryship. It is hoped that the health of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson may allow them to remain some time longer in India. The Rev. Mr. Isenberg has left Bombay for Nassick (Shurunpoor), in anticipation of the approaching departure of the Rev. Mr. Price, who is obliged by ill health to leave for England. The Rev. Mr. Schwartz has removed from Jooneer to Bombay. The Rev. C. Harding, of the American Mission, is about proceeding to Sholapoor, for the purpose of commencing a new station there. The Rev. J. and Mrs. Robson and the Rev. W. and Mrs. Martin, missionaries of the United Presbyterian body, have arrived in Bombay from Scotland, on their way to Rajpootana, where they are to be associated with the Rev. Mr. Schoolbred.

EAST INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—On Saturday, the 10th Nov., Mr. Westropp applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court on behalf of two of the Directors of the East India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for an order to direct the winding up of the affairs of the Company, under the provisions of Act IX. of 1857. The application was based on an affidavit of Mr. Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia and another director, stating that it had been found difficult to proceed with the business of the Company, in consequence of most of the shareholders not having paid up the calls. The Court considered the reason insufficient, but promised to grant the order, provided a special ground coming within any of the five provisions of the Act was shown by a fresh affidavit. The application was therefore refused.

THE ELPHINSTONE TESTIMONIAL.—A meeting of the General Committee of the Elphinstone Testimonial was held on the 25th Nov., in the rooms of the Bombay Geographical Society, Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the shape which the testimonial to the late Lord Elphinstone will take. There were present on the occasion, the Rev. Dr. Wilson; J. Gibbs, H. D. Cartwright, M. R. Westropp, Esq.; Dr. Birdwood; Captain Rivers; Jugonath Sunkersett, Cowasjee Jehangir, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Munguldas Nathooobhoy, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jajeebhoy, Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, Mirza Ali Jan, Ramlall Thackorsedas, Esqs.; Dr. Bhawoo Dajee; and Messrs. D. J. Kennelly and Venayekrow Jugonathjee, secretaries. On the motion of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, seconded by Mr. Westropp, Dr. Wilson was called to the chair. The reverend Chairman stated that the funds collected for a testimonial to the late Lord Elphinstone still remained to be disposed of, and that the meeting was to decide upon the shape which the testimonial will take. The whole amount subscribed was Rs. 15,000, of which Rs. 11,000 have been collected and Rs. 4,000 remained to be realised. He exhibited for approval a specimen of a silver case in which the address was to be enclosed. Mr. Jugonath proposed, seconded by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, that the specimen be approved of, and the address, enclosed in a silver case of Kutch work, be sent to the present Lord Elphinstone. The proposal was unanimously adopted. Proposed by Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Jugonath, and carried unanimously, "That the most suitable means of preserving the memory of the late Lord Elphinstone in Bombay would appear to be by the erection of a statue, if likenesses sufficient to ensure its efficient execution be found to exist; and that the secretaries be requested to communicate with proper persons in England upon the subject, with a view to ascertaining the cost of such a work. That the secretaries be further requested to use their utmost efforts to increase the subscription list, and that they intimate to intending subscribers that the list must be closed within six months. The committee would also recommend the secretaries to communicate with the undermentioned gentlemen now in England: A. Malet, Esq., W. P. Adam, Esq., M.P., Colonel H. Bates, C. Morehead, Esq., M.D., and request their kind exertions in furthering the object in view. Dr.

Bhawoo Dajee, in reply to an inquiry from the chair, said he had photographs of Lord Elphinstone in two positions, from which a cast might also be taken for a statue. Proposed by Mr. Rustomjee, seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, and carried unanimously, "That the address to Lord Elphinstone, with the signatures attached to it, be transmitted to the present representative of the family, enclosed in a suitable case of Indian workmanship, for preservation in his Lordship's baronial abode; and that the sub-committee formerly appointed be charged with the execution of this resolution." The meeting then dispersed.—*Bombay Times*.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 2ND EUROPEAN REGIMENT.—Yesterday evening, Nov. 23, the brigade was drawn up in line, guns in the right, the 2nd Europeans in the centre, receiving Sir William Mansfield with the general salute. Sir W. Mansfield, together with his staff and a large suite of officers, rode down in front of the line, apparently examining each regiment with an eagle eye. He turned round the rear in a sharp canter. The brigade then formed three sides of a hollow square. The colours about to be presented to the 2nd European Regiment were placed in the centre on a pile of drums. They were handed to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher by Lieut.-colonel Guerin and Major Griffiths, and a solemn benediction and prayer was pronounced over them by the rev. gentleman. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield then presented them to the two senior Ensigns of the regiment, who were called to the front by the officer commanding, for that purpose. These gallant young officers received the colours on bended knee, and then stood fronting the regiment. Sir W. Mansfield then proceeded to address a heart-stirring and impressive exhortation to the 2nd E. L. J. He said, it was with feelings of the greatest pride and pleasure that he presented the fine regiment that he then saw before him with new colours. He pointed out in forcible language, how the colours in all ages formed the rallying point, and reminded them that it was not only in the field, when carried by excitement of the deadly breach, or in the headlong charge, but in the quieter duties of the garrison, by a steady and unflinching performance of duty, that a regiment showed its devotion to its Sovereign and its colours. He then dilated on the part the Regiment had taken in the Southern Mahratta Country in 1844-45, with the Persian Expeditionary Field Force, and the conspicuous share it took in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny of 1857,—when by its arduous and unprecedented marches during the violence of the monsoon, it relieved four stations, and was the means of saving the whole of the Southern Mahratta country from breaking into an open revolt,—as also the Garrison of Kurrachee. While referring to the Persian Expedition, the Commander-in-Chief pronounced a high panegyric on that gallant officer Sir James Outram, and said it was a matter of congratulation to the Bombay army, that one so renowned in war and diplomacy, and of whom any nation in the world might justly be proud, had risen from its rank. His Excellency then proceeded to congratulate the 2nd European Regiment on its fine appearance on parade, and its general steadiness and good conduct while stationed in Bombay. From the flattering reports he had received from Lieut.-col. Guerin, he had much pleasure in ordering the release of the very few prisoners the regiment had then in confinement. Before closing his address, his Excellency said it was necessary for him to say a few words regarding the so-called amalgamation—the subject which had given rise to so much discussion. He said he was induced to do so in case it might be thought he shirked the subject. (But here Sir William became so inaudible that the rest of his address, forming no doubt the most important and interesting portion, was lost to the troops.) Lieut.-col. Guerin then returned thanks. The Brigade then re-formed line and the colours were trooped, after which the several corps returned to quarters.—*Bombay Times*.

SURAT, Nov. 24.—The railway line from Surat to Unklesur is now open to the public. The distance between the two stations is 31½ miles, according to the last published time table, the journey occupying one hour and forty-six minutes, including stoppages at Umroles and Keen. The short section from Unklesur, as far as the bank of the Nurbudda, will be opened next Monday, thus making in all 35½ miles from Surat to Broach; the river to be crossed by ferries until the completion of the bridge. A fire broke out on the night of Thursday last, which destroyed fifteen houses, causing ten thousand rupees damage.

MR. TUDHUNTER, deputy superintendent of the Indore and Central India Circle of Electric Telegraphs, is about shortly to proceed to Europe on sick certificate. He will be succeeded by Mr. M. K. Man.

CAPTAIN VINCENT, the pay-master of the Sind division, is going to leave Kurrachee for the appointment of presidency paymaster at Bombay.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—To avoid the oppressiveness of the heat, and to render the building more comfortable, the trustees of the Cathedral, with the sanction of Government, have destroyed the gallery, and removed the organ to the east end, facing the back of the pulpit. Arrangements are being made for raising an efficient choir, which will be paid out of the pew rents, Government having declined to grant any allowance for a choir.

THE 57TH REGIMENT was paraded at Poona on the 19th Nov., before its departure for New Zealand. At the conclusion of the parade Sir W. Mansfield, addressing the commanding officer, said the 57th was second to no regiment in India, and that it had been selected for field service by the Supreme Government, on account of the uniformly good reports received of its excellent discipline and orderly conduct. The departure of H.M.'s 64th has been countermanded.

MUNICIPAL BOARD.—A vacancy having been caused in the municipal board by the resignation of Mr. Narayan Dinanathjee, several candidates are now in the field canvassing for votes from H.M.'s justices. We have heard of the names of Captain J. S. Trevor, Mr. W. S. S. Green, and Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, as applicants for the vacant commissionership.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15. Echo, Price, Sydney: str. Cyclops, Pullin, Galle.—17. Forfarshire, Richmond, Calcutta.—18. Atel Rahoman, Bushire.—19. Str. Punjab, Foulerton, Aden.—20. Excelent, Bred'e, Aden.—21. Str. China, Henry, Hong Kong; Planet, Jenkins, London.—22. William Prowse, William, Kurrachee; Evelyn, Bell, Gravesend.—23. Chance, Sparke, Sydney; Conflict, Moon, Lamerston.—24. Pauline, Lobo, Sadasegud.—25. Gloriosa, Wyeth, London; str. Tilly, James, Kurrachee; str. Senramis, Balfour, Bushire; Georgiana, Greig, Bushire; str. Benares, Parish, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Planet.—Mrs. Langhorn and child, Mrs. Jenkins. Per Evelyn.—Mr. Lawrence and two children, Mr. Echo, I.N. Per Chance.—Mr. and Mrs. Peat and infant. Per Gloriosa.—Misses E. and C. Young, Mr. J. Young. Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Mrs. Kidor, Mrs. Prendergast, Major Hatch, Ens. Dowry, Lieut. Prendergast, Ens. Keir, Ens. Barker, Capt. Whitehall, Mr. Budget, Ens. Ogilvy, Mr. Hobart. Per H.M.'s steam frigate Semiramis.—Mr. Tatu, Consul General of France at Baghdad; Madame Tatu, Mr. L. Smith, Superintendent at the Kooria Moorla Islands. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. China.—From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Lion, From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Moore, From MADRAS.—Mr. Patno, From GALLE.—Mr. Logom. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Emeu, from SUZ.—Miss Suter, Mrs. W. Shewell and infant, Mrs. Watson and infant, Mrs. L. Sheppard and infant, Miss Somerville, two Misses Hughes, Miss M. Ker, Mrs. Voyle and infant, Mrs. Carney, Mrs. Cooper and infant, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. E. Arthur and infant, Mrs. McGregor, Capt. and Mrs. Prior, Capt. and Mrs. Holland and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Plomer, Rev. W. and Mrs. Martin, Rev. J. and Mrs. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Jervois, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Colonels Smith and Benson, Majors Henegay and Cumming, Capt. C. Loch, Lowe, Trevor, Lockwood, J. Black, Commander Batt, I.N., Ensigns Baikes and Singer, Dr. Rooke, Hon. Mr. Cunningham, Rev. T. Weatherhead, Messrs. White, W. Russell, Mackintosh, Walsh, R. Newton, J. Tweedie, Whyte, Keith, Hood, C. Mann, J. Bridgeman, N. Scott, Squire, C. Drury, G. Hartley, Handy, W. Morb, G. Buckley, W. Gullette, J. Hood, J. Mathew, A. Sweetingham, W. Tanner, T. Wood, E. Heath, J. Butler, Scott, Gubbie, Rogers, Coltazzi, D. McLeod, Partridge, Shabrick, R. Harvey, Astuburner, Henderson, Cassels, Hawkesley, From ADEN.—Capt. Dando, I.N., Capt. Constable, Dr. Hadaway, Dr. E. Ryn. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Benares.—Mrs. St. Aubyn, Mrs. and Miss Haddaway, Mrs. Keatinge, Mrs. Tate and infant, Mrs. Marescaux and two children, Mrs. Lilly, Mrs. St. G. Meuter,

Miss Meiklejohn, Mrs. Hewitt and two children, Mrs. H. Bell, Miss Good, Mrs. Hender-on, Mrs. Svoboda, Miss Romanini, Mrs. H. Reeves two Misses Stevens, Col. and Mrs. Maughan, Col. and Mrs. Raines, Capt. and Mrs. Wakefield, Capt. and Mrs. Handyside, Capt. and Mrs. D'O. Compton, Lieut. and Mrs. Sibthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Moura, Col. de Salis, Commander Worsley, Capt. Heycock, Moutant, Curties, Morwick, Lieut. Hobson and R. Burd, Asst. surg. Fuller, Fns. Rolfe, Master Tanner, Messrs. H. Brousse, T. Smith, H. Newstead, J. Crawford, L. Heaton, C. P. Izon, P. Le Couteur, W. Graham, S. Burge, J. Payne, P. Nicholl, T. Bowling, F. Robson, C. H. Baker, Britton, Boardman, Anderson, Ferreter, Clarke, Moore, C. F. Moore, A. Bogle, W. Wedderburn, Stevens, Labary, J. C. Pearson, De Silva, Honi-berger, Whitworth, Ayres, F. Cooke.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. Str. Tilly, James, Kurrachee.—16. Str. Ottawa, Gribble, China, &c.; str. Norna, Cloete, Aden and Mauritius.—17. Str. Bombay, Gething, Malabar Coast; Sirocco, Winchester, China.—20. Albert and Victor, Mainz, Kurrachee.—21. Nepaul, Briggs, London.—22. Havlock, Gandy, Liverpool; Echunga, Cooper, Liverpool; Contest, William, Liverpool; str. Punjab, Foulerton, Vitoria.—24. Star Queen, Barber, New Zealand; Gertrude, Adley, Calcutta.—25. Ludfcha, Jackson, Calcutta.—26. P. and O. Co.'s str. Orissa, Purchase, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Mr. Brunton, Lieut. and Mrs. Nicoletts, Mr. S. Tyndall, Mr. A. A. Langlin, Miss Jerron, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and three children, Mr. J. L. Hobert, Miss Percroul, Lieut. G. C. Grant, Miss Grant, Miss B. M. Grant, Mrs. Harkness and infant, Mr. Rozario, Mr. J. R. Burke, Mrs. Horden, Miss and Mrs. J. Henry. Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay.—Mr. Reid, C.S., Mr. J. S. Bailey, Mr. T. W. Schmid, Capt. Scrivener, Mr. G. W. Willis, Ens. Keay, H.M.'s 83rd Regt., Rev. G. and Mrs. Watson and infant, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. C. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, Mr. W. H. Bell. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—For CALCUTTA.—Colonel Smith, Mr. McQueen, Mrs. Wyatt and infant, Mr. J. Bea-meers. For PENANG.—Miss Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Mother. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. A. S. Mignon. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Sillar. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Spanier. For SYDNEY.—Mr. Macafee, Mr. Lawson. For MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Sands. Per Star Queen.—Maj. H. Butler, Brev. maj. J. Hassard, Capt. W. E. Brown, Capt. J. R. Grimston, Lieut. B. C. Barn-tun, E. G. Hasted, R. A. H. Cox, Ensigns A. McIntosh, P. F. Clarke, E. E. Brown, R. Murray, Asst. surg. J. Davis. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Orissa.—For SUZ.—Rev. A. Kin-lock, Dr. Dent. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. B. Green, Mr. Blyth. For MARSHALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Buchanan, Cap. Walpole, Lieut. Hills, Capt. MacKenzie, Mr. Hood, Capt. Chapman, Col. Glasco, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Hughes, Lieut. Chambers, Capt. Parry, Maj. Dick. For GIBRALTAR.—Dr. Gomes, Mrs. Woodburn and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Spence and three children, Mr. Milner, Dr. Daly, Asst. surg. M. Marshall, Capt. Cumberlege, Lieut. Raxton, Lieut. Wallace, Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. Bell, Lieut. Wilberforce, Dr. Turnbull.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 26, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 percent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 81	100 Sa.
4 percent. Loan	1832-33 Rs. 81	100 Sa.
4 percent. Loan	1835-36 Rs. 81	100 Sa.
4 percent. Loan	1842-43 Rs. 81	100 do.
4 percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 81	100 do.
5 percent. Loan (New)	Rs. 97	100 do.
5 1/2 percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	101 to 101 1/2	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	40	
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	84 per cent.	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	12 1/2 per cent. pm.	
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	3 1/2	
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)		
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	55 per cent. pm.	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	13 ditto	
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 21 000 dis.	
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 6,000	
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do.	" 475
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do.	
Oriental Weaving and Spin-	2,500 do.	" 1225
ning Com.	10,000 do.	" 10,000
Colaba L. Com.	500 do.	" 335 with div.
Bombay S. N. Com.		
Bombay Spinning and Weav-	5,000	2,000
ing Co.		
East India Spinning & Weav-	150	Nominal.
ing Co. (Limited)		
Great Eastern Spinning and	100	Rs. 15 per sh.
Weaving Co.		
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning	125	Rs. 12 per sh.
and Weaving Co.		
Oriental Weaving and Spin-		Rs. 1225 per sh.
ning Co.		
Royal Spinning & Weav. Co.	100	Rs. 18
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	Rs. 500
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3 paid in Bombay, or 2 1/2		
prem. in England—Rs. 15 per share discount.		
Do. New Shares Rs. 21-18 1/2 at 2 1/2 per share—Rs. 7 do.		

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1 1/2 d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1 1/2 d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	99 1/2
" " " " " " " "	100 1/2
" " " " " " " "	99 1/2
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99 1/2
" " " " " " " "	100 1/2
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 222 per 100 dols

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 106.0
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.

Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 230
Republic Dollars	213
German Crowns	213½
Eyece Silver	per 100, tola, Rs. 106 8
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-9-3
Bar Silver	108½
Mexican Dollars	225

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 12s. 6d. to £2. 15s. per ton
To Liverpool, £2. 5s. 6d. to £3. per ton.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Nov. 26).—*Cotton*.—The market continued brisk during the early part of the fortnight, but latterly the receipt of less favourable advices from home caused operations to be less freely made. A good amount of business, however, has been done for Europe, while for China, as may have been expected, only a few transactions have been effected. *Linsed* is actively inquired for at firm rates. Business has been checked lately by the rise in freights. *Rapeseed* has no demand, and prices are lower. *Teelseed* is lightly held, and contracts for future delivery are made at Rs. 26 to 27. *Oiler seeds* are not to be had. *Coffee*.—There is net her Mocha nor Berbera in the market, and the small parcels of Malabar now arriving find ready sale at about Rs. 9 per maund, at which price 1,000 cwt. have been sold. *Pepper*.—Scarce, and wanted. Prices nominally higher. *Madder root*.—There is a very good inquiry for Madder Root. Muscat is quoted at Rs. 3½ to 4½, and Scinde Rs. 4½ to 4½. *Saltpetre*.—In moderate inquiry, at an advance on our last quotation.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Nov. 26).—There was a complete stagnation in the import market up to the latest date received, and no quotations can, therefore, be given.

THE STRAITS.

The following are some particulars regarding recent operations in Banjermassing:—A very daring attack was made upon Martapura in the end of August by the rebels, but the garrison kept them at bay until reinforcements were received from Banjermassing, when they retired, having suffered severely. Dr. Stammler, who left Banjermassing for Martapura on the 26th August in a prahu, was surprised by the rebels and murdered. His body was afterwards recovered and buried on the banks of the river. The prahu carrying the mails between Martapura and Banjermassing was also captured, and the rowers put to death. After Martapura was relieved patrols were sent out daily in different directions to scour the country of the enemy, but with very little result, as the rebels when the troops made their appearance hid in the thick jungle, &c., where they could not be followed. Lieut. Reuter, however, had the good fortune to take a rebel fortification. Setting out from Mungu Taylor he fell upon three small bentings (redoubts) near the kampong Tambarangan. He, immediately, at the head of his men, carried them by storm, and destroyed them. As night was falling he attacked a fourth benting and received a wound on the head from a spear, while three Europeans at the same time were severely wounded, two of whom afterwards died. Lieut. Reuter sent his wounded to Mungu Taylor and ordered up a three-pounder, intending to renew his attack on the benting, but he became so weak from the loss of blood that eventually he was obliged to retire. As soon as he recovered his strength he again proceeded against this benting, which he finally took and destroyed. On the 2nd September Lieut. de Brauw, with 60 soldiers, left Amawang with ammunition for the post at Panti Hamba-wang. After having performed this service he marched in the direction of Gunong Mandang, and observed on the top of a hill a fortification, in which a number of the enemy were posted. They were immediately driven out and the work partly destroyed. On the following morning a patrol under Lieut. de Brauw went out in this direction to complete the ruin of this benting, when it was found to have been reoccupied by the enemy during the night in great numbers, and again repaired.

This benting consisted of a double row of iron-wood stakes about two yards above the surface, faced up on the inside with earth, and having only a single narrow opening admitting one person at a time. Lieutenant de Brauw tried to drive the enemy out, but they received him with a very heavy fire, and when he had advanced within forty paces, this brave officer was severely wounded; he persevered, notwithstanding, in the attack, but without success; the fire of the enemy was so heavy and well directed, that several of the troops fell, and Lieutenant de Brauw was at last obliged to draw off his men out of range, and content himself with firing at the leaders of the enemy, who now and then showed

themselves above the works. The most severely wounded were sent back to Amawang, and Captain Koch, commanding there, was informed of the state of matters. Captain Koch, on receiving the news, immediately sent Lieutenant Smagge with a reinforcement to de Brauw, which reached Gunong Madang in the evening, when it was resolved to return to Amawang, as it was impossible to storm the benting in the darkness. On receiving news of this unlucky retreat, Major Verspyck immediately sent a reinforcement of fifty bayonets from Banjermassing, on which Captain Koch, with a column and a 3-pounder and howitzer, set out to give the enemy a lesson. On arriving at Gunong Madang a fire was opened upon the benting with grape, but it was ineffective, as the enemy had found means to protect themselves from the fire of the Dutch troops. After a protracted fire with musketry, cannon, and howitzer, which seemed to make no impression, the order was given to storm, but the enemy opened so heavy a fire of musketry that the party was obliged to retreat. Lieut. de Coenens then went to see if he could not find a more favourable position from which to direct the fire upon the fort, and soon after Capt. Koch going in the same direction was shot through the heart. Lieut. Verspyck was at the same time severely wounded, while several others also received wounds more or less severe. Lieut. de Coenens, who now assumed the command, decided on retiring to Amawang. Major Verspyck once more sent reinforcements under Major Schuack with orders to take the benting, and if necessary to undermine the hill and blow up the fort with its defenders. On the 22nd September, Major Schuack arrived at Gunong Madang with two hundred men, besides a cannon, a howitzer, and a mortar. Fire was opened upon the benting, but it seemed as formerly to produce little impression, and Major Schuack then resolved to starve the garrison out. The place was surrounded, and it was resolved to storm it on the 24th, but it soon appeared that it had been abandoned during the night, and that, favored by the darkness, the enemy had managed to slip past the sentries undetected. A party set out from Amuntay under Lieut. van Emden, to search for a wounded haji whom it was considered desirable to get possession of. On arriving near the kampong he was met by some armed men, who conducted him and his party to a house where the wounded man lay, and which was filled with men and women mostly armed. Lieut. van Emden entered the house and told the wounded man he proposed taking him to Amuntay, where he could have medical help, and directed him to be placed on a litter. On this the wounded man gave some order in a language not understood by the Dutch officers, and the party was immediately attacked. Lieutenant Van Emden received a musket shot and three kris wounds, while Lieutenant Verspyck and others of the party were also wounded. A native soldier, who was left to guard four women in a house, was attacked by them and mortally wounded. The party eventually returned to Amuntay, leaving twenty-four of the enemy dead. Lieutenant Van Emden died on the 24th September, from the effect of his wounds. Under the orders of Major Verspyck, strong columns were sent out in different directions, everywhere routing the enemy with heavy loss.—*Singapore Free Press*, Nov. 5.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Oct. 10.—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's letter was this day received from Toorkistan. He informed the Ameer that when he had made every preparation to take Indee Khoe, the Hakim of that place had sent his vakeel to him to beg of him to give up that intention, and had promised to come and settle the matter himself. He had complied with his request, and waited for his arrival up to the last moment, but as he (the Hakim of Indee Khoe) had not fulfilled his promise, although repeatedly requested to do so, he (Ufzul Khan) had been obliged to send his own Paish khid-mut, Ghoolam Mohae-oodeen Khan,

to get him to Bulkh. The Persian and Heerate troops had arrived as far as Mamana; if the Hakim of Indee Khoe agreed to his terms, well and good, otherwise he, Ufzul Khan, would go and take Indee Khoe at once. He also stated in his urzee that he had left his son Ubdool-rah-man with two thousand sowars in charge of the city of Tuckta Bool, and he himself with some troops was marching on Surbool.—Oct. 11.—A letter from the sister of Kahur Moosee Ghilzie, from Khutta Aw Az, was received by the Ameer. She told the Ameer that some Wuzerees had come into her country and given out that the British were so much against them that they were hunted out from one place to the other, making the people thus believe they were trying to collect as many men as possible to assist them. She had tried her best to persuade them not to listen to the Wuzerees, but in vain, as some four or five villages had already joined them; she begged of the Ameer to send some troops to punish these fanatics as soon as possible, or else the inhabitants of the whole of Khutta Awaz would be deserting. The Ameer having taken the matter into consideration, ordered Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, the son of Shere Allee Khan, with four guns, one thousand sowars, and two battalions, to march to Khutta Awaz, and to punish the insurgent Wuzerees.—Oct. 12.—This day being Friday, the Ameer went to Alleeabad, and remained there till sunset. No durbar was held to-day.—Oct. 13.—The Ambassador of the King of Bokhara, accompanied by Mirza Ahmud Khan, and Akhoond Zada Siraj-oodeen, waited on the Ameer. They were very kindly received in the durbar, and a khillut containing a valuable cloak, shawl, &c., with four hundred rupees cash, was granted to the ambassador. The Ameer also ordered twenty rupees a day to be given to him for his daily expenses.—Oct. 14.—Mahomed Ishak, son of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, with about sixty sowars and sepoy, arrived this afternoon from Toorkistan with a letter from his father for the Ameer. Mohamed Auzim Khan requested the Ameer in his letter to appoint his son Mohamed Ishak as Hakim of Khoost and Koorum. The Ameer, after perusal of the letter, gladly complied with his son's request, and conferred the rulership of the above-named place on Mohamed Ishak, in the durbar, placing the artillery and troops now with Surwar Khan under his command.—Oct. 15.—The ambassador of the King of Bokhara attended the durbar and stated before the Ameer that he had a great desire to see the Aeena Khana (glass house) of Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, on which the Ameer desired Sirdar Shumsh-oodeen Khan and Sooltan Mohamed to take the ambassador and show him the grand house. After he had taken leave, the Ameer amused himself by playing chess with Ghulam Mohamed Khan.—Oct. 16.—News was this day received from Heerat to the effect that Sooltan Ahmed Jan was busy enlisting the troops, and that Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan had sent four thousand men from Subzwari, who were ordered to be encamped in the city in the Taereeh Mohulla; about two hundred bootkees were paid by Sooltan Jan as reward to the new men. It was given out in Heerat that about eight thousand Persian troops with six guns were on their way from Teheran to Heerat via Mushbid.—Oct. 17.—A private durbar was held to-day. Sirdars Shere Allee Khan, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mohamed Oosman Khan, and the ambassador of Bokhara were the only people summoned there; a long conversation went on in the council, but no one could know the subject and the result. The cholera and small-pox are raging in Cabool, and a number of children and men are dying.—Oct. 19.—The following intelligence was this day received from Toorkistan. The Hakim of Kurkee had been directed by the King of Bokhara to rebuild the fort of Kurkee about three hundred paces longer on each side than it was before, and to clear all the jungles from Kurkee to Luck. The King had also desired the Hakim to build a fitting place in the fort on the river side for the residence of the King. The Hakim had com-

menced the building, and the work was going on as speedily as possible. The Ameer having been informed that the ruler of Kohistan had sent a Hakim to Punj Shere to collect the revenue, and that he had been turned out and disgraced by the Punj Sherees, who were rising against the ruler, ordered Sirdar Shere Allee Khan to send 400 men of his battalion with 600 Kohistanes, and to see the rebellion suppressed in Punj Shere. "This has all been caused by Mohamed Shah Khan," remarked the Ameer in the durbar.—Oct. 20.—Ubdool Islam Khan, son of Quazeer Khan Moolla Khan, who, on account of some disputes with his brother, Quazeer Ubdoolrahman Khan, of Cabool, had gone to Kandahar, arrived to day. Ubdoolrahman and many other men of note went to receive him. On his arrival all his father's books and property were divided amongst the two brothers, and all other matters were made up between them. Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan attended the durbar, and informed the Ameer that this was the time to collect the revenue of Tukka in Toorkistan, and asked the Ameer's permission to march to that place; on this the Ameer ordered him to take 300 sepoy of Shere Allee's battalion, 200 Baruckzies, 200 Kuzulbash, and 200 Ghilzaee sowars, and two guns, and leave for Toorkistan at once.—Oct. 21.—Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan has this day despatched 400 Jazaelchees, and his battalion to Goolam Hussun Khan Ufshar, the Hakim of Bameean, and Hazara, Dahzungee, to enable him to collect the revenue of that country. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's Urzee was this day received from Toorkistan. He informed the Ameer that he with his troops had left Surbool, and was marching on Shiberghan. He has sent his Vakeel to Shiberghan and Indee Khoee, with instructions to bring the Hakims of those places to his camp, and as soon as they had arrived, he (Ufzul Khan) would send them as prisoners to Cabool. In case they made any delay in complying with his request, he would go and take possession of the two places at once, as they had been always playing tricks with him.—Oct. 22.—Since Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan had arrived here from Peshawur the Ameer had given him the charge of the Cabool Mint on a contract of ten thousand rupees a year. This day Sirdar Shere Allee Khan applied to the Ameer for the contract of the Mint for eleven thousand, and got the Ameer's consent. The Ameer has ordered Sirdar Peer Mohamed to draw his allowances from Ghuzneen and Kohistan. Peer Mohamed is very much displeased by this arrangement, but he cannot help it, as Shere Allee Khan has got more influence than he has. Some sowars of Shere Allee Khan and Mohamed Uslum Khan had a row outside the Shah Shaeed gate, in which five men of both sides were wounded; they were caught and brought before the Ameer, who, having made inquiries into the matter, ordered Shere Allee's sowars to be confined for ten days. Sirdar Shere Allee spoke in their favour, but in vain.—Oct. 23.—The durbar was held as usual. The Ameer turning towards Shere Allee stated, "that for the last five months he had been speaking to him about leaving for Toorkistan, but without any result, as he always made some excuse or other. "Would it look well," continued the Ameer, "that he in his old age should march from one country to the other, while his sons in the prime of youth kept at home?" On this the Moostoufee presented a list of the troops to accompany Shere Allee Khan for Toorkistan under Sirdars Mohamed Oosman Khan, Ubdool Salam Khan, Fokutzaee and Mohamed Oomer Khan, and intimated to them all to get themselves ready. This afternoon the Ameer ordered Mirza Ahd Khan to prepare a Khillut for the Ambassador of the King of Bokhara.—*Delhi Gazette.*

EXPORT OF BULZION.

Per str. Indus, Dec. 20, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£15,500	—
Mauritius	25,000	—
Ceylon	2,000	—
Madras	5,995	—
Calcutta	3,042	£90,210
Singapore	2,000	47,000
Hong Kong	—	3,200
Shanghai	—	5,867
	£53,538	£149,877



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 7, 1860.—The Rev. J. Sharkey has 18 mos. leave to Eur. on m.c., new reg.

Foreign Dept., Nov. 7, 1860.—The Rev. L. Poynder to be chaplain of the town of Rangoon.

Lieuts. G. J. O. Fitzgerald, 42nd M.N.I., and F. Pike, of H.M.'s 91st regt., to do duty with the Central India horse.

The underment. officers are app. special assessors in the several dists. of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, viz.:

The dep. commrs. at Amherst, at Martaban, at Tavoy, and at Mergui.

The superintndt. of convicts at Moulmein.

The dep. commr. and magist. at Moulmein.

The asst. commr. at Moulmein.

The coll. of customs at Moulmein.

Mr. G. Campbell resumed charge of his office of judicial commr. in Oude on 29th ult.

Lieut. R. Onseley received charge of the office of the dist. superintndt. of police, Hurdul, in Oude, from Lieut. Rawlins, on 17th ult.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint, as a temp. arrangement, Lieut. E. F. Angelo, of H.M.'s 28th regt., to act as 2nd in command of the Deoles irreg. force.

The following extract from Deoles irreg. force orders, dated 1st ult., is confirmed:—

Lieut. and Adj. W. P. Conolly has permission to resign his app. in the force, consequent on his having been nominated 2nd in command of the 3rd regt. of the Central India horse.

Lieut. C. H. Clay, 2nd in com., will rec. ch. of adjt.'s office fr. Lieut. Conolly.

Capt. MacDonald being about to avail himself of the leave granted him in G. O. by the Gov. gen., No. 3,652, dated Aug. 27 last, Lieut. Clay will assume com. of the force.

Mr. E. G. Fraser, civil judge of Lucknow, has priv. leave for 6 weeks, fr. date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. E. Barton, extra asst. comr. in Oude, has leave, on m.c., for 2 mos., fr. 11th ult.

Maj. P. A. P. Bouverie, pol. agent at Bhurtapore, has priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. 15th ult., making over ch. of his office to Lieut. Walter, asst. agent, gov. gen. in Rajpootana, on spec. duty at Bhurtapore.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, com. 1st regt. of Central India horse, leave for 2 mos., to enable him to proc. to Bombay, prep. to leave to Europe, on m.c., and to sanction the following arrangements, consequent on the vacancy thereby created:—

Maj. H. Forbes, comdt. of Bhopal levy, to offic. as comdt. of 1st regt. Central India horse, and to be pol. asst. in Western Malwa.

Capt. R. C. Cross to offic., as temp. arrangement, as comdt. of Bhopal levy, fr. 11th ult.

Lieut. E. Temple to offic., as a temp. arrangement, as 2nd in com. of Bhopal levy, in add. to his duties as adjt., fr. 11th ult.

Financial Dept., Nov. 8.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, has been allowed a further ext. of leave for 3 mo., on m.c.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 8.—Posting.—Capt. J. H. Wright, exec. engr., 3rd class (on leave), is transf. from public works estab. of Nagpore to that of Bengal.

Nov. 9.—Appts.—Mr. W. Ramsay is app. a temp. sub. engr., of 3rd class, in the public works dept., and posted to Bengal.

Mr. F. R. Boyce, exec. engr. of 3rd class, offic. asst. to chief engr. of Bengal, is conf. in that app., and is app. asst. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, in public works dept.

Mily. Dept., Nov. 8.—No. 1,101.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. —

Capt. and brev. maj. W. W. H. Greathed, c.b., of engrs., extra A. de C. to Maj. gen. Sir R. Napier, commdg. 2nd div. of the force in China for 2 yrs., from date of his dep. from Point de Galle.

No. 1,102.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermnt. gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at the presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv., and prom. to rank of ens. from date assg. to him in G.G.O. No. 939, of 18th Sept. —

Infantry.—Mr. G. P. Lucas; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 27.

No. 1,103.—H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to make the foll. app. —

Capt. G. Delane, sec. in com. of the gov. gen.'s body guard, to offic. as army clothing agent of 2nd or presy. div., without prejudice to his present app., v. Maj. Turnbull, offic. as superint. of army clothing.

Nov. 9.—No. 1,104.—The foll. order, issued by the comr. of the province to the Nagpore irreg. force, is confirm. —

Dated Oct. 29.—No. 17.—Directg. Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, of 2nd regt. inf., having reported his return from leave to Eur. on m.c., to resume his duties as adjt. of that corps.

Lieut. W. Playfair, offic. adjt. 2nd regt., on being relieved by Lieut. Higginson, will proc. to Chanda and join the 3rd regt., of which corps he is nominated offic. adjt., during the abs. of Lieut. Nepean.

Lieut. D. McNeil, at present offic. as adjt. of 3rd regt., will, on being relieved by Lieut. Playfair, proc. to Raepore, in consequence of Lieut. Cockburn's illness, and place himself under orders of the officer com. 1st regt.

PROMOTIONS RECOMMENDED IN INDIA.

No. 1,105.—The foll. paragraphs of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 364 of Sept. 29, 1860, are published for general information:—

1. Your letter dated the 2nd June last, No. 129, contained the recommendation of the C. in C. in India and your Government in favour of the eventual promotion, on attaining the rank of captain regimentally, of the underment. officers, in recognition of their services in the field in the rank of subaltern, viz.:

Lieut. J. Watson, v.c., 28th Bombay N.I.
Lieut. G. Allgood, v.c., 49th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone, 18th Bombay N.I.
Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, 18th Bengal N.I.
Brev. capt. E. H. Langmore, 71st Bengal N.I.
Lieut. F. C. A. Chamier, 34th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. F. S. Roberts, v.c., Bengal art.
Lieut. C. S. Nicholson, 64th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. L. Forbes, 2nd Bengal N.I.
Lieut. J. P. Sherriff, 35th Bengal N.I.

2. I did not fail to bring these recommendations under the favourable consideration of the G. Cg. in C., and I stated that I proposed, with H.R.H.'s approval, to inform your Government that, in accordance with the arrangement made in April, 1859, the officers would be recorded for the brevet rank of major on their attaining the regimental rank of captain.

3. I have the pleasure of announcing to you that H.R.H. has approved of the course, and has informed me that the officers will be recorded for the brevet rank of major on their becoming regimentally eligible, their cases being brought forward from time to time as they attain the rank of captain.

No. 1,109 of 1860.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. H. Sylvester, in m.c. of 2nd regt. Central India horse, are placed at disposal of the C. in C. for another appointment.

No. 1,110.—Vet. surg. A. Turnbull has leave from Oct. 26 to Dec. 26, 1860, to Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under old regs.

No. 1,111.—Appointment:—

Pay Dept.—Capt. A. Hunter, 25th N.I., offic. dep. paymaster, to be dep. paymaster, Benares Circle, v. Maj. Edgell.

No. 1,112.—Lieut. R. Clifford, of 74th N.I., having passed the pre-scribed examn. in the languages, is confirmed in his app. of adjt. of the 1st cav., Punjab irreg. force.

The med. officer in charge of the med. store dept. at presy. will henceforward be designated principal med. storekeeper to the Govt.

No. 1,114.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. C. B. Wallis to be asst. agent for army clothing 2nd div.

No. 1,116.—The underment. officers are, at their own request, transf. to the corps specified:—
Lieut. W. H. Brind, fr. 28th N.I. to 2nd Bengal Eur. fus.

Lieut. C. S. DeF. Roche, fr. 47th N.I. to 6th Eur. regt.

Cornet J. Low, fr. 3rd to 5th Eur. L.C.

Ens. D. Adamson, fr. 61st to 28th N.I.

Ens. A. J. D. Hawes, fr. 82nd to 78th N.I.

Ens. R. M. B. Thomas, fr. 46th to 65th N.I.

Ens. H. W. J. Senior, fr. 39th to 78th N.I.

The following promotions are made to fill existing vacancies:—

To be lieutenants:—Cornet J. Low, 5th Eur. L.C.;

Ensigns D. Adamson, 28th N.I.; A. J. D. Hawes, 78th N.I.; R. M. B. Thomas, 65th N.I.; H. W. J. Senior, 73rd N.I.; F. H. Gould, 47th N.I., v. Roche, transf. to 6th Eur. regt.

ERRATUM.—In G. G. O., No. 1,063, of 29th ult., announcing the transfer and promotion of certain young officers, in the case of Ens. S. C. MacTier, for 64th N.I., read 15th N.I.

No. 1,117.—The following promotions are made:—
OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL LIST.

Cavalry.—Cornet R. M. Jeanings, to be lieut., fr. May 20, v. Lieut. J. Cookerell, 2nd Eur. L.C., prom.

Corn. H. Coghlan, to be lieut. fr. June 4, v. Lieut. C. N. Tucker, 2nd Eur. L.C., prom.
 Corn. C. T. M. Higginson, to be lieut., fr. June 16, v. Lieut. A. W. J. Montgomerie, 2nd Eur. L.C., prom.
 Corn. E. C. B. Rawlinson, to be lieut. fr. July 6, v. Lieut. L. F. Wells, 2nd Eur. L.C., prom.
 Corn. E. Wells, to be lieut. fr. July 21, v. Lieut. B. R. Branfill, 5th Eur. L.C., prom.
 Corn. H. H. P. Cowper, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 4, v. Lieut. Sir M. Barlow, Bt., 4th Eur. L.C., prom.
 Corn. O. G. Cautley, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 4, v. Lieut. W. H. J. Jennings, 2nd Eur. L.C., dec.
 Corn. M. S. Saunders, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 20, v. Lieut. M. M. Prendergast, 4th Eur. L.C., prom.
 Infantry.—Ena. A. W. Graham, to be lieut. fr. Feb. 20, v. Lieut. A. B. Allen, 2nd N.I., res.
 Ena. A. Harrison, to be lieut. fr. Feb. 20, v. Lieut. E. J. Wild, 40th N.I., prom.
 Ena. W. H. Beckett, to be lieut. fr. April 3, v. Lieut. Fitz T. Goldsworthy, 72nd N.I., dec.
 Ena. C. Mercer, to be lieut. from 7th April, v. Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 68th N.I., prom.
 Ena. T. J. Quin to be lieut., from 11th May, v. Lieut. C. W. Peter, 42nd N.I., prom.
 Ena. A. B. Chalmers to be lieut., from 15th June, v. Lieut. B. H. Smith, 67th N.I., prom.
 Ena. C. Middlemass to be lieut., from 14th July, v. Lieut. H. V. Riddell, 68th N.I., transf. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.
 Ena. N. F. Parker to be lieut., from 31st Aug., v. Lieut. J. C. McNeill, 12th N.I., prom.
 Ena. C. W. Riggs to be lieut., from 30th Sept. v. Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, 15th N.I., prom.
 Ena. C. N. Hodgson to be lieut., from 19th Oct., v. Lieut. J. H. Tulloch, 58rd N.I., struck off.

No. 1,118.—The foll. proms. are made:—
 72nd N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. H. P. Williams to be capt. from 21st Oct., v. Capt. R. K. Gordon, dec. Gen. list Ena. T. F. Bruce to be lieut. from 21st Oct., v. Capt. R. K. Gordon, dec.
 25th N.I.—Lieut. E. J. L. Twynam to be capt., from 4th Nov., v. Capt. F. J. Eagar, dec. Gen. list Ena. W. R. Hamilton to be lieut., from 4th Nov., v. Capt. F. J. Eagar, dec.

No. 1,119.—The following promotion is made:—
 4th Eur. regt.—Ena. A. H. F. Campbell to be lieut., from Nov. 2, v. Lieut. C. L. Money, resigned.
 No. 1,120.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—
 Maj. E. Slesmore, 69th N.I., Lieut. R. G. Birch, 1st Eur. L. C. and Conductor E. Quin, Ordnance Commissariat Dept., date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 29.
 No. 1,121.—Capt. P. H. Dun, 33rd Madras N.I., is permitted to proceed to Australia, and the colonies, on m.c., and to be absent on that account for 15 mos., under old regs.
 No. 1,122.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave on m.c.
 Lieut. G. F. Smith, 8rd Bengal Eur. L.C., adjt. of 4th Sikh irregular cav., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Foreign Dept., Nov. 12.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appt. Capt. J. G. Balmain, of the Madras art., to be temp. an additional dep. commr. for the prov. of Nagpore.

Nov. 13.—Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, 23rd N.I., is app. adjt. of Deollee irreg. force, v. Lieut. Conoly.

Mr. St. G. Tucker, commr. in Oude, rep. his ret. to pres., by str. Bengal, on 29th ult.

Mr. Tucker has 15 days' leave of absence, to enable him to rejoice his appt.

Mr. W. Glynn, asst. commr. in Oude, has priv. leave from May 1 to July 2 last.

Capt. G. M. Martin, superint. of the Chittledroog div. in Mysore, has priv. leave for 8 mo., fr. 20th inst.

Dr. J. B. Fleming, superint. of central jail, Hyderabad assigned districts, has priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. 17th inst., or from date on which he may quit his station.

Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, 2nd in com., 1st corps, Central India horse, rep. his dep. fr. Bombay for Eur. on 27th ult.

The underment. district superints. of police in Oude were rel. fr. their duties on the dates specified:—

Lieut. Worsley by Lieut. Forbes, on Nov. 1.

Lieut. Scott by Lieut. H. W. Smith, asst. district superint., on Oct. 31.

Finan. Dept., Nov. 10.—Appointment:—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Gibb to be secretary to the civil finance committee.

Public Works Dept., Genl. Estab., Nov. 18.—The servs. of Capt. G. O. Rybot, art., 4th class exec. engr., Raepoor div., are replaced at disp. of mil. dept.

Appointments:—Probationary asst. overseer J. B. Clarke, att. to Upper Assam div. of pub. works, is app. perman. to dept. as an asst. overseer, with eff. fr. July 30.

Promotion:—Lieut. H. Macsween, probat. asst. engr., Rohilcund railway survey, is prom. to grade of asst. engr. of 2nd class.

Leave of absence:—Leave of abs., fr. Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, 1861, is granted to Lieut. D. Gair, probat. asst. engr., 7th div., Grand Trunk Road, in ext.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Public Works Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, Oct. 20.—Lieut. C. S. Thomason, offic. superint. northern div. Ganges Canal, has 1 mo. leave, to commence fr. Oct. 1, to pres., prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, exec. engr. 4th div. Grand Trunk Road, is granted 50 days' leave, commencing fr. Oct. 5, to pres., prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Lieut. Swetenham will continue to act for Lieut. Bruce.

Judicial Dep., Camp Moradabad, Oct. 29.—No. 2,762a.—Asst. surg. D. W. Trimmell, Madras med. estab., is app. civil asst. surg. of Nursingpore, with effect from April 6.

No. 2,764a.—Mr. C. A. Daniell, asst. to superint. of Dehra Dhoon, is vested with special powers of an asst. mag., subject to his passing the prescribed examination in April, 1861.

Revenue Dep., Oct. 29.—No. 192a.—Capt. Wallace is app. to be an assessor in the cantonmt. of Meerut. No. 844.—Mr. A. Anthony, dep. coll. of Jounpore, is placed in charge of the treasury at that station.

No. 200a.—Capt. Carnegie, cantonment jt. mag. of Furruckabad, is app. to be an assessor within the limits of the cantonment at that station.

Nov. 3.—No. 873.—Leave for 6 mo. is granted to Mr. J. L. Thornton, dep. coll. of Hoshungabad.

General Dep., Oct. 29.—No. 1,208a.—Rev. C. A. L. Whyte is app. to be chap. of Banda, with effect from 15th instant.

No. 1,210a.—Rev. G. T. Robinson is app. to be chap. of Benares, v. Rev. E. W. Tarleton, dec.

Oct. 30.—No. 1,216a.—Capt. Clarke, dep. commiss. of ordnance at Ajmere, is app. to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at that station.

No. 1,219a.—Dr. Murray, offic. civ. surg. of Ajmere, is app. to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at that station.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Civil Dep., General Dep., dated Oct. 22.—No. 2,777.—Appointment.—The services of Asst. surg. J. F. Deakin, 70th regt., having been placed at disp. of Punjab Govt., he is app. to med. charge of civil station of Kurnaul.

Judicial Dep., dated Oct. 23.—No. 687.—Powers.—Mr. H. E. Jacomb, asst. commiss. of Shahpore, is vested with full powers of a mag. and coll.

General Dep., dated Oct. 27.—No. 2,814.—Transfers and Postings.—Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, personal asst. to the Commiss. of Leia, is transf. to Rawul Pindee district, and posted to hill station of Murree.

No. 2,816.—Lieut. H. P. Babbage, asst. commiss. at Murree, is posted to the out-station of Attock, in the Rawul Pindee district.

No. 2,813.—Appointment.—Rev. A. Robinson, asst. chap., is app. to the station of Dera Ismael Khan.

Military Dep., Lahore, Oct. 24.—No. 421.—The brigade order dated Oct. 7, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, c.b., comdg. Punjab irreg. force, app. Lieut. W. B. Cumberland, do. du. officer No. 1 Punjab lt. field battery, to offic. as comdt. No. 3 Punjab lt. field battery dur. abs. on furl. of Capt. T. E. Hughes, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Civil Dep., General Dep., dated Oct. 31.—No. 2,829.—Leave.—Mr. J. R. Goldsbury, extra asst. commiss. in Sirsa district, has 2 mo. leave.

General Dep., dated Oct. 31.—No. 2,845.—Mr. J. B. Craigie, late asst. commiss., Gojranwalla, obtained 8 weeks' leave of abs. from Feb. 2, 1860, the date on which he left the district, to enable him to proc. to Bombay, prep. to availing himself of the 6 mo. leave granted in Punjab Gazette of Jan. 14 last.

No. 2,837-40.—Appointments.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following appointments in the Lahore Medical College:—

Asst. surg. J. B. Scriven to be principal and prof. of surgery, with effect from 10th inst.

Dr. C. M. Smith, civil surg., Lahore, to be prof. of medicine from the same date, in addition to his other duties.

Dated Oct. 30.—No. 2,821.—Transfer.—Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, asst. commiss., from Mooltan to Jhelum district.

Judicial Dep., dated Oct. 31.—No. 702.—Powers.—Mr. H. G. Paynter, asst. commiss., is vested with full powers of a mag. and coll.

Military Dep., Lahore, dated Oct. 31.—No. 424.—Lieut. W. W. Boddam, lieut. of police, Jhujur, is transf. to Lahore div. police, with effect fr. the date of his departure fr. former station.

No. 425.—The Bunnoo station order, dated Oct. 20, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, c.b., comdg., app. Asst. surg. H. Thom, 5th Punjab cav., to med. charge of the jail, dispensary, civil estab., and artillery, at that station, consequent on the app. of Asst. surg. G. Farrell, F.R.C.S., to 2nd Punjab cav. at Kohat, is confirmed.

No. 427.—The regtl. order, dated Oct. 12, by Lieut. A. U. F. Ruxton, comdg. 3rd Punjab inf., making the following appointments, consequent on his proc. on furl. to Europe, is confirmed, as a tempy. arrangement:—

Lieut. and 2nd in com. F. J. Keen to offic. as commandant.

Lieut. and Adj. G. A. Way to offic. as 2nd in com.

Lieut. and do. du. officer J. McNair to offic. as adj., in addition to his other duties.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Oct. 31.—The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

By Capt. R. Campbell, comdg. 2nd Assam L.I., dated 3rd ult., app. Lieut. and Adj. R. Y. Chambers to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. T. E. B. Lees, and to proc. by water to Tezpor, to assume com. of the detach. and outpost at and near that station.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Fort William garrison order, dated 2nd instant, directing Ensign A. W. Bird, Gen. List, to do du. with H.M.'s 75th regt. at Allahabad.

Meerut div. order, dated 17th inst., directing Asst. surg. M. J. S. Perreau to continue to do du. with the Meerut art. div.

With the sanction of Govt., and under the provisions of G.G.O. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857, the undermentioned officers are perm. to count as service for retiring pension the periods of sick leave specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. C. S. Maclean, late 10th N.I., and E. Ward, late 22nd N.I., 18 mo. each.

Lieut. W. W. Clark, late 36th N.I., is app. do. du. officer with the Gwalior camel corps.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. examination on the 15th inst.:—

Lieut. H. T. Jones, 31st N.I.; Cornet W. W. Biscoe and Ensign A. Fitzgerald, Gen. List.

Order confirmed:—

Jounpore station order, dated 8th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. Fawcus, 47th N.I., app. civil asst. surg. at Jounpore, to continue in med. ch. of corps.

Medical Dep.—Surg. P. G. Lay fr. Dec. 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861, to pres. on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur. on same account.

Appointment:—

Capt. J. E. Fraser, offic. comdt. 9th Punjab inf., appointed a brig. maj. on the estab. by G.G.O. No. 1,026, dated 17th inst., is posted to the station of Fyzabad.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

Adj. gen's Office, Oct. 29.—Officers comdg. the underment. regts. of H.M.'s Indian forces are directed, on receipt of this order, to select one commissioned and three non-commissioned officers (volunteers if possible) from their respective corps, for the purpose of being att. to regts. of H.M.'s British army, and instructed in the annual musketry course during the ensuing season.

2. As it will be the duty of these officers and non-commissioned officers hereafter to instruct their own regts., it is requested they may be selected with reference to their intelligence and smartness generally, as well as their aptitude for the peculiar duty in question.

3. The non-commissioned officers should, when necessary, be sent by bullock train, at the public expense, to join the corps to which they are to be temporarily attached.

4. When these parties have been examined and reported on by district inspectors, they are to be permitted to return to their own regts. by bullock train.

Cavalry.—Party from 1st L.C., to join H.M.'s 54th regt., Cawnpore.

Party from 2nd L.C., to join H.M.'s 35th regt., Meerut.

Party from 3rd L.C., to join H.M.'s 51st regt., Meerut.

Party from 4th L.C., to join H.M.'s 19th regt., Benares.

Party from 5th L.C., to join H.M.'s 79th regt., Meerut.

Infantry.—Party from 2nd fus., to join H.M.'s 35th regt.; party from 3rd Europeans, H.M.'s 35th regt., Meerut.

Party from 5th European regt., H.M.'s 78rd regt., Dinapore.

Two European non-commissioned officers from the corps of sappers and miners to join H.M.'s 35th regt., Meerut.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Hd. Qrs., Calcutta, Oct. 30.—The following order is confirmed, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Gen. comdg. in chief:—

By the Officer comdg. 1st batt. 6th foot:—

Dated Oct. 2.—App. Sergt. J. Hamon to act as 3rd class sergt. instructor of musketry.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:—

Granting leave to Lieut. J. Nicholas to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the Officer comdg. the Gwalior district:—

Directing Asst. surg. Knipe, 88th regt., to proc. by dak from Gwalior to Jhansi.

Leaves of absence:—

34th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. Simpson, c.b., in ext., fr. April 5 to Nov. 5, 1861, to remain in England; Capt.

F. Peel, to England, from date of departure from his regt., pending retirement from service.

81st Foot.—Lieut. W. M. Harnett fr. Aug. 11, 1860, the date of his arrival with invalids in England, to Aug. 10, 1861; Qmtr. C. Correll, for 18 mo., fr. Aug. 11, 1860, the date of his arrival in England with invalids.

Staff Asst. surg. Croker, attached to 23rd fus., will proc. fr. Lucknow to Cawnpore, and report himself for duty to the officer comdg. and to the surg. of 54th foot, where his servs. are urgently required.

Court Martial.

PRIVATE WILLIAM JOHNSON, 5TH CO. H.M.'S 5TH BENGAL EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Head Qrs., off Dinapore, Nov. 7.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Dinapore, on Monday, Oct. 29, No. 526, Private W. Johnson, 5th co. H.M.'s 5th Bengal Eur. inf., was arraigned and charged as follows:—

Charge.—For having at Dinapore, after gun fire, on the night of Oct. 25, when on duty as one of the barrack picket, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lance sergt. J. Eades, H.M.'s 5th Bengal Eur. inf., by not taking Private H. Shields, of the same regt., to the guard, though repeatedly ordered to do so by the same Lance sergt. Eades.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be shot to death.

G. H. SMITH, Col. and President.

Dinapore, Oct. 29.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India.

Dinapore, Nov. 7.

RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.—The Court unanimously recommends the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the C. in C. on account of his youth, and very good character.

The above sentence will be carried into execution by Brig. Welchman, C.B., comdg. the station, on the authority of a warrant, under the hand and seal of H.E. the C. in C.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. Col.,

Dinapore, Nov. 8. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C.

The Court has recommended the prisoner to mercy, on grounds which are not valid.

The prisoner's age, 23 years, renders him perfectly responsible for his actions.

Good characters in the 5th regt., such is the spirit of mutiny and insubordination which exists in it, are no guarantees against the commission of the worst military crimes.

All the men of the 5th regt. who have lately been convicted of heinous offences have, with one exception, received good characters from their officers. All are in the first class.

The prisoner's good character, the signal punishments awarded lately to comrades for gross insubordination and disobedience of orders, have had no effect in preventing him from committing the most serious, because the most deliberate, crime, which has occurred this year in the 5th regt.

The prisoner knew also that eight other men of his regt. were under trial by general courts martial for mutiny.

Obstinately and repeatedly Private Johnson, on the 25th ult., refused, by word and deed, to obey an order given to him by his superior officer to confine Private Shields, who had just committed a serious act of insubordination, by refusing to obey the order of his superior officer.

The example of gross insubordination given by the prisoner and Private Shields was instantly followed by one on the part of Private Marnham, whose very good character which he received from his officer on his trial did not prevent him either from refusing to obey the order of his superior officer to confine Private Shields.

In the space of a few minutes three distinct cases of determined disobedience of important orders occurred on the same spot.

Military authority, exercised for the suppression of insubordination, was rendered powerless by insubordination.

Of the three culprits, Private Johnson was by far the worst, because he was on duty. He was one of the barrack picket; and, as such, he refused to carry out the very duty for which he was told off.

Disobedience of orders by a soldier on duty is justly considered one of the worst and most dangerous crimes that a soldier can commit.

It may cause the defeat of an army in the field; the success of a mutiny; the downfall of a State.

Because it is so dangerous a crime, a separate Article of War visits it with death, even when not aggravated by the soldier being on duty.

If, under ordinary circumstances, disobedience of orders is dangerous, it becomes vastly more so when, as in the present instance, it is one of the series of the act of mutiny, of the determined misprison of discipline, and of the insolent opposition to all authority which has characterised the 5th regt. since

May, 1859. The very numerous bad men of this regt. were determined to obtain their discharges; a free passage to England; the pleasure of enjoying themselves at home; fresh bounty, and the option of re-enlisting in the regiment of their choice. They had no more right to these things than they had to property which was not their own. Their attempt to obtain their discharges, by force, after the most explicit order of H.E. the Viceroy, dated Fort William, Sept. 11, 1860, was an act of audacious fraud, as well as flagrant insubordination.

Under the circumstances set forth in these remarks, the C. in C. considers that the safety of the discipline of the army, for which he is responsible, requires that private Johnson should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, as awarded by the Court. H.E.'s regret that he is compelled to enforce it is most sincere. But that regret is diminished when he reflects that the present example is necessary for the good of the State; that it is an act of mercy to all misguided soldiers, who may be tempted to follow the fatal examples in the 5th regt., which have caused sorrow and indignation throughout the army.

The above order will be read at the head of every regt., or body of troops on a general parade, at all stations in this presidency; and subsequently, at the head of each troop, company, battery, and detachment of Europeans.

Head Quarters, off Buzar, Nov. 12, 1860.—The insubordinate and mutinous conduct of a large portion of the 5th Bengal Eur. regt. of infantry, during the last and present years, and the evidence furnished by the regimental records, and the Court of Inquiry lately held at Dinapore, prove that the same bad spirit is general, and deeply rooted in the regt., and is uncontrolled by authority or by soldiers of the corps who have not committed themselves.

More than a tenth of the regt. have, in the space of a few weeks, been tried and condemned by courts martial for most serious offences, and yet the spirit is still working.

The 5th regt. consequently, instead of being a support to the Govt. and the service, is a source of most serious embarrassment and difficulty to both.

The C. in C. therefore, with the sanction of the Supreme Govt., directs that the 5th Eur. regt. be broken up, and distributed in equal proportions throughout the other Eur. regts. of inf. of H.M.'s Indian forces.

The criminal excesses committed last year by discharged soldiers, acting under the same pernicious influences as those which have led to the breaking up of the 5th regt., rendered them the terror of the country through which they passed to places of embarkation. To prevent a recurrence of such scenes, and to provide for the public safety, the C. in C. directs that the detachments of the 5th regt., whilst marching to their new and distant destinations, shall not carry their arms.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers of the 5th regt., with a few exceptions, has been such that their reduction to the ranks is necessary.

The privates will be drafted to their new corps with perfect impartiality as regards their characters. The future of these soldiers depends on themselves.

All minor details connected with these transfers will be carried out by the brigadier commanding at Dinapore, under instructions from the C. in C.

Officers commanding divisions and stations will make it their duty to inspect minutely the detachments of the 5th regt. as they pass through, and will make a special report direct to the adjt. gen. of the army of their state on arrival and departure from stations.

The C. in C. trusts that the fate of the 5th regt. will be a warning to all ill-disposed soldiers that mutiny, insubordination, and neglect of duties inevitably meet their doom.

Sir Hugh Rose has much pleasure in recording his entire approbation of the discretion, firmness, and ability with which Brig. Welchman, C.B., has exercised his com. at Dinapore, in the suppression of the attempt made by the 5th regt. to obtain by violence and insubordination their discharge, to which the G.O. of the Viceroy in Council proves that they had not a shadow of right.

H.E. has the more pleasure in paying this tribute to the merits of Brig. Welchman, because he selected him for his present command on account of his excellent services, of which those before Delhi, where he was severely wounded, are not the least. Sir Hugh Rose never forgets that the siege of Delhi is one of the most brilliant and important episodes of Indian military history.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. Col.,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Furloughs to Civil Servants.

Home Dept, Fort William, Oct. 24.—The following resolution, passed by the Gov. gen. in Council on this date, is published for general information:—

Read letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 984, dated the 6th of October, requesting that the

lieut. gov. may be permitted to intimate to all applicants for furlough, that furloughs cannot be allowed this year to covenanted civil servants in Bengal.

RESOLUTION 1. The lieut. gov., in submitting this request, represents that there is now so great a dearth of civil officers in the Lower Provinces, that for some time past it has been found necessary, as a general rule, to refuse all privilege leave and all leave on private affairs, owing to the difficulty of finding qualified men for the acting appointments, and that if any furloughs are granted at present to civil officers in the Lower Provinces extreme public inconvenience will be experienced.

2. The Gov. gen. in Council has no doubt that the above statement correctly describes the present state of things in the Lower Provinces, and H.E. in Council has reason to know that the same difficulty is experienced in quite an equal degree in the N.W. Provinces and in the Punjab and Oude. The Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces has earnestly deprecated the transfer from them of any more civil servants for service in Oude and the Punjab, both which provinces have however far less than their proper complement of civil servants, even with the aid which has just been afforded by the transfer of a few young civilians from Bombay.

3. Under these circumstances, the Gov. gen. in Council considers that the interests of the public service require that the recommendation of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal should be so far acted upon as to allow of no furloughs (other than on m.c.) except in exchange for furloughs lapsing by the return of civil servants to duty.

4. H.E. in Council is accordingly pleased to resolve that, until further orders, and except on medical certificate, furlough shall not be allotted to any member of the Bengal Civil Service, except on the return to India from furlough of a civil servant belonging to the same division of the Presidency to which the applicant for furlough belongs.

5. Under this rule, all applications for furlough will be registered, and on a furlough becoming available by the return to India for any civil servant now absent on furlough, it will be allotted to the senior applicant of the division to which the returning civil servant is attached, on the understanding that if the applicant to whom the furlough is assigned fails to take advantage of it within two months from the date of the assignment, it will be transferred to the next senior applicant. For the purpose of this rule an officer will be considered to have taken advantage of the furlough assigned to him, when he has applied for leave to make over charge of his office.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Rev. Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 10.—J. D. Bourdillon, sec. to gov. in the rev. and public works dept., has leave for 2 mo., to Palmanair and Bangalore.

Nov. 13.—Capt. H. R. Morgan, 1st asst. dist. engr., Coimbatore, to act as conserv. of forests dur. the abs. of Dr. Cleghorn, on leave, or until further orders. To join as soon as he shall be relieved from his present ch.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 12.—Leave of abs. from his station:—

Lieut. A. F. F. Bloomfield, comdg. Rajahmundry Subdivisions, has leave for 1 mo.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 12.—2nd capt. J. Goddard, engr., to be dist. engr. of Coimbatore—to join forthwith.

Mr. W. Fraser, to be a 1st asst. dist. engr. in the Krishna dist.

Financ. Dept., Nov. 13.—Mr. E. F. Harrison delivered over ch. of the offices of sub treasurer and superint. of stamps to Mr. Balmain on Nov. 12.

Mr. W. J. Raynor, offic. civ. aud., ass. ch. of that office from Mr. Balmain on Nov. 12.

No. 476.—Maj. A. Strange, 7th L.C., has leave to Eur. on furl. old regs.; to embark from Calcutta.

The underment officers have returned to their du., by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. W. Graves, 25th N.I.; and Lieut. F. H. Vandervee, 34th L.I.; arrived at Madras Nov. 11, 1860.

The serv. of the underment, medical officers are placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. in the Nagpore Provs:—

Asst. surgs. H. J. Beach and J. Law, M.D.

The underment gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on the dates specified opposite their names, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the engr. and inf., in conformity with their app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively, leaving the date of commission of Mr. Iredell to be settled hereafter:—

Engineers.—Mr. J. Pennyquick; Nov. 11, 1860.

Infantry.—Mr. L. W. Iredell; Nov. 11, 1860.

No. 473.—The following gen. orders by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are re-published:—

Fort William, Oct. 30.—No. 1,066.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Oct. 9.—No. 244.—Confirming the order by Capt. Prescott, comdnt., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, Oct. 3, assuming charge of the adj.'s dept. from that date, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Innes, adj. and offic. 2nd in com. 3rd inf., appd. adj., 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 13.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. D. Sim to act as sec. to govt. in depts. of revenue and public works, during abs. of Mr. Bourdillon.

Mr. W. Huddleston to act as sec. to the board of rev. during employ. of Mr. J. D. Sim on other duty.

Nov. 16.—Mr. W. Balmain to act as superintdnt. of stamps during abs. of Mr. Harrison on furl., or until further orders.

Mr. R. K. Puckle, dep. director revenue settlement, reported his departure to England on board the str. *Nubia* on 13th inst.

Financial Dept., Nov. 16.—Messrs. T. Peachey and T. Murray assumed charge of their respective offices of 1st and 2nd asst. account. gen. on 13th inst.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 16.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. W. Fraser to be a 1st asst. dist. engr. in Tanjore, instead of Kistnah, to join as soon as relieved in his present office by Capt. Goddard.

Mr. T. Reid to act as 1st asst. dist. engr. in Coimbatore, during employmt. of Capt. Morgan on other duty, to have charge of the Mudumalai Forest and Seegoor Ghaut.

Capt. L. Paxton, actg. dist. engr., assumed charge of Madura dist. from Lieut. Smalley on 5th ult.

Fort St. George, Nov. 16.—No. 479.—The undermen. officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

2nd Capt. W. D. Forster, art., and Lieut. and adjt. W. H. R. Godfrey, 35th N.I.; arr. at Madras, Nov. 11. Asst. surg. H. C. Brodrick, 1st corps of Central India horse; arr. at Bombay, Sept. 26.

Cornet J. D. Clark is removed, at his own request, fr. 3rd to 8th regt. L.C., with effect fr. Sept. 16, and prom. to lieut. in the latter regt., in succ. to Tighe, prom.; date of commission, Sept. 16.

G. O. BY H.E. THE GOV. GEN. OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Nov. 2.—No. 1,080.—The undermen. officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Maj. W. G. Robertson, 22nd M.N.I., on leave to the Cape for 15 mos., G. G. O. No. 965, of Sept. 25; Belvidera, Oct. 8.

Capt. and Brev. maj. E. Clerk, 4th M.L.C., dep. comr. of Jhansi, on leave for 15 mos., G. G. O. No. 984, of Oct. 5; Colombo, Oct. 10.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Id. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Nov. 14.—The foll. removals and postings are ordered:—

Lieut. col. W. G. White, from 32nd N.I. to unatt.
Lieut. col. W. Hill, from 23rd L.I. to 32nd N.I.
Lieut. col. J. V. Hughes, from 29th N.I. to 41st N.I.

Lieut. col. G. F. Salmon, from 41st N.I. to 29th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. H. Tapp, late prom. to 23rd L.I.
The G.O. of 10th Oct. and 3rd Nov., app. Capt. R. Western, 44th N.I., to the com., and Asst. surg. G. Williamson to the med. charge of the invalids, &c., under order for embarkation on *Helvellyn*, are can.

Capt. T. E. Bell, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. a member of the comm. for the exam. of army clothing, v. Lieut. F. D'Arcy, 32nd N.I., relieved.

Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 49th N.I., is app. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I., till further orders to join.

Nov. 16.—With reference to G.O. of this day's date, Lieut. J. D. Clark, 8th L.C., will con. to do du. with 3rd L.C.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. Hamilton, dep. com. of ord., from date of depart. for 2 yrs., Bangalore and Nilgris, s.c.

Capt. W. H. Baynes, 3rd L.I., from 12th Nov. for 30 days, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Service Entitling to Furlough.

Fort St. George, Nov. 13.—No. 477.—The following extracts from military despatches from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India are published:—

Despatch dated Oct. 9, 1860, No. 154.

Para. 17.—"In reply to the inquiry contained in this letter,* I have to inform you that the period passed by a gentleman cadet at the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, after attaining the age of 16 years, reckons as services for retirement on full pay only; and gives no claim to anticipate the period fixed for furlough to Europe."

* Letter to England dated 21st May, 1860, No. 116.—Inquire whether the period passed by an officer at Addiscombe, after attaining the age of sixteen years, should be allowed to reckon as service to entitle him to furlough.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 15.)

Bombay Castle, Nov. 10.—Mr. L. H. B. Tucker is app. to act as polit. agent in S. Maratha Country dur. abs. of Mr. G. B. S. Karron, m.c.

The leave to Maj. Agar, superint. of police, Ahmedabad, under date Sept. 25, is ext. for a period of 1 mo.

Capt. A. Macdonald, I.N., superint. of Indus flotilla, has been app. a dep. mag. at Kotree, and Asst. surg. W. Nivon has been app. an asst. mag. at Kotree, with the extended powers awarded to kardsars.

The leave for 1 mo. granted under date July 2 to Lieut. S. Bell, adjt. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps, is to have effect fr. June 15.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat.

Mr. F. Souter, superint. of police at Ahmednuggur, has priv. leave for 10 days.

Mr. D. C. R. Leighton, sub-coll. of Colaba, has furl. to Eur. for 3 years fr. date of depart. of next overland steamer. Mr. Leighton is also allowed prep. leave for 1 mo.

Mr. A. F. Davidson, superint. of revenue survey and assessment in Khandeish, has leave for 10 days, to visit the pres.

Mr. L. Reid is appd. acting coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

The political agent, Rewa Kanta, is appd. an ex-officio assessor, for assessing the salaries received by persons on his establishment from the Treasury of H.H. Scindiah's Punch Mahal districts.

Mr. F. R. Griffith, special asst. engr., employed under exec. engr. Sattara districts, has priv. leave for 3 mos., from Nov. 10.

Lieut. W. A. Baker is appd. an exec. engr. of 3rd class.

Mr. W. Whittenbury, 1st class asst. engr., has leave for 1 mo., on m.c., from Nov. 7, to Bombay and Deccan.

Capt. E. B. Holland, engr., assu. charge of the office of asst. to the chief engr. at pres., on 10th inst.

Mr. D. Preston is appd. a probationary asst. overseer in canal dept. in Scinde.

Nov. 20.—Maj. S. Whitehill, com. of Guzerat irreg. horse, is allowed 1 mo.'s priv. leave to presy.

Mr. L. Ashburner, c.s., ret. to Bombay on 14th inst. from leave granted to him under date 23rd Feb., 1859, to Eur.

Mr. J. Trott, Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag., Rutnagherry, has leave, m.c., for 1 mo., from 9th inst., to Bombay.

Mr. C. A. Middleton, c.s., has passed an exam. in Sindie lang.

Lieut. R. R. Wallace, settle. officer, Shikarpoor, has leave for 1 mo., from 1st inst. to proc. to Bombay, prep. to leave, on m.c., to proc. to England.

Mr. Compton, 1st class prob. engr., passed an exam. in Marathi lang.

Rev. E. N. Dickinson, chap. of Rutnagherry, is granted priv. leave for 2 mo., from the date he leaves his station after 14th prox.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 15.—No. 636.—Ens. A. H. Davis, H.M.'s 2nd Eur. L.I., is granted leave from Dec. 1 to Jan. 20, 1861, under new regs., to remain at Delhi, in ext.

No. 638.—The foll. prom. is made:—

H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I.—Lieut. W. C. Robinson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. G. B. Garrow to be lieut., fr. Oct. 27, in succ. to Capt. Billamore, transf. to invalid estab., fr. 26th idem.

Nov. 16.—No. 639.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) W. E. Evans, H.M.'s 1st Bombay Eur. regt. (fus.), and Persian inter. to the C. in C., is allowed a furl. to Eur., for 6 mo., without pay, under new regs.

Nov. 17.—No. 640.—The servs. of Lieut. K. Neave, H.M.'s 24th N.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, with a view to his appt. to do du. with Central India horse.

Nov. 19.—No. 641.—Lieut. col. E. S. Black, of regt. of art., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs., from 10th prox.

Nov. 21.—No. 650.—The order dated Nov. 1, by Brig. Lucas, appg. Capt. Beaumgartner brig. maj. at Neemuch, to offic. as superintdnt. of cantonment bazars at that station, v. Capt. Williams, is confirmed.

No. 651.—Lieut. R. R. Wallace, H.M.'s 2nd N.I., settlement officer, Shikarpoor, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 652.—Lieut. A. W. F. Ruxton, of H.M.'s 66th or Goorka L.I. regt., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 653.—The leave to the Neilgherry Hills, for 2 years, granted in G.O. No. 585, dated 23rd ult., to Capt. G. R. Billamore, of the invalid estab., is can.

at that officer's request.

Nov. 22.—No. 654.—The underment. gentleman is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment as cadet of inf. on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 14, 1860:—

Infantry.—No. 577.—Mr. J. M. Heath.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Nov. 14.—Paymr. Maj. Matthews, and his pay clerk, Serg. Batlen, H.M.'s 57th regt., will remain behind on the embarkation of their regt. for New Zealand, for the purpose of settling the regt. acct., as soon as this du. is completed they will proc. to join their regt. in New Zealand.

Bombay, Nov. 16.—Ens. G. T. D. Glasgow, attach. to 11th N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee, on 10th Nov.

Poona, Nov. 16.—Capt. W. F. Holbrow, invalid estab., is apptd. 2nd class barrackmr. at Nusseeraabad.

Ens. G. F. Bryant, do. du. with 25th N.L.I., is transf. to do du. with 26th N.I., and direct. to join.

That part of G.O. No. 1,251, dated 9th inst., attaching Ens. H. W. C. Bulkeley to do du. with 6th N.I., is can.

Ens. H. W. C. Bulkeley is attach. to do du. with 3rd Eur. regt., to join.

Lieut. J. Galloway, 13th N.I., is apptd. adjt. to his regt., v. Cousens.

The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated 3rd Nov.—By Brig. gen. Williams, direct. Capt. Cahusac, in add. to his other dus., to perform those of dep. jdg. adv. gen. of the northern div. of the army, dur. abs. of Capt. Alban, m.c.

Staff asst. surg. McKay, now at Bombay, will proc. to Ahmedabad by the first opportunity, and report himself to Surg. Gorringe, of the 4th King's Own regt., for du. with that corps, his serv. being urgently required.

Nov. 17.—The undermen. officers are ordered to join their regt. under orders for New Zealand:—

Capt. Brown, H.M.'s 57th regt., com. sanitarium at Colaba.

Lieut. Clarke, H.M.'s 57th regt., adjt., gen. depot, Khandalla.

Maj. Anderson, com. gen. depot, will make arrangements for the duty of adjt. till Lieut. Tanner's arrival.

Capt. Brown will hand over ch. of the sanitarium at Colaba to Capt. Hastings, brigade maj., British troops, Bombay.

Order confirmed:—

By the maj. gen. com. Poona div., dated Nov. 15, granting leave to Capt. Weir, 6th drags., for 30 days, fr. Nov. 15, to rem. at Kirkee, on m.c.

Leave of absence:—

33rd Regt.—Lieut. H. G. Boyd, fr. Sept. 30 to Dec. 12, when he has to embark to rejoin his regt. in India.

Nov. 19.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By the maj. gen. com. Mhow div., dated Nov. 8, directing the European invalids and time-expired men to be handed over, Nov. 13, to Brev. maj. Carmichael, H.M.'s 95th regt., who is app. to com. detach. of invalids, &c., consisting of 149 N.C. rank and file.

Lieut. Burges, 72nd highlanders, and Troop sergt. maj. Butler, D batty. roy. horse art., are app. to do du. with the detach.

By the officer comg. H.M.'s 33rd regt., dated Sept. 19, appg. Sergt. T. Woodhouse to act as 3rd cl. instruc. of musk.

By the officer comg. H.M.'s 33rd regt., dated Oct. 23, appg. Mrs. Felmingham to be schoolmistress, v. Mrs. O'Brien, to England.

Capt. Chapman, who has been transf. fr. 6th drag. to 14th lt. drag., has permis. to proc. to England to join that regt.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. Kirkpatrick, 28th regt., fr. Nov. 20 to Jan. 20, 1861, to Bombay.

Ens. R. H. Fawcett, 33rd regt., fr. Nov. 13 to Jan. 13, 1861, to Bombay, for exam. in Hindoostanee lang.

Lieut. G. L. Huyshe, 83rd regt., fr. date of his arr. at Khandalla in charge of invalids, or of the termination of his du., to Feb. 15, 1861, to Bombay.

The serv. of Lieut. Steward, H.M.'s 23rd regt. (at present attached to the Mhair regt., as a temp. measure), are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, with a view to his being app. 2nd in com. of Mhair regt.

Nov. 20.—At the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Surg. maj. Fraser, who has been relieved of med. charge of 57th regt. by the surg. of that corps, will proc. to Khandalla and relieve Staff Asst. surg. Griffin in med. charge of the general depot.

Staff Asst. surg. Griffin, on being relieved, will proc. to Poona, and receive med. charge of detachment, 3rd drag. gds., from Asst. surg. Stanley of that regt., who has been reported sick.

Asst. surg. Boyd, H.M.'s 56th regt., is granted leave to England, via Cape of Good Hope, under new regs., m.c.

This officer is allowed, at the recommendation of the Board, to proc. to the sanitarium at Colaba, and there await the sailing of a vessel, at such a time (probably January) as would ensure his arrival in England at a more favourable season of the year.

Asst. surg. Boyd is not available for duty.

Lieut. H. Reeves is confirmed in the appointment of "doing duty officer" to Southern Mahratta irreg. horse, from Sept. 26 last.

Lieut. Daniell, 3rd lt. cav., is appd. the 2nd "doing duty officer" with that corps, and directed to join.

The following transfers in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. T. C. Fletcher, from 3rd batt. to horse brig.
Lieut. W. H. Sandham, from 3rd batt. to horse brig.
Lieut. J. G. Edwards, from 1st batt. to 3rd batt., to join 3rd comp. with No. 3 lt. field battery.
Lieut. M. A. Caldecott, from 1st batt. to 3rd batt., to join 4th comp., with No. 7 lt. field battery.
Lieut. A. Durand, H.M.'s 10th N.I., has permission to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the next exam. committee.

Bombay, Nov. 20.—Lieut. C. H. Harrison, 15th regt., and adjt. 2nd regt. Scinde irreg. horse, has been reported qualified as interp. in Hindoostanee language.

Poona, Nov. 21.—The foll. order is conf.:—
By the maj. gen. comdgr. Poona div., dated 20th Nov., granting leave to Lieut. W. Moule, H.M.'s 6th drags., for 80 days, from 22nd inst., to remain at Poona, on m.c.

Bombay, Nov. 22.—Lieut. J. Healey, 83rd foot, is app. to com. of Colaba sanatorium.

Leave of abs.—
Lieut. H. B. Jacob, 24th N.I., from 25th Nov. to 25th Jan., 1861, for the purpose of appearing before the next exam. committee.

Capt. E. W. Lyons, 28th N.I., from 17th Nov. to 31st Dec., on priv. leave.

Nov. 23.—Lieut. T. S. Clay, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), will join and do du. with detail of that corps att. to the school of musketry at Poona, pending arr. of the hd. qrs. of his regt. at that station.

Reduction of the Native Army.

Poona, Nov. 16.—Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that every native regiment of the Bombay army (excepting the 3rd and the 5th regiments N.I., which will remain at their present strength while on foreign service), including the two Belooch regiments and the two regiments of Jacob's rifles, shall, from Jan. 1, 1861, consist of (8) eight instead of (10) ten companies.

From the above date the establishment of each regiment will be as follows:—

	Regt.	Cos.
Subadar major	1	1
Subadars	7	1
Jemadars	8	1
Colour havildars	8	1
Havildars	32	4
Naiques	40	5
Drummers, fifers, and buglers	16	2
Privates	656	82
Bheesties	8	1
Boys...	24	3
	800	100

The native commissioned and non-commissioned non-effective staff and the establishment of artificers will continue as heretofore.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers in excess of the establishment above detailed will be borne on the returns of regiments as supernumeraries, and are to be absorbed by allowing one promotion to every two vacancies in the commissioned as well as in the non-commissioned grades.

As each regiment becomes reduced to this establishment, recruiting may go on as heretofore.

Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the head quarters of the Bombay artillery regiment shall be permanently removed to Kirkee from the date of arrival at that station.

Henceforth the commandant of artillery will be pleased to assume the immediate command of his regiment at its head quarters.

Kirkee will form a separate command, independent of the Poona brigade. The details of duties involving the presence at Poona of the officers belonging to Kirkee will be arranged by the asst. adjt. gen. of the Poona div., and in his absence by the brig. maj. of Poona. Orders will be given hereafter respecting the horse brigade and the riding establishment.

NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 10.—No. 184.—Mr. R. T. H. Sirtt, act. 1st cl. 2nd mr. I.N., has been perm. to res. the serv., fr. 7th inst.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Nov. 15.—Mr. T. R. Rogers, mate, having rep. his arr. fr. England by str. *Emeu*, on 14th inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as act. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Mr. A. C. Dando, act. mr., having rep. his ret. fr. Aden by str. *Emeu*, on 15th inst., fr. special du., was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernu., fr. that date, and to hold himself in readiness to proc. to join the surveying brig *Euphrates* by the first opportunity.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 15.—No. 185.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—
Mr. T. H. Jollye to be act. 1st cl. 2nd mr., fr. Oct. 20, and to be borne as supernu. on the books of the *Ajdaha*, until an opportunity offers for his joining the Indus flotilla, to fill an existing vacancy.

Nov. 22.—No. 187.—The underment. officers have ret. to du., with the perm. of H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India; date of arr., Nov. 14:—Comdr. H. Batt, and Mr. T. R. Rogers, mate.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Nov. 22.—Comdr. Foulerton, comdgr. the *Punjab*, is directed to prepare for the reception and accommodation of H.E. the Gov. and suite at Vingorla.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 19.—No. 186.—The foll. proms. are made:—

Comdr. A. Macdonald, to be capt., v. Barker, ret. date of prom., Nov. 1.

Senr. Lieut. H. A. Fraser, to be comdr., v. Mc Donald, prom.; date of prom., Nov. 1.

Lieut. P. W. Mitcheson, to be senr., and Mr. C. Carey to be lieut., v. Fraser, prom.; date of prom., Nov. 1.

BIRTHS.

ANNUNCIATION, wife of J. J., daughter, still-born, at Calbadavie, Nov. 22.

BARNETT, wife of Dr. J. M., son, at Ahmedabad, Nov. 1.

BARWELL, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Bareilly, Nov. 10.

BATTEN, wife of J. H., son, at Mynpoory, Nov. 10.

BECHER, wife of Capt. A., daughter, at Sattara, Nov. 9.

BERRY, wife of H. A., daughter, at Nusseerabad, Nov. 8.

CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. J. A., son, at Bangalore, Nov. 14.

CLARKE, wife of H. R., daughter, still-born, at Bareilly, Nov. 15.

COCKBURN, wife of W., son, at Raneegunge, Nov. 9.

COLLINS, wife of J. G., daughter, at Darjeeling, Oct. 27.

COWLEY, wife of Capt. P., son, at Fort Hyderabad, Nov. 9.

CRANE, wife of A. C., son, at Poorundhur, Nov. 15.

CRAWFORD, wife of Maj. A., son, at Ahmedabad, Nov. 13.

FARRELL, wife of J., twin daughters, at Colaba, Nov. 15.

FITZPATRICK, Mrs. D., twin daughters, at Monghyr, Nov. 3.

FRENCH, wife of R. J., daughter, at Tuticoreen, Nov. 8.

GIBSON, wife of P. B., son, at Agra, Nov. 11.

GRAHAM, wife of T., daughter, at Mazagon, Nov. 23.

HECLE, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 9.

HODGSON, wife of Capt. H. H. N., son, at Gwalior, Nov. 17.

JAMES, wife of Lieut. F. C., son, at Dharwar, Nov. 11.

KENDALL, wife of H., son, at Umballah, Nov. 14.

LOGAN, wife of Major, daughter, at Poona, Nov. 19.

MILES, wife of W. A., daughter, at Manora, Nov. 19.

MONTGOMERY, wife of Lieut. col. G. S., son, at Ahmedabad, Nov. 19.

MURRAY, wife of Capt. R., son, at Bombay, Nov. 21.

NELSON, wife of W., son (since dead), at Calcutta, Nov. 10.

OAKES, wife of Major E., daughter, at Goruckpore, Nov. 5.

PALIN, wife of Capt., daughter, at Broach, Nov. 10.

PIERCE, wife of Capt. T. W. W., son, at Malabar-hill, Oct. 16.

PIFFARD, wife of C., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 10.

POWELL, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Nov. 15.

PRUSSIA, wife of G., son, at Agra, Nov. 15.

SAUNDERS, Mrs. G., daughter, at Allyghur, Nov. 16.

SHAW, wife of C., son, at Bombay, Oct. 21.

SHAW, wife of Major, daughter, at Madras, Nov. 15.

SNOW, wife of Major, son, at Calcutta, Nov. 10.

WADGE, wife of Capt. J. L., son, at Malabar-hill, Nov. 14.

WHILMORE, wife of E. T., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 23.

WICKHAM, wife of H., son, at Colaba, Nov. 20.

MARRIAGES.

BROADBENT, Lieut. C. D., to Mary S., daughter of the late Rev. J. S. Townsend, at Simla, Nov. 14.

BURN, Rev. A., to Lucy G., daughter of the late E. Suter, at Byculla, Nov. 17.

BURN, W. H. S., to Louisa, daughter of Hon. G. Lewis, at Penang, Oct. 18.

COURTENAY, Mr., to Miss Charlotte Herbert, at Poona, Nov. 20.

DICKINSON, W. N., to Margaret B., daughter of the late Maj. Clubley, at Belgum, Nov. 20.

FORTESCUE, Capt. J. R. N., to Marion J., daughter of Maj. gen. Garstin, at Darjeeling, Nov. 8.

FRANCK, T. E., to Jessie J., daughter of Lieut. T. Darling, at Ootacamund, Nov. 8.

GERRARD, P., to Miss Sarah McLean, at Malcolm Pett, Nov. 20.

GONSALVES, A. J., to Sarah C., daughter of A. Carvalho, at Bombay, Nov. 26.

MURRAY, Capt. A. M., to Florence, daughter of the late Capt. H. W. Brett, at Byculla, Nov. 23.

POPE, H., to Miss Maria Wilkinson, at Nassick, Nov. 10.

TAYLOR, Lieut., to Rose T., daughter of the late Maj. Parkinson, at Belgum, Nov. 10.

TURNBULL, J. J., to Mrs. Helen McCarthy, at Poona, Nov. 12.

DEATHS.

ADLEY, Edith R. S. R., inf. daughter of Capt. W., on board the *Gertrude*, Nov. 20.

CHILD, Mathew W. K., inf. son of Capt., at Howrah, Nov. 11.

COLLINS, inf. son of W., at Howrah, Nov. 15.

COOK, William, at Kurrachee, Nov. 5.

D'ESPERANCE, wife of S., at Bombay, Nov. 16.

DURER, Marie J. L., inf. daughter of E., at Coxially, Nov. 8.

HALL, Sarah S., at Agra, aged 27, Nov. 10.

HEFFERAN, Thomas C., inf. son of T., at Meerut, Nov. 10.

MACDOUGALL, C. W. G., at Cocanada, aged 34, Nov. 2.

MAYER, Edward H., inf. son of G. H. T., at Howrah, Nov. 11.

MONNIER, Julia A., inf. daughter of J. A., at Calcutta, Nov. 12.

MURRAY, John, at Dinapore, aged 56, Nov. 1.

OLPHERTS, Lieut. col. H. A., Bengal horse art., at Mussoorie, Nov. 11.

POYNTON, R. E. S., at Calcutta, aged 28, Oct. 26.

ROLLO, J. W., at Umballa, aged 19, Oct. 30.

SAUSMAN, Samuel, L.R.B., at Madras, aged 16, Nov. 10.

STURMER, Mary A., widow of the late W., at Monghyr, Nov. 7.

THOMSON, James, at Seeraha, aged 60, Oct. 30.

TROTT, James, at Colaba, aged 47, Nov. 24.

VOLKERS, Mrs. Mary, at Dinapore, aged 60, Nov. 2.

VONNIER, Julia A., inf. daughter of J. A., at Calcutta, Nov. 12.

WELSH, Lieut. Richard, Commissariat Department, at Colaba, aged 53, Nov. 16.

WILSON, John H. P., at Madura, Nov. 6.

WINCHESTER, J. C., at Zanzibar.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.
Dec. 18.

7th Drag. Guards.—Capt. A. P. Douglas, from 4th lt. drags., to be capt., v. W. D. Wentworth, who exchanges.

7th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. A. L'Estrange H. Holmes, from 12th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. A. H. Scrope, who exchanges.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. R. Bainbridge to be capt. by purch., v. C. Steel, prom., by purch., to an unatt. majority; Cornet H. R. Abadie to be lieut., by purch., v. Bainbridge.

1st Foot.—W. C. Sandars, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Cosens, prom.

4th Foot.—Staff surg. B. Lane to be surg., v. Fisher, placed on half-pay.

13th Foot.—Staff surg. T. Ligertwood, m.b., to be surg., v. Jackson, app. to staff.

38th Foot.—Lieut. A. Stokes to be instruc. of musketry, v. Capt. W. K. Ellis, who resg.; Staff asst. surg. C. Henderson to be asst. surg., v. Lawlor, app. to staff.

79th Foot.—Ens. G. W. Coventry to be lieut., by purch., v. Crawford, prom.

82nd Foot.—Capt. W. C. O'Shaughnessy, from 2nd West Indian regt., to be capt., v. Brev. maj. S. P. Jarvis, who rets. on half-pay.

92nd Foot.—Ens. H. H. A. Stewart, from 53rd foot, to be ens., v. T. R. Morris, who exchanges.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—J. F. W. Kane, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. F. P. Murray, ret.; F. J. Baker, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. G. W. F. L'Estrange, ret.; Ens. J. Glover has been perm. to resg. his commis.

UMBALLA, Nov. 14.—Fortunately the Punjab is at hand; it was a succour to us during the mutiny and rebellion, and now it pours forth its abundant stores of grain to supply the deficiency here, and in districts lower down, which with three irrigation canals flowing through them, can hardly sustain life in man or beast. Long strings of camels and carts pass through this station daily, proceeding west and north-west for grain, and returning laden from Loodiana, Jullunder, Umritsir, and Ferozepore; but even with our advantage of proximity to the Punjab, only ten seers of attah can be had for a rupee, and of gram no more than twelve seers. At Kurnaul, fifty miles lower down on the Trunk-road, gram is sold at ten seers; in ordinary seasons the rate here is one maund per rupee. If rain does not fall soon in the Upper Provinces, there can neither be ploughing nor sowing for the spring crops, and horse carriage dawks and bullock trains must suspend work, for want of gram and fodder for the cattle. Already the mail contractors have found it necessary to appeal to the Post-Master-General, and have obtained some increase to the rate of hire for their horses.

The War in China.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 13.

Head Quarters, Bivouac, outside Pekin,
Oct. 9, 1860.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 4th inst., I have the honour to report that, on the 5th October the allied force advanced from Tungchau, leaving the heavy guns, tents, and baggage stored about three miles from that place. We halted for the night about three miles east of the north-east angle of Pekin, and the following morning resumed our march in a north-westerly direction, so as to pass along the northern face of the city, out of gunshot of the walls, and attack San-ko-lin-sin's army, which was supposed to be encamped directly in our front.

The country about here is not good for cavalry, from the great number of trees, villages, and hollow roads. I accordingly despatched the cavalry brigade with two six-pounders, with mounted detachments, with orders to advance on the road leading to the Emperor's palace at Yuen-min-Yuen, with a view to cutting off the retreat of the enemy in that direction. The French were on our left, whilst the English force moved along the outside of an old rampart which runs parallel to the north face of the city. At this time we received information that the Chinese army was in full retreat, having commenced moving the night before. I therefore sent a message to General de Montauban, that I should advance at once to the Emperor's palace. On the road, however, we came across the rear-guard apparently of the enemy, with whom a few shots were exchanged before they fled towards the city. As they appeared to be in considerable force in the suburb, I determined on halting on the northern road, to prevent their moving out in that direction.

The French, meanwhile, anxious to join us in our advance, struck off to their right, and crossing the rear of our column, without either of us seeing the other, pushed on to the palace without meeting any opposition, and occupied it about nightfall.

The cavalry brigade had reached the palace about two hours before this, and were there waiting for us to join them; on their way they saw a body of the enemy's cavalry, but were unable to come up with them.

On the following day Mr. Wade went to meet a Chinese commissioner, and conveyed to him a memorandum from General de Montauban and myself, a copy of which I send herewith, as also Mr. Wade's report of his interview.

The result of this has been that yesterday Messrs. Parkes and Loch, with one Sikh sowar and five Frenchmen (one officer and four soldiers), were brought into the English camp.

The Chinese declare that these are all of the prisoners who were in Pekin, the rest having been conveyed some distance into the interior; they have, however, been sent for, and will be given up in the course of a few days.

Messrs. Parkes and Loch have given the following account of their capture:—When Captain Brabazon and Mr. Loch left the army on the 18th of September, to recall Mr. Parke's party, they proceeded at once to Lang-chau, where they experienced a short delay in collecting them all together, and then set out to return. On arriving within a few hundred yards of the centre of the Chinese position, where they had left Colonel Walker, they heard firing commence, and immediately their passage was barred by a large body of cavalry and infantry, the commander of whom informed them, that, as firing had begun, he could not permit them to pass without San-ko-lin-sin's orders. Considering that it would be almost impossible to cut their way through the large bodies which surrounded them, they decided on trusting to the flag of truce which they carried.

Accordingly, Messrs. Parkes and Loch, accompanied by one Sikh orderly with a white flag, quitted the rest of the party to go and speak with San-ko-lin-sin. Whilst there they were surrounded and made prisoners, by order of San-ko-lin-sin himself, and sent into Pekin, where for several days they were treated with great severity. On

the 29th September they were removed from the gaol, and have been since treated in a proper manner.

The rest of the party they know nothing of, beyond having heard San-ko-lin-sin, at the time of their capture, order the remainder to be seized also, and sent back to Tung-chau.

The five Frenchmen given up were taken prisoners in Tung-chau, whilst walking about the street, and ignorant of what was going on.

The loss of the Emperor's palace appears to have had a great effect on the Chinese authorities, who appear to be now willing to accede to our demands, to which we have added only the giving up one of the gates of Pekin into our hands whilst we remain here, in return for which the city will be preserved for them.

The heavy guns will arrive from Tung-chau to-day, so that the Chinese will see that we are prepared to enforce our demands in the event of their deceiving us.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen., Comdr. of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for War, &c.

Note addressed to Hang Ki, a deputy of the Imperial Commissioner the Prince of Kung, and handed to that officer on the evening of the 7th October, 1860.

The undersigned has the honour to state that he has been sent here (to the Hwa-ying-szo) by the Commanders-in-Chief of the allied forces.

Their Excellencies have been given to understand, by their excellencies the ambassadors of their respective nations, that his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, has officially informed their excellencies that there is nothing to which he does not assent, either in the treaties concluded the year before last, or in the conventions negotiated this year at Tien-tsin.

The Cs. in C. have consequently no remark to offer regarding the treaties, but unless the Chinese Government immediately send in to their respective camps the officers and subjects of the two Powers still in its hands, their excellencies will cause the capital city of Pekin to be stormed in order to show to those who break faith and do injury to others that sooner or later their offence will be punished.

If, on the other hand, the Chinese Government send back those now in its hands without delay, and at the same time depute a competent officer to prepare the conventions and other documents, their excellencies the allied ambassadors will name a day for the signature of the conventions, the exchange of ratifications and similar formalities.

Late events, however, considered, it will not be proper that faith should be placed at random in the Chinese Government or its people. It becomes expedient to take measures of precaution beforehand against evil that may be done. Before, therefore, their excellencies enter Pekin, a gate of the capital will have to be occupied by an escort detached from both armies. The Commanders-in-Chief will decide which of the gates, and the Chinese troops will be then required to fall back for the time being from the gate their excellencies choose to hold.

This effected, if the officers and people of the capital remain quiet without giving trouble, as in the case of Tien-tsin and Tung-chau, the allied forces will conduct themselves towards them as they have done towards the officers and people of those two cities.

(Signed) THOMAS WADE, Chinese Sec.

Head Quarters, Oct. 13, 1860.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch of the 7th inst., I have the honour to inform you that, on the 10th, I made a reconnaissance of the walls of Pekin, with General de Montauban.

Having selected the sites for the breaching batteries, the works were immediately traced and constructed, and the batteries were armed, so as to be ready to open fire at noon to-day, in the event of the gate not being then surrendered to us.

This morning I sent some officers with Mr.

Parkes to arrange with the Chinese deputies for the surrender of the gate of the city, which we had demanded of them. They endeavoured to make excuses, and delay, if possible, the surrender on various false pretences; but were told, in reply, that twelve o'clock was the hour that had been fixed, and no extension could be granted.

Accordingly the easternmost gate on the north side of the city has been this day occupied by the allied forces without opposition, and a letter having been received from the Prince of Kung, announcing the readiness of the Chinese Government to agree to all our terms, I have every reason to hope to be able shortly to announce that the campaign is at an end, and peace concluded.

Last night a French soldier, and eight sowars of Fane's horse, were surrendered to us, having been brought in from places where they had been confined, about fifty miles off.

These men had all been treated with great severity at first, and they report the deaths of one French officer and one soldier, also of Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's horse, and Mr. de Norman, first attaché to H.M.'s legation, and of two sowars of Fane's horse.

The remainder of the prisoners are to be brought back to-night or to-morrow morning, having been confined a great distance off.

This letter will be despatched by a special steamer to Hong Kong, to overtake the mail, and I trust to be able to add a postscript, giving the names of those who have survived.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieut. Gen., Commander of the Forces.

14th Oct.—The remaining prisoners have not yet been sent in, but the mail can no longer be delayed. J. H. G.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LORD HARDINGE.—

A short time since a movement was set on foot by the principal artists in this country for obtaining a duplicate in bronze of the fine equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge by Foley, cast at Messrs. Elkington and Co.'s foundry. Nearly 200 of the artists and sculptors of the country, with a most remarkable unanimity, signed a recommendation that steps should be taken to obtain the duplicate statue, and a considerable sum was subscribed among the artists themselves for carrying out the object. A standing committee, consisting of the following artists, has just been formed to take the necessary steps for appealing to the public to obtain a duplicate of the statue as a tribute of honour to the arts of this country, and a worthy monument of one of our great men:—Daniel Maclise, Esq., R.A., David Roberts, Esq., R.A., Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A., W. C. Marshall, Esq., R.A., P. Macdowell, Esq., R.A., H. Weekes, Esq., A.R.A., P. Hardwick, Esq., R.A., P. F. Poole, Esq., A.R.A., Sir J. Watson Gordon, P.R.S.A., J. Phillip, Esq., R.A., G. T. Doo, Esq., R.A., T. Creswick, Esq., R.A., H. W. Pickersgill, Esq., R.A., J. C. Horsley, Esq., A.R.A., F. R. Pickersgill, Esq., R.A., W. P. Frith, Esq., R.A., A. L. Egg, Esq., R.A., R. J. Lane, Esq., A.E., H. O'Neil, Esq., A.R.A., F. Tayler, Esq., P.W.C.S., P. Westcott, Esq., J. Cross, Esq., T. Woolner, Esq., G. R. Ward, Esq., G. F. Teniswood, Esq. —Hon. Secs.: David Roberts, R.A.; W. Calder Marshall, R.A., Daniel Maclise, R.A., and P. Macdowell, R.A.

AGRA CHURCH MISSION.—We have received the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Agra Church Mission, for 1860. This Mission must be one of the most important in India. They display the names of seven ordained missionaries (of whom, however, two are absent on leave) and a large staff of teachers, catechists, and readers. The Mission had received and expended this year some 13,000 rupees, not including the stipends of the missionaries. Their operations seem to be very various, and conducted with great energy, and must secure the great object of bringing Christianity prominently before the notice of the natives. We are glad to learn that more than double the number of converts have been baptised than in any previous year.

To Correspondents.

COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.—Mr. G. R. Haywood has lost his temper. This is generally and justly regarded as an acknowledgment of a deficiency in facts and arguments. The letter he has addressed to us, dated Dec. 15, is simply impertinent. A fair and honest answer to our articles will be cheerfully admitted, but we can scarcely be expected to throw open our columns to personal abuse and virulent railing.

COUNTRY AGENTS.—
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith,
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

* * *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, December 20, 1860.

THE LAST MARE'S NEST.

ENGINEERING is imagined by most men to be one of the most practical of sciences. Levels and gradients, the strength of iron and timber, the strongest form for bridges, the most economical style of engine, are scarcely subjects calculated to develop a poetic imagination. Yet there cannot be a doubt that wild engineering projects exercise on some minds a morbid fascination. Only let the result be large enough, and facts and evidence, financial prudence and political expediency, are all treated as empty words. To this hour half France believes the Suez Canal—a project for cutting a ship canal through sixty miles of swamp and forty of solid rock, in order to join a tideless lake to an almost unnavigable creek of twelve hundred miles—a reasonable proposal, baffled only by the jealousy of Great Britain. The Mutlah Railway Company originally proposed to run a railway for more than two hundred miles through a salt swamp to Arracan, in order to compete in cheap carriage with the ocean. An officer in Burmah is spending life and no inferior abilities in the effort to make the Government cut the Isthmus of Kraa, a work which would cost a hundred thousand lives and ten millions sterling in order to accelerate the voyage to China by less than a week. A railway through Beloochistan is deliberately preferred to the costless route by the Persian Gulf, and now, with all China open to our steamers, we are asked to support a land route between Rangoon and the Western Provinces of the Empire. The project is cropping up in half-a-dozen different places, and Mr. Henry Duckworth recently received the applause of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool for an elaborate argument in favour of the scheme.

It is, of course, sufficiently brilliant. The seven Western Provinces of China contain 120 millions of people, more or less. As no European ever traversed them, ten or twenty millions, more or less, make no difference whatever. Only we would just remark that Mr. Duckworth says the cultivated area of the provinces is thirty millions of acres, and that, consequently, every rood of land is assumed to maintain a human being. In England, which is tolerably cultivated, and in which about half

the population are crammed into cities, an acre will barely do it. This, however, is only *en passant*. Be the population what it may, no doubt if these same provinces would buy piece-goods fortunes would be made in Manchester and Liverpool, and the new trade would be well worth an exertion. But would it be worth the special exertion the supporters of the direct route propose? They want a line of railway—for tramways through a tropical delta involve an absurd waste of money—from Rangoon to Pegu, across, we are afraid to say what number of formidable creeks, but certainly some hundreds, and then through the Burmese Shan country for two hundred and fifty miles, to a point close to Esmok, the Chinese western emporium. Once built, that line would convey a boundless amount of manufactured goods and Chinese produce.

What Mr. Duckworth says on this subject is all, perhaps, very true, and a railway from Delhi to Tobolsk would produce even greater commercial advantages. The only difficulty is that the railway cannot be built out of any resources now at the disposal of civilised men. The very first section would take twenty years, and cost thirty thousand pounds a mile. Has Mr. Duckworth any notion of what a tropical Delta is like, the soil a mass of spongy rottenness cleft at every fifth mile by a stream, whose bottom is a quicksand, and whose true banks—that is the banks available in the rainy season—are usually a mile apart, and often seven? Then there is the conquest of the Burmese Shan country, for the hope of inducing the King voluntarily to resign his rights, or, keeping them, to maintain order, is a baseless chimera. This line must ascend the Karennee plateau, or about 2,500 feet, and then run through a district of which grand scenery—in other words, impracticable undulations—is the most prominent feature. For the whole line the labourers must be imported. There are none in Pegu available, and the cost of importing about 100,000 men a year across the Bay of Bengal, and feeding them like an army in the field, must be added to the ordinary expenditure. An army, at least 1,000 strong, must be kept up to defend the line from the gentle caprices to which savage chiefs and Burmese potentates occasionally give way, and then when at a boundless expenditure of life and treasure the great work has been achieved, what will have been accomplished? Simply a railway, competing with the Yang-tse Kiang, which, without labour or cost, offers a gratis water-railway into the heart of the very provinces so eloquently eulogised by Mr. Duckworth.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES OF INDIA.

No. V.—THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

NEXT to the Governor-general the Foreign Secretary is perhaps the most important personage in the empire. He certainly has the largest share of direct, active, irresponsible power. The foreign business, it is true, is not really in his hands. All arrangements with foreign States, and the vast array of allied, dependent, and tributary princes, is managed directly by the Governor-general. Our relations with Afghanistan, Nepaul, the Nizam, and Arabia involve too many questions of international importance, are too closely discussed

in Parliament, for any delegation of responsibility. Under a strong government the Secretary can scarcely even venture to suggest, and his utility is confined to hunting up treaties, drafting despatches, and arranging matters of ceremonial detail. But the Foreign Secretary is also secretary for all the Non-Regulation Provinces, or nearly a third of the entire empire. He is for the Punjab, for Oude, for Nagpore, for Pegu, for Mysore, for Berar, and for five or six smaller kingdoms, the Government of India. The Governor-general, occupied with imperial affairs, cannot attend to the details of a dozen different administrations. The pro-consuls set over these kingdoms are not allowed the independence claimed by Madras and Bombay, and practical power, the ability to give a tone to the administration, the general patronage, and, to a large extent, the financial, judicial, and police government of these territories, falls into the hands of the Foreign Secretary. The extent of the authority thus delegated is greater than Englishmen, accustomed always to limitations on power, will readily comprehend. There are, strictly speaking, no laws in the Non-Regulation Provinces. The imperial laws, called technically the regulations, are supposed to be in force, but even the judges are only directed to adhere to their spirit. Practically, they are set aside whenever the Executive may please. Sir John Lawrence swept away the whole of them to make way for his own code. During the mutinies the code was again suspended in favour of direct autocracy. In Oude the Income-tax was imposed and worked without any law at all. In Nagpore Englishmen have been banished without trial. In Berar the whole system of land tenure was changed by a single despatch. In Pegu the chief commissioner imposes taxes of his own mere motion. In all, the Executive claims the right on all political questions to act despotically, arrests are ordered without formalities, and districts disarmed or fined without a pretence of law. But while thus absolute within these provinces, the commissioners are severely checked by the Foreign Secretary. No order can be issued without his sanction. No expense can be incurred without his authority. No sentence of death can be carried out without his warrant. He, and he alone, substantially possesses the full legislative and executive authority over five great and recently independent kingdoms. This enormous power, moreover, is fenced by very few of the usual safeguards. The local officers, except in the Punjab, are not strong enough to resist. There is no European public to appeal to England. The Foreign Office secrets are well kept, and most of the provinces might be revolutionised without any civilised being ever hearing a word upon the subject. To this hour the knowledge of that long misgovernment of Nagpore which ended in Mr. Plowden's removal is confined to half-a-dozen individuals. No distinct account has ever been offered to the public, no reason assigned for changes vitally affecting six millions of her Majesty's subjects. It is not too much to say that the individual character of the Foreign Secretary is as important to the people of the Punjab, Oude, Nagpore, Pegu, and Berar—that is, to a population greater than that of the British Isles—as was ever the character of a Czar to the people of Russia.

Mr. Cecil Beadon, the present occupant of this office, has contrived, while still a young man, to reach an almost enviable height of unpopularity. Usually a great civilian, if detested by the public, is trusted by the service. The public, however, detest Mr. Beadon as the incarnation of the doctrine "India for the Civil Service," and the service detest him as the soul and life of the Calcutta Clique. The one party represent him as an overbearing obstinate politician, the other as a treacherous underhand seeker after power. Both, while perhaps correct in their view of his action, are utterly at fault in their estimate of his character.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Beadon entertains what was formerly considered the statesmanlike view of the true policy of the empire. He holds that India, and not simply British India, belongs to England. It may, or may not be, expedient to leave certain princes in possession of certain powers; but they are palatines of the empire, not allied sovereigns. No man supported Lord Dalhousie's policy more vigorously during his reign, or refused so emphatically to skulk from it when his departure and the mutinies had turned the tide. No man in India holds up more haughtily the right of the Government to rule, or would resist more stoutly any attempt at native dictation, any resistance to the law. But while holding that India must be governed, Mr. Beadon would govern it solely for the benefit of the natives. The presence of Englishmen, so far as they increase native trade, is willingly sanctioned; but in every other relation of life they are regarded simply as a nuisance. The Foreign Secretary consequently supports the Black Act, decries the Supreme Court, refuses all exemptions for a class, derides volunteer soldiers, and generally holds that colonisation is to be steadily discouraged. Naturally he is vehemently disliked, and naturally the dislike and the injustice it produces react on, and perhaps ulcerate his own mind. But in all this there is nothing worse than a political theory, which the majority of thinking men begin to deem inapplicable to circumstances. In any country but India Mr. Beadon would be respected as a strong-willed consistent politician, whose opinion may always be known beforehand, and whose administrative skill has very rarely been at fault.

The cause of Mr. Beadon's unpopularity with his own service is far more difficult to explain. It is useless to question that by the majority of his own caste he is considered a subtle treacherous hunter for power, whose opinions fluctuate with every new expediency, and who never recognises a scruple, if the scruple would be in his way. It is possible that this reputation is owing in part to a manner so fascinating that every applicant believes his case is gained. It is possible also that it arises from the singular personal influence Mr. Beadon has wielded over three successive Viceroy's. But it is more probable that the "clique" is the real object of attack, and that the sins of a system are visited on an individual. There is a Calcutta clique. In plainer words, it is certain that the twenty or thirty civilians in and about Calcutta do obtain a very unfair share of the power, patronage, provinces, and all Indian good things which

happen to be going. If there is a new province annexed a Calcutta man is apt to get it. If there is a very pleasant bit of inspection to be done, involving residence in half the hill stations of India, a Calcutta man is sure to be inspector. Jobs, not by any means so frequent as Anglo-Indians believe, are only done for Calcutta men. The cause of all this is simply that the Calcutta civilians form the "society" of the members of Government, are better known, more thoroughly trusted by the real dispensers of patronage. They are also usually picked men. Add to these facts the utter impossibility of quarrelling perpetually with the men among whom you must live, and the favour shown to the Calcutta clique becomes intelligible. Naturally, however, that favour is the cause of intense indignation among all whom it does not benefit, and as men always make an individual answerable for a system, the vials of wrath are poured out without stint on Mr. Cecil Beadon.

For the rest the Foreign Secretary is among the best types of his class. The charge of treachery is simply false. No man sticks to his friends with more unswerving tenacity, or maintains his opinions more boldly when certain that they can bring him only popular dislike. Cool and unprejudiced, thoroughly educated—a rare circumstance among civilians—and firm to doggedness he will yet make one of the most successful, and probably one of the most unpopular of Indian Governors.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14. Telegram, Sargeant, Bombay; Black Friar, Newby, Bombay; Spirit of the Age, Taylor, Mauritius; Casas, Perdo, Maula; Ocean King, Short, Calcutta.—17. Ednaugore, Manning, Calingapatani; Jane Leech, Downard, Calcutta; Speedwell, Grant, Mauritius; Fides, Singleton, Akyab; Mercator, Wonde, Batavia; Aberaman, Petley, Bombay.—19. Ellen Stuart, Lyons, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 20, to proceed per str. Candia, from SUEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Boyle and infant, Capt. Dudgeon, Mr. Rumble, R.N. For SUEZ.—Mr. Reveley, For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Clark, Mr. Rowett, Capt. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. McDonald, Miss Onslow, H.H. Duleep Singh, Messrs. Woodcock, G. T. Edmunds, Marwood, Quinton, G. Ginn, H. B. Swin, V. Hall, Merdaunt, E. Bridgman, S. F. Davies, Hammond, Swinley, Knox, J. S. Robinson, Robertson, and F. Begg, Maj. T. I. Hosburgh, Lieut. F. M. Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. E. Ward and infant, Rev. C. T. and Mrs. Hoern, Miss Mason, Rev. Mr. Welland, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Keith Young, Ena Walker, Miss Gardner, Capt. G. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Hockley, Lieut. A. H. Thompson, Mrs. W. Adair, Lieut. col. and Mrs. G. L. Thompson, Mrs. Fletcher and child, Miss Tomkinson, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. Darvill and two ladies, Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, Mrs. Heath and infant, Dr. J. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Tabernacle, Mrs. P. Campbell, Capt. C. P. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Presgrove, Staff asst. surg. Robinson, Power, and Stratford, Ensign, Capt. Fowle, For MADRAS.—Messrs. B. Bainbridge, W. C. Darling, F. E. Blunt, F. Munro, Dalrymple, and Maitby, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. B. Brooke, Mrs. Pogreave, Capt. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Capt. and Mrs. Binar, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Lieut. H. F. de Lousolas, Capt. and Mrs. Bird, Miss J. Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. E. Campbell, Miss Fookes, Mr. and Miss de Foeck, Miss Canneren, Asst. surg. McParish. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. G. Howlett, Dr. Chius, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill and infant, two children, Miss Symons and governess. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Dupontes. For PENANG.—Miss Lesten. Per str. Valeria, from MARSEILLES, Dec. 28, to proceed per str. Candia, from SUEZ.—FOR CALCUTTA.—Dr. F. and Mrs. Earle, Maj. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. W. H. Owen, Lieut. T. B. Wake, Mr. and Mrs. Toogood, Capt. Worthington, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Lafort, For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. W. H. A. Butler, Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Capt. Magrath, Lieut. R. A. Moore, Mr. H. G. Arbuthnot. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. J. D. Baldwin and A. Campbell. For PENANG.—Mr. G. F. Lyman.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CLARKSON, the wife of Lieut. John W., H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a daughter, at Vaughan-road, Cold Harbour-lane, Dec. 14.
FRASER, the wife of Lieut. col. Andrew, H.M.'s Madras Army, of a daughter, still-born, at Grange-road, Guernsey, Dec. 11.
NICOLLS, the wife of Capt. R. O. T., 6th Regt. M.N.I., of a daughter, at South Thoresby Rectory, Lincolnshire, Dec. 13.

MARRIAGES.

DRURY, Alexander, H.M.'s 51st Regt. Madras N.I., to Fanny E., daughter of William Evans, Esq., of Eton College, at the College Chapel, Eton, Dec. 15.
FIELD, H. E., H.M.'s Indian Service, to Rebecca, relict of the late Capt. J. S. Goodridge, at St. James's Church, Southampton, Dec. 1.
LUFKIN, George, of the India-office, to Elizabeth C., daughter of the late John O. Harvey, Esq., at Stowmarket Church, Dec. 11.

DEATH.

HENRY, Lieut. gen. John, of the Madras Army, in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Dec. 17.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	101
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	103½
4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Ra.....	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	95
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	80

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies
Bengal.....	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras.....	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay.....	2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	225	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103½	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	80½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	95	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	101½ to 101	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	96½	
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account... ..	101½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	5s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	5s. to 10s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	95 to 96
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 1 dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	100	101 to 102
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.	all	98½ to 99½
20	Ditto F Ext.	all	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1861	all	104½ to 101½
100	Ditto 1865-70	75	½ dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore	all	
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	½ to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip ..		
18	Do. (guar. 5 per ct.)	2	to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	85 to 87
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95½ to 96½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	88½ to 89½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	.....
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	100 to 101
20	Ditto (New)	15	.....
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 to 96
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	82 to 84
40	Australasia	all	71 to 73
25	Bank of Egypt	all	20 to 21
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	22½ to 23
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	34 to 36
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45 to 47
20	Ottoman Bank	all	18 to 19
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2 to 3
20	Neroudda Coal and Iron	5	3 to 2 dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ to 1½
10	Ditto New	15s.	½ dis. to ½ pm.
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) ..	all	73 to 75 x. all
20	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	12 to 14
20	Ditto New	25	17 to 18
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to ½

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE CONSTITUTION, COMPOSITION, AND PROCEDURE OF COURTS-MARTIAL;

And a Detail of the Crimes that may be tried and the Sentences that may be awarded by each description of Court.

ALSO,

A NOTICE OF THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE OF COURTS OF INQUIRY,

AND

A SHORT EXPOSITION OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE,

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACTS GOVERNING THE VOLUNTEER FORCE,

AN

ACCOUNT OF THE LAW RELATING TO RECRUITING,

AND

A Review of the Duties, Obligations, and Liabilities of Soldiers to Civilians and the Civil Power; of the Duties of Civilians towards the Military; and of the Legal Rights, Privileges, and Exemptions of Soldiers.

BY

COLONEL J. K. PIPON,

Assistant Adjutant-general at Head Quarters.

AND

J. F. COLLIER, Esq.,

Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

HORSE GUARDS, October 12, 1860.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction the publication of "A Manual of Military Law," by Colonel Pipon, Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces, which he considers will be a most useful addition to the books required by regulation to be in the possession of the Officers of the Army. It contains much instructive matter.

(Signed)

J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adj.-Gen.

PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

London, October, 1860.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XVIII.—No. 468.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 23	Burmah (Rangoon)	Nov. 6
Madras	" 28	Bombay	" 26
Agra	" 3	Ceylon	" 30
China (Hong-Kong)	Nov. 16.		

MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 6d. each. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have news from Calcutta down to the 23rd of November, and from Hong Kong to the 16th of the same month.

Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace with the Emperor of China were exchanged on the 26th October at the Yamun of the Board of Civil Office, his Imperial Majesty being represented by his brother, Prince Kung. The articles of the Treaty are given elsewhere, and upon the whole may be considered satisfactory, provided they be faithfully discharged by the Chinese; though it is much to be regretted that the island of Chusan is again to be given up. The indemnity also is far less than might reasonably have been exacted, and will go but a small way towards defraying the expenses of this costly expedition. A private indemnity of £100,000 has been paid for the benefit of the families of the murdered British prisoners, and a further sum of nearly £70,000 as "blood-money" for the relatives of the French prisoners who experienced the same melancholy fate. Captain Brabazon and the Abbé de Luc may be regarded as peculiarly fortunate in having been simply beheaded, without any previous torture. Not so Lieut. Anderson, Messrs. De Norman and Bowlby, and their companions in misfortune. All these miserably perished from the effects of ill treatment, and it is but a sorry satisfaction that the Emperor's Summer Palace has been committed to the flames by way of retribution. The body of Capt. Brabazon has not been found, but the bodies of Messrs. De Norman, Bowlby, Anderson, and Phipps (a trooper in the King's Dragoon Guards), were solemnly interred in the Russian Cemetery, about half a mile outside the walls of Peking. A threat of sacking that city, implied in a proclamation issued by Sir Hope Grant on the 15th October, was, no doubt, mainly instrumental in bringing the Chinese to their senses.

Two days after the Treaty was signed the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers took up their residence in the capital, in order to assert their right to do so; but on the 9th November the French and English forces fell back upon Tien-tsin, which will be held through the winter by 3,000 of the latter and a small body of the former. The Taku Forts will also be occupied in strength until the conditions of the Treaty are fully executed. Despatches from Lord Elgin have been brought to the Foreign-office by Mr. Loch, while those from the Commander-in-Chief were entrusted to the Hon. Major Anson, M.P. for Litchfield.

The news from India is comparatively unimportant, except with reference to the anticipated failure of the autumnal crops in the North-West Provinces. In the usually prolific Doab—the Indian Mesopotamia—the scarcity of grain amounts almost to famine; and the alleviation of the terrible consequences of such a calamity will form a serious burden, in addition to the heavy demands already made upon the insufficient revenue of the Empire.

The Viceroy set out on his second grand progress on the 20th November, leaving Sir Bartle Frere as his representative, assisted by Mr. Cecil Beadon.

The accounts from the Indigo districts are still very discouraging. The presence of a considerable military force prevents any positive outbreak on the part of the ryots, but is, of course, ineffectual to compel the fulfilment of their contracts with the planters. Some of the largest concerns have in consequence suspended all operations, and, according to the *Hurkaru*, "indigo planting may be said now to be but barely existing in Kisanaghur, Pubna, and Jessore, to be in a very sickly state in Moorshedabad and Malda, while to the eastward Furreedpore has caught the infection."

The Volunteer movement is daily gaining ground, and appears to be as popular in India as in this country, though within the Mahratta Ditch it has not made much progress.

The appeal of Unjore Tewarree has been decided against him by the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. George Campbell, not on legal grounds, but on the grand non-regulation principle, *stet pro ratione voluntas*. It is said that a full and free pardon was offered to Unjore Tewarree if he would acknowledge himself guilty; but he seems to have preferred his honour to his liberty. A further investigation must yet be made into this extraordinary case, which will doubtless be brought before the British Parliament at an early period of the ensuing session.

The Income-tax, says the *Madras Athlete*

"Still continues to be the most fertile subject of discussion in India. The mode in which it is being levied, the attitude of the people towards it, and the decisions of the Government of India on doubtful points, are all commented on in the various newspapers. Up to the present time, however, operations seem to have been confined to talking, writing, and opposing, and we hear very little, or rather nothing at all, about 'collecting.' This, as we have pointed out in more than one issue, is to be attributed to the unintelligibility of the returns originally issued. Sensible measures have at last been carried out to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things. One simple form, instead of the nine or ten at first distributed, has been sanctioned, and it may now be hoped that money will at last be collected. But the fact that the tax has encountered, and will continue to encounter, serious opposition on the part of the natives cannot be disguised."

In Madras the opposition to the tax is of a passive character, the natives having returned the amount of their incomes at "most absurdly low sums." In the Bombay Presidency, however, and especially at Poona, there exists a combined movement of resistance, which must be dealt with summarily before it assumes a more actively hostile attitude. In Bengal and the Upper Provinces the natives appear suddenly to submit to what is inevitable, but it is quite clear that the assessment will not be made according to the provisions of the Act. The powerful will not pay four per cent., nor will the minimum income legally liable be virtually exempted from contributing towards the aggregate sum imposed upon a town or district.

Death has again laid his icy hand on one of the greatest statesmen associated with the history of modern India. The Marquis of Dalhousie expired at 6.30 P.M. on the 19th inst., at Dalhousie Castle, in the 48th year of his age, leaving behind him a name that will never be uttered without a feeling of sorrowful admiration.

We learn from Mr. James Low's "Indian Circular" that on the 20th inst. the Public Debt of India on the London Books amounted to £8,003,230—namely, £6,564,190 registered as Notes, and £1,439,040 registered as Stock. The Four per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock at the same date amounted to Sicca Rupees 1,83,65,909 11 3.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Ceylon*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta at 4 P.M. on the 22nd, and may be expected at Southampton on the 31st inst. The *Bengal* arrived at Suez on the 15th inst.

The *Colombo*, with the London mail of the 20th (26th) October, arrived at Galle on the 20th November.

The *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 12th inst., arrived at Malta, and sailed for Alexandria on the 22nd inst.

Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLE.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Drummond, Maj. and Mrs. Dickens and child, Lady Montgomery and child, Mr. Logan. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Chaix and infant, Mr. H. Tollputt, Capt. and Mrs. Sidebottom. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson and child, Messrs. Laford, Louzette, Travers, Johnston, Moule, Maj. Anon. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. de Conning. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Todd, Lieut. col. Maule, Lieuts. Wood and Leslie, Mr. Wandenburgher, Messrs. Roberts, Morploys, Scutter, Proudfitt, Miss Stone. From GALLE.—Mr. Greathead. From MALTA.—Messrs. Saunders, Loch, Lieut. Marsland, Mrs. Allen and child.

Expected at Southampton.

Per *Ceylon*, Dec. 31.—From CALCUTTA.—Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Graham and two children, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Landsay, McKnight, Mrs. Astell, Mr. and Mrs. Sperling, Lieut. Woodcock. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Harper and infant, Mr. W. M. Paine, Mr. Foss, Ens. Algen, Asst. surg. Fitzgerald. From MADRAS.—Miss Tatham and child, Maj. Greathead, Capt. Keating, R.N. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Kellock and three children. From MALTA.—Lieut. Burfield, Dr. Carruthers, R.N., Mrs. Herdman and child.

KHOJAH BIGOTRY.—The *Bombay Times* states that the project for establishing a high school for the education of young boys of the Khojah community of Bombay, towards which about fifty thousand rupees were subscribed, has been abandoned at the desire of the Aga, the high priest of the Khojahs, who maintains that the education of Mahomedan children in any other save the language of the *Koran* is a work of impiety! This is as really the practical belief of the Mahomedans throughout India as that the slaughter of Christians is the most meritorious of acts. Yet the Calcutta Madrassa is maintained at a great expense in spite of the protest of the late Lieutenant-governor of Bengal.

BENGAL.

THE ANNEXATION OF SIKKIM.

Some of the journals were lately scandalised at our assertion of the belief that, though annexation is at present in abeyance, annexation is nevertheless the necessary result of the existence of our empire in Asia. The attempts at present made by the Governor-general to induce the Nizam of Hyderabad to cede to us the whole of Berar unconditionally, and the steps urged by Sir Charles Wood, which have resulted in our obtaining possession of the left bank of the Godavery, are simply annexation in its mildest and modern form. We cannot stand still in India: to do that is to go back. We cannot come into contact with tyrannous oppression, marauding spoliation and dense superstition, without at least passively causing them to melt before our approach. We do not urge annexation. We see but little room for it now. We acknowledge that to a certain extent it is politically dangerous. But it will come of itself. It will force itself upon us, as it has done throughout our whole history until "all is red," even in spite of us. We state an historic law, we do not preach a new crusade.

We have a recent instance of this in our relations with the Rajah of Sikkim. In 1835 we wanted a sanitarium for Bengal, and offered to purchase Darjeeling from the Rajah, as we now offer to buy Parasnath from the Ranees of Palgunge. He at first declined to take payment, but subsequently received Rs. 3,000 a year, which was afterwards doubled. All went on well till he appointed a Dewan, who can best be described as a bad specimen of Yeh. At his instigation regular raids were made into our territory, our subjects were murdered or carried off, and no satisfaction could be obtained. At last even the Superintendent of Darjeeling and Dr. Hooker were kidnapped, and were rescued only when we despatched troops to their assistance. In consequence of this we ceased to pay the Rajah his allowance, and in 1850 annexed a portion of his territory. In 1853 he abdicated in favour of his son, and since then our relations with Sikkim have been at least peaceable, if not friendly. But for some time back the old Dewan, having asserted his influence over the new Rajah, has resorted to the old custom of massacre and plunder. In vain have we warned him of the consequences, in vain have we threatened punishment, in vain have we demanded satisfaction and reparation. The cup of wrong was filled when, last July, a native family was attacked, the children and, also, as we are informed, the mother carried off, and the father left for dead. Again time was given for repentance, but in vain. On the 1st November, Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent, marched into Sikkim at the head of one hundred sappers with one gun, and took possession of a large area of territory in the name of the British Government. A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from the spot, describes the beauty of the district, with a dozen peaks towering up to heaven, each higher than Mont Blanc, and the great Kinchinjunga in the distance, while the valleys are well wooded and watered. But he jumps too rapidly to a conclusion when he supposes that the country has been permanently annexed, and that roads and bridges are to be made at once. Since 1857 things are not done so directly or honestly. We have demanded that the captives be given up, that the spoil be returned, and that a security be given against future aggression. We ask only for a promise which will be as easily made and as faithfully broken as those of Pekin, at the politics of whose Court the Dewan is an adept. Had Sikkim been on the Punjab or Scinde frontier, men like Lumsden and Chamberlain, while exacting severe retribution, would have attached the people for ever to our rule, and drained off their youth to fill our armies.—*Friend of India.*

IS THE NANA DEAD?

That he is, is the general belief among the natives, and until recently was the settled conviction of the Government. That he is not, is at least possible. One circumstance involves the fact once more in a dangerous and unfortunate uncertainty.

The most notorious and distinguished characters among the rebels in 1857 were these—Tantia Topee, the quondam shroff in the Oude bazaar, and subsequently servant of the Nana at Bithoor; Jwala Pershaud, the rebel Kotwal of Cawnpore, then Commander-in-Chief of the Nana's army; Khan Bahadoor Khan of Bareilly, an old servant and pensioner of the British Government, and the long successful leader of revolt in his district; all three died by the hands of the common hangman. Mummoo Khan, the low menial whom the passions of the Begum of Lucknow raised from the kennel to power, having by a perversion of justice escaped the gallows, is a coward felon in the Andamans. His paramour, and her boy, Brijis Kudr, who claims the throne of Oude, are at Katmandoo, under the care of the Nepalese, where also the Ranees Chunda of Lahore—that Messalina of Indian history—has long found an asylum. Baal Rao, the brother of the Nana; Azeemoolah, whom, once a khitmutgar, he sent to London as his agent, and who was his confidant throughout the revolt, and the Nana himself, were long since said to have died in the Deokurh valley, of fever. Feroze Shah, the aspirant to the honours of Delhi and the companion of Tantia Topee, is still alive, but whether in Mecca, or, as is more probable, in the jungles of Central India, is not known. The three claimants for power in India are the Nana, Brijis Kudr and Feroze Shah. Were the former still alive, his name would act as a spell throughout the Mahratta country, and his person as a rallying point for the disaffected. The claim of the second to Oude and of the third to Delhi are too contemptible to excite even interest in their movements. But if the Nana is alive, or if there is a doubt on the subject such that others may personate him with any hope of success, we may be subject to incessant annoyance, and justice will be uneasy till she finds a victim, whose death has hitherto been regarded as a fortunate solution of a difficulty. It was easy to hang Tantia Topee, but for Nana Sahib what punishment will be adequate?

The belief in his death is most strongly asserted in the Oude report just issued. "No doubt can be entertained of the death, from fever, some time previously, of Nana and Bala Rao. The same malady proved fatal to Azeemoolah, the other instigator of the Cawnpore massacre." No reasons are assigned for this certainty, but we believe them to be these. Jung Bahadoor, who in person finally extinguished the rebel force twelve months ago, declared most solemnly that he believed him to be dead, and that no force of rebels, however small, passed through Nepal to the country beyond its northern frontier. Rebels who surrendered themselves to the authorities at various places, and independently of each other, all told the same story—that the Nana, Bala Rao and Azeemoolah died of fever and exposure, and that the bodies of the two former were burned and the usual rites performed. This is sufficient to convince us that the rebels in Nepal believed in their death. This is the authority for the statement in the Oude report and for the universal belief among the natives now. This belief, however, has been shaken by a circumstance of which a report has reached us, so circumstantial as to have attracted the serious attention of Government. In August last a native tenant of a European planter in the Goruckpore district made his appearance in his village after a long absence. He said he had just escaped from the Nana's camp, where he had been detained as a prisoner ever since the rebels left the plains. He described the persons of the Nana, Bala Rao, and Devi Buksh, and stated that all were alive and were at the head of a force of some thousands of sepoy and 30 guns with elephants. Before quitting the plains each had cut off his little finger,

and had burned it, to represent a proper religious burial of his body in Hindostan, to which he never might return. This occurred just before a rumour of the Nana's death and funeral obsequies was current; although the man was necessarily ignorant of this rumour having existed, his statement tallied exactly with it. The man then described the march of the force. They left the plains and travelled for fifteen consecutive days in the hills, when they arrived at a line of boundary pillars, which he described minutely. They went beyond this until they came to a place called Thoowarria, near which they encamped, and where they still were at the time of his escape. He spoke of their leading a very quiet life, carefully avoiding any conduct likely to irritate their neighbours, and having so much money that they got on very well. The man arrived at Goruckpore exhausted with fatigue. He had suffered from dysentery on the road, and died soon after in his master's house. No further particulars of importance were communicated by him, though he was repeatedly questioned. In the camp he had been kept in bonds, and made to do menial work. He finally escaped by the assistance of a sepoy. Government has accordingly addressed Colonel Ramsay, our Resident in Nepal, on the subject. Jung Bahadoor has reiterated his belief that no force passed through his territories. Colonel Ramsay says, while no large army, and no elephants nor guns, could cross the passes without observation, it is quite possible a small body of a few hundred desperate men may have succeeded.

There the matter at present rests. If the Nana did not perish from fever, he had every motive for acting as he is said to have done. It was likely that he would delude even his own rebel followers, except the few more immediately about his person who accompanied him, in order that the search of the British might cease, that the Nepalese Court might be deceived, and that thus he might be ready at any future time to take advantage of uneasiness in the native mind once more to make a throw for power. All Nepal, except Jung Bahadoor, was not only in his favour, but was anxious to be let loose on the plains to help in asserting the supremacy of Brahminism. With the large wealth which he possessed he would find every facility in procuring an asylum; nor will Jung Bahadoor, having once, honestly enough, declared he was dead, take active steps to prove the opposite. Thus a question, not only of historical but of serious political interest, is again involved in uncertainty. We trust Colonel Ramsay will leave no stone unturned till he discovers the truth. The "place called Thoowarria," and the "boundary pillars" are means by which the story may be tested.—*Friend of India.*

THE INCOME-TAX IN OUDE.

On the subject of the Income-tax the Chief Commissioner of Oude says, in the Report of his administration for 1859-60, that the principle on which the scheme is based is to take 3 per cent. on incomes, and having roughly estimated the amount thus to be paid by the rateable inhabitants of each village or town, to leave the distribution to the people themselves:—

"In Talookas this work has been mainly entrusted to the talookdars who have zealously co-operated in it, and prevented an undue share of the burden being thrown on the poorer classes to ease the rich. The amount imposed is 1½ lakhs. With the exception of the city of Lucknow, no difficulty whatever has been experienced in the distribution of the assessment or in the collection of the tax. The whole has been paid up in Roy Bareilly, and in the districts of Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Lucknow, Oonao, and Fyzabad the first instalments have been realised. All the Commissioners agree in stating that the appeals regarding the tax have been very few, and that those preferred related always to the amount distributed on the individual—not to the nature of the tax. In the city of Lucknow some discontent and recalcitrance have been manifested, though coercive processes have been but very rarely resorted to. The Chief Commissioner anticipated some difficulty in the city. The wealthy mercantile classes are always those who most object to being called on to contribute to the expense of the State, though they endeavour to conceal their selfishness under the mask of sympathy for the poor."

The Chief Commissioner confidently reiterates his assertion that when he submitted his report of the measure not a murmur had been heard, although the tax had been partially collected in some districts. The only expressions of discontent were subsequently made on observing that their neighbours in the regulation provinces were not assessed. This was stated very mildly, and yet they did not believe when told that their neighbours would have to pay all in good time, and thought by pressing this point to escape the tax also. The mysterious circulation of letters which occurred in April last professed to be issued from a holy place beyond Mirzapoor. It is doubted whether they had any political signification, but it is remarked that this system of communication might be made a dangerous engine of political agitation, and instructions have been given, interdicting the village police, under severe penalties, obeying the orders of any one but the Government or the landholders, and holding the latter responsible that no letters or missives should be allowed to circulate on their estates. Maharaja Maun Sing was the first to bring the mysterious occurrence of these circulars to the notice of Government. The report then notices formally the conduct of the chief landed proprietors as follows:—

"A report on an administration conducted on the great principle of recognising a powerful landed aristocracy as an important element of political prosperity, would be deficient if it did not formally notice the chief landed proprietors of the province. The conduct of these gentlemen has been, almost without exception, exemplary; and this is no doubt attributable in a great degree to their having been treated with friendliness and confidence instead of with jealousy and distrust. The Maharajah of Bulpore has won all hearts. By his known benevolence and reputation for fair dealing in his own hereditary estates, he is said to have completely conciliated the tenantry in his new property of Toolseepore, who were at first ill disposed to receive a strange master. Than Maharajah Maun Singh, the Chief Commissioner does not believe the British Government has a subject more thoroughly devoted to its interests. The moderation and paternal mode of treating his tenantry, evinced by Rajah Roostum Sah, are warmly commended by the district officer. Rajah Hurdeo Bux is not only a chief of tried loyalty, but a most benevolent landlord."

This is followed by the list of names of many who deserve honourable mention, but which we have already given in the letter of acknowledgment from the Supreme Government.

The strength of the military force now in Oude is as follows:—

4 battalions royal artillery	...	713
1 troop horse artillery	...	109
2 companies foot artillery	...	174
		996
1 regiment European cavalry	...	693
5 regiments irregular cavalry	...	2,582
		8,275
6 regiments European infantry	...	4,969
4 regiments native infantry	...	3,039
		8,008
		12,279

"The Chief Commissioner believes it might be reduced by one European and one native regiment of infantry at least."

The population of Oude is estimated at six millions. The cholera committed great havoc, 65,000 persons having died of it. None of the families of the convicts can be prevailed on to go to the Andamans to join their relations; the fear of the "black water," the awful sea, was greater than the love of father and son.

Experiments are being made with cotton, particularly in Seetapore, from whence some specimens have been sent, which were valued in England at 6½d. per lb. The soil of Oude is very favourable for cotton, and if irrigation can be managed cheaply, a large cultivation might be easily secured. The transfer of the forests to Nepal has obliged the Oude Government to be careful of what remains; a plan is now under consideration for placing them immediately under Government management. The report concludes with remarks on the surveys, on progress, the conservancy, dispensaries, and the deserved praise of the various officers of the commission.—*Englishman.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUWAB ALI NUKEE KHAN.—The surveillance which has been hitherto kept over Nuwab Ali Nukee Khan has been relaxed. He is relieved from reporting himself weekly, but is not to be permitted to leave Calcutta without special authority.

COOCH BEHAR.—Further cases of oppression and tyranny on the part of the young Rajah of Cooch Behar have been brought to the notice of Government; and, from all we can learn, he does little credit to his able and exemplary guardian and tutor, who was appointed by Government to watch over him in Calcutta.

THE "HINDU PATRIOT" UPON THE BIBLE.—Both Sir John Lawrence and Sir Herbert Edwardes attached much importance to the introduction of the Bible into the Government schools in this country. Except as a recognition of Christian doctrine, to the avowed exclusion of Hindu and Mahomedan doctrine, as a part of the teaching of our public schools, the question is of the slightest moment possible. We have repeatedly said that the Bible is read by every native scholar who has made a certain degree of progress in English literature. To all understandings which have reached a certain degree of cultivation the recommendation of the Bible, as a book of reading, looks very like impertinence. Its intrinsic merits as a literary work will ensure, as it has ensured, as extensive a reception of its contents as Sir Herbert Edwardes himself could wish. It is not for us to say how far a deep or even an enthusiastic appreciation of the beauties of the Scriptures is calculated to help on the cause of evangelisation. One fact is certain. It grates on the sympathies of many sincere Christians to contemplate such a use of the book they hold sacred as Sir Herbert Edwardes' party would put it to. To turn it into what in the language of the classes is called a class-book is, if we judge rightly, viewed by many of them as a desideratum. Were we a Christian we could not reconcile it to ourselves to see the written repository of our faith turned into an object of small criticism by a parcel of boys, or perchance a parcel of teachers more irreverent than boys. The Bible, we repeat, if not yet a class-book in the Government schools, if not yet converted into a badge of conquest, is already an honoured book with all educated natives. To enforce its introduction into the stated curriculum of Indian colleges would simply bring British faith into undeserved question without subserving a single evangelic purpose. They who would do it would literally make Christ's empire one of this world, and of this world the most worldly.

AMALGAMATION OF THE COURTS.—The *Hurkaru* publishes an extract from an important despatch from Sir Charles Wood, on the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts. The despatch declares that it is not intended that all the Courts throughout India "should be subjected to one rigorously uniform system of law and procedure," but only those in the regulation provinces and presidency towns. The Government of India is directed to prepare the way for amalgamation next year. The judges in the Legislative Council are to be consulted "in regard to the changes to be effected in the procedure of the Courts established by royal charter." The penal code has been already passed, and the code of civil procedure must be "accompanied by a similar measure for the Supreme Courts," into which one simple, cheap, and effective system of procedure, common to all sides of the Courts, is to be introduced without delay. This will strengthen Sir R. Montgomery's protest against Sir Barnes Peacock's attempt to subject the Non-regulation Provinces to the Legislative Council.

TALKEE TALKEE.—We are glad to see the progress made by the Debating Society attached to the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta. Sir Bartle Frere presided at the last meeting, when the career and character of Cromwell was the subject of discussion. It would be better for the society if, as in England, their proceedings were not reported in the public journals.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION have declared a dividend of 30 rupees per share (Rs. 445), free of Income-tax, for the half-year ending 31st October. The divisible surplus amounted to Rs. 65,377-0-3.

FUEL FOR RAILWAYS, N. W. P.—The *Calcutta Gazette* contains a series of correspondence on the subject of the supply of fuel for the railways of the North-West. The conclusion come to by the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West is that the districts through which the line at present passes have an abundant supply for some years, and that no expense need be incurred in forming plantations on waste lands, as coal will be easily procured by the completion of the Jubbulpore line before the trees could grow up. The correspondence is remarkable only for the information which it gives as to the immense supply of jungly forest over the Himalayan slopes between the sources of the Jumna and Ganges, and for a proposition of Mr. Oldham's to continue the Ranee-gunge Railway right on to Jubbulpore, through the coal districts of Ramgurih, Palamow and Singrowlee, close to Hazareebaugh, by which the distance between Calcutta and Bombay would be shortened 300 miles. Mr. Oldham is surely aware that such a line is an engineering impossibility.

DISTRICT ROADS IN BENGAL.—The sum available from local and general funds for district roads in Bengal as feeders to the railways is Rs. 13,13,500 in the current year. The wise and liberal policy of Mr. Grant, if continued for ten years, will give Bengal, hitherto totally destitute of them, roads equal to any in the world. He condemns several district officers for not pushing on the works with vigour. They have in many cases kept the sums allowed for roads unexpended, when the whole country needs them almost as much as decent courts. It is a pity Mr. Grant does not govern men as well as he plans roads.

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—In a letter to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal effectually disposes of certain changes recommended by Mr. Latour in the second examination of junior civil servants, which were condemned by Sir F. Halliday as "frivolous, useless, mischievous." He also answers Sir F. Halliday's objections to that examination. He gives the truth in a nutshell when he says that its unpopularity arises from the fact "that some young gentlemen, very anxious for responsible functions and higher pay, fail to pass one or other of the examinations, and are much mortified thereat."

THE JAWUD NEEMUCH DISTRICT is henceforth to be designated the Neemuch district.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. B. SCRIVEN, formerly in the Calcutta General Hospital, has been appointed Principal and Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT has begun well in Lucknow, being inaugurated by an admirable address from Mr. G. Campbell, the judicial commissioner. At a public meeting of all the Christian residents, it was resolved to raise a regiment to be called the "Oude Volunteer Brigade," and the 1st company to be the Bailie Guard company. Mr. Wingfield, the commissioner, is to be asked to act as colonel. As the two companies of the Calcutta corps are now almost full, a third has been formed, and it has been resolved to appoint an honorary colonel.

A SWINDLER.—The *Mofussilite* describes the adventures of a most accomplished swindler who has been visiting many of the chief towns in the North-West. He was fortified with a number of cards, on which were written the names of gentlemen in the army and the civil service. By a dexterous use of these, and by his prepossessing address, he victimised a large number of gentlemen in the Mofussil, from the hotel at Ranee-gunge to the Delhi Bank at Delhi, until at last he was handed over by Mr. Parry, the manager, to the deputy commissioner.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—*Public Opinion* states that a commission is now sitting to consider the subject of coolie emigration. The members are Dr. Mouat, Captain Rennie, and Dr. Chevers.

AN "UGLY BUSINESS."—The *Oude Gazette* mentions that the Supreme Government have "deputed a special commissioner to Oude, to investigate the circumstances under which the many lakhs of rupees' worth of Government promissory notes were purchased by certain Government officials and others, immediately after the recapture of Lucknow. This inquiry originates out of that extraordinary case of Kooban Alli, an ex-sheristadar, which was lately tried by the Deputy Commissioner, and Kooban Alli convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. We regret to say that a couple of officers of the Oude Commission are mentioned in connection with the ugly business." The above is only too correct, or falls below the truth. Others than the two officers alluded to, military men connected with the prize agency, are implicated.—*Friend of India*.

THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE.—The Home Government have sanctioned the grant of the corner of the Plain of Calcutta between Government House and Dhurmollah as a site for the Dalhousie Institute. Precious as the Plain is to the health of the city, the erection of a noble building and the conversion of this spot into a garden will add to the beauty of Chowringhee and the health of the locality, now the filthiest in the vicinity. On the corresponding corner, opposite the Supreme Court, the great pile of public offices which it is proposed to build should be erected. The plan of the Dalhousie Institute must be submitted for the approval of Government before the 1st of May. If it is decided to erect the public offices on the opposite side, both plans should correspond. A sum of two lakhs of rupees is required for the Institute, of which nearly one has yet to be raised. The committee appeal to the public, and ought to meet a warm response.

PUNJAB FINANCE.—The shoe is beginning to pinch in the Punjab, as well as elsewhere, in the most tender place of all, the Finance Department. Some two months ago, when money was plentiful, the authorities were urged to sell bills on Calcutta on a larger scale than they were inclined to do. But they did not require money, they replied. Well, the consequence is, that money is become so scarce that they are now obliged to enlarge the amount of supply bills from two lakhs to five and a-half; they are obliged to offer two per cent. premium for their bills, and they will yet suffer the humiliation, as they have been during the past six weeks, of submitting to the dictation of the mercantile community of the Punjab.

ALL ROUND THE CLOCK.—The Electric Telegraph department has issued the following notice:—"In future, when expressing times in this (*Calcutta Telegraph*) *Gazette*, the civil day will be considered as consisting of twenty-four hours, the hours after noon being continued as thirteen, fourteen, and so on up to midnight, or twenty-fourth, the new day commencing as 0. h. Thus fifteen minutes past four of the afternoon of the 12th November will be expressed as November 12d. 16h. 15m."

THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.—The *Calcutta Gazette* contains a narrative of the steps taken by the Maharajah of Gwalior to capture a body of 300 rebels and dacoits under the notorious Dowlat Singh, who, from their hiding-place in his territory, plundered part of Etawah. Several were captured, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and Nodourie, their head-quarters, was destroyed. To prevent future raids twenty-two guard posts have been established along the Gwalior frontier. There is every hope that Dowlat Singh will be arrested. The Magistrate of Etawah reports that the Maharajah is determined "to root out every trace of the system of affording asylum to predatory bands."

THE VICEROY A MAN OF WAR.—A report having reached Indore of the approaching visit of the Governor-general, the rebels in the country have all fled to the south of Gooena.

LIEUT. FOSTER, I. N.—The steamer *Assyria* has been engaged to survey the Punjab rivers, and Lieutenant Foster has been employed on the duty.

DELHI, Nov. 12.—Morning and evening parades are now the order of the day, preparing for the arrival of the great chief, the particular time of whose advent is not precisely known as yet, but which is of sufficient importance as an event to render all sorts of preparations necessary. By all accounts the chief has a great eye for defects, and is not long in discovering a fault where one really exists. The Dewallee Mela is unusually gay this year, which, I suppose, we must take as a sign of the prosperity of the inhabitants, if prosperity consists in making holiday, wearing holiday clothes, and investing sums of money in the purchase of tawdry obscene images, and very fly-bitten and marked sweetmeats of anything but a tempting exterior. This, to say nothing of the gambling which goes on at the Dewallee, and in which every Hindoo, more or less, tries his luck, ought to dispel the generally-adopted opinion that the "poor natives" are irretrievably ruined. The fact is, it is more the other way; the natives are thriving, well-to do in the world, whilst Europeans are the real sufferers in every respect. Our deputy commissioner seems to look upon Delhi as another Umritsir, apparently forgetful of the scenes enacted here in 1857. At any rate, there is a strong inclination to gloss over the past, and make, by outward show, at least, "a bright future." Mr. Riddell and Dr. Paton, the two great lights of the postal department, are here just now; perhaps that is the reason why the dawn is delivered so much later than usual. I believe they leave in a day or two. The weather just now is charming. The cold weather vegetables are becoming apparent in *dallies* despatched by the head gardener to favoured individuals in power. I partook of the first salad of the season from Skinner's garden two days ago, and I think it rather early for it and cauliflowers; both were very fine. Travellers are passing through daily; some make a halt a day or so, others go on, most progressing down country. The Dawk Bungalow and Hotel are full every day; both should be driving a good trade just now. I say above 'the weather is charming,' but a little rain would make it more so, though, I fear, it would be too late for the prospects of the agriculturists. Horseflesh just now is rather expensive to keep up, with gram at thirteen seers per rupee.—*Englishman*.

MR. J. GIBB, brother-in-law of the late Mr. Wilson, has been appointed Secretary to the Civil Finance Commission, in the place of Mr. Halsey, who has received a district appointment in the North-West Provinces.

SAUGOR.—A grand durbar is to be held at Saugor, in Central India, where all the chiefs of the surrounding States and provinces are to attend.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—A notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* appoints Sir Bartle Frere, president of the council and deputy governor of the fort and garrison of Fort William during the absence of the governor-general. The secretaries who accompany Lord Canning are:—Mr. A. R. Young as secretary, and Mr. C. U. Aitchison as under-secretary in the Foreign, Home and Financial departments; Major-general Birch and Captain B. E. Bacon as military secretary and assistant secretary, and Captain Dickens as public works secretary.

THE HOWRAH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE appears to progress very favourably, and promises to be the means of doing much good for the community on the other side of the water. The first report shows that the institution is sound as to funds, its library is increasing, the lectures have been numerous and good, and the reading-room is well supplied. The committee calls for the zealous co-operation of all those interested in the well-being of the institution, as well as in the improvement which follows on an establishment like this, where pleasant recreation and the acquisition of knowledge are afforded, and they are anxiously turning their attention to further improvements for this cold season.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON has been ordered by Government to survey all the confiscated States in the Delhi districts, and Captain Robinson to survey the Gwalior, Central India, and Pajpootana States.

COLONEL WARRE, military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has resigned his appointment, on his regiment, the 57th, being ordered to New Zealand, to enable him to join it on service. Colonel Warre, we understand, only waits until his successor can relieve him, when he will proceed to join his regiment *via* Australia.

THE BRITISH SHIP "WARRIOR QUEEN" has been engaged for the conveyance of invalids to England, and will leave for Calcutta as soon as she can be got ready.

CASHMEER.—It has been finally arranged that **Rajah Jawahir Sing**, of Cashmeer, is to receive a lakh of rupees a year from the Cashmeer Treasury, in lieu of claims, out of all which arose his attempt on the throne and a civil war.

COPPER COIN.—The *Warrior Queen* has just brought out from England six hundred chests of copper coins, worth about 60,000 rupees. Only about four lakhs of the ten lakhs ordered by the late Mr. Wilson remain to be received. The contractors for these coins are Messrs. Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19.—Atlet Rohoman, Hadjee Baba, Judda; Raritan, Dodds, Maulman; Adamant, Sheerch; Birtle Frere, Ibrahim Arrah, Bombay; Arlinton, Horton, Bombay.—20. Columbian, King, Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9. Colline, Dechauffour, Bourbon; Milo, Alkema, West Indies.—10. Nubia str., Stewart, Suez.—11. Caroline, Keliman, London; Mauritius, Galloway, London.—12. Maggie Miller, Johns, Mauritius.—14. Joseph Steel, Jones, Hong Kong; Hengist, Campbell, Liverpool.—23. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal, for MADRAS.—Capt. Dunn and children, Col. W. W. Apperly. For SUEZ.—Maj. Strange, Mrs. J. B. Knight. For MALTA.—Mr. F. W. Parker. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Dickens and child, Mr. E. Drummond, Maj. Dickens, Lady Montgomery and child, Mr. and Madam Chaperon. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Graham and children, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Astell, Mr. G. C. Sperling, Mrs. Sperling, Lieut. Woolcock, Lieut. H. E. Wood.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 23, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	95 17	to 96 0
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	82 12	82 4
Dit o, 5 do.	96 4	96 8
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	80 8	81 0
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	101 8	to 101 12

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	4 1/2 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/4 to 2 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1/4 to 2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	"
Navv Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	"

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 71
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 71
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	" 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6080 to 6100
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	750 to 760
Delhi Bank	500	500
India General Steam	1000	1610 to 1600
Ganges Company	500	610 to 620
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1780 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	490 to 500
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	72 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association	415	x.d. to 610
Calcutta Docking Company	700	100 to 1010
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par
Assam Company	200	430 to 440
East-India Railway Company	200	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sale.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	72 to 75

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 7
Doubletons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 8

China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs.	100	0 to 100 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.	"	225 0 to 226 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.
To Liverpool, nominal.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 23).—Little business has been transacted; the holidays interfering with the usual routine. Native dealers continue to hold firm at the high prices already quoted.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 23).—*Piece Goods*, owing to the recent advices from England, have been firmly maintained by importers, and although we do not alter materially our last quotations we must add that, generally speaking, the prices of almost all kinds are a little higher. The state of the market is rather unsettled, and without some improvement in the principal up-country markets we cannot look for a better state of things in our market. The consumption continues limited to Bengal only, and there is nothing, or almost nothing, doing for the Upper Provinces. *Fans* are also very firm, and some descriptions commanded lately better prices. *Metals* quiet at former rates.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GANJAM COOLIES.—The emigration agent of the Ceylon Government has sent in a report to Colombo on the capabilities of the district of Ganjam for supplying labourers. An able-bodied labourer there is paid at the rate of only 1 anna 4 pie a day, and his rice costs 1 rupee 6 annas for 82 lbs. He can live on 1 anna a day. A sheep is sold for Rs. 1-2, and a dozen of fowls for 2-4. From 15,000 to 20,000 labourers could be easily procured, and a similar number from the adjoining southern districts of the northern Circar. Ganjam has partaken less of the general prosperity and rise of prices than any other part of India. The agent expects to secure emigrants with ease, as the coming crops will be below the average.

THE WALTAIR RIFLE CLUB is hard at rifle practice every morning. The residents of Vizagapatam are about to raise a volunteer corps. They are more than fifty in number.

COCHIN PEPPER.—Mr. Forbes recently introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council to raise the export duty on Cochin and Travancore pepper at the port of Cochin to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, so as to prevent the extensive smuggling which has hitherto been carried on. The local journal says the Bill would effect this object if the produce of the two native States had no other outlet than Cochin. But as the greater portion of the native territory is "within easy reach of the backwater, and the expense of carriage by boats is very small, the growers of pepper would find but little difficulty in conveying their produce to Tanoor, Ponany, and other places for shipment, so as to avoid the heavier duty, to the serious detriment of our trade and loss of revenue to the native State." The Bill should assimilate the export duty between British Cochin and northern ports on the backwater.

RETRENCHMENTS IN BURMAH.—Colonel Balfour, c.b., of the Madras army, has paid a visit to Maulmain and Rangoon, for the purpose of carrying on his investigations as a member of the military finance commission, which is revising the whole of that branch of expenditure throughout India. The result is, that in British Burmah expenditure may be reduced by between forty and fifty thousand pounds. This is effected by abolishing the commissariat offices at Maulmain, Promé, Henzadah, Bassein, and Meaday, and by breaking up the elephant and cattle establishments located at Pegu and Rangoon. This last-named place is to be the head-quarters of the commissariat department, which will be placed under a deputy commissary-general, who will also be controller of commissariat accounts. At Tonghoo there will be a branch commissariat office, on account of that place being the head-quarters of a brigade. Such, in brief, is a sketch of this sweeping change as gathered from the columns of the *Rangoon Times*; and the fact that so large a reduction is possible, shows with what extravagance British Burmah has hitherto been governed.—*Athenæum*.

MAULMAIN.—A Volunteer Rifle Corps has been organised in Maulmain, numbering at the outset sixty members.

A MADRAS "CANARD."—The *Madras Times* gravely says:—"We have been informed that Sir Charles Trevelyan was offered the appointment of Financier to the Turkish Government, but declined it."

IMPORTANT TO "CABBIES."—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, giving an account of a pleasure trip to Rangoon in the steamer *Burmah*, says:—"The public conveyances, of which there is a good supply, throw the people of Calcutta quite into the shade. They are clean, well horsed with Burmah ponies, whose speed and endurance are proverbial. All fares are regulated at 6 annas an hour, a notice of which is painted inside the carriages under their respective numbers. Upon refusal to carry a passenger without lawful excuse, or any other improper conduct on the part of the driver, they are subject to a fine of 100 rupees."

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—The mercantile and trading community of Madras are about to follow the example of the Trades' Association of Calcutta, in granting a half-holiday every Saturday to their assistants.

MAJOR J. K. SPENCE has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of Nagpore. Major Balmain is to assist him in clearing off Mr. Plowden's heavy arrears. Lieut. Glasford is deputy commissioner in charge of the Godavery Districts, the cession of which by the Nizam we recently announced.

CHOLERA.—The *Madras Times* says the number of lives cut off by the recent outbreak of cholera which raged in the city for two months was 3,000. During the whole of 1859 it was only 1,061, and during 1858 it was 2,047. The sanitary state of the town had a great deal to do with the mortality. The worst drained and filthiest part suffered the most, while among the higher classes of Europeans there were only three deaths. Not one case occurred in the Fort Barracks improved by Sir Charles Trevelyan.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN ADVENTURER.—The *Indian Statesman* sketches the career of its founder and late editor, Mr. F. E. Green, which is but a type of the history of many adventurers in India. He was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and received the highest university education. Unwilling to enter into business, he quarrelled with his family and left England. He visited the West Indies and South America, and on his return, after five years' absence from England, his circumstances and intense love of music led him to accept the office of band-master of a regiment in India. He devoted the much leisure at his disposal to study, and five years ago became known to the people of Madras as secretary to the club. On Mr. J. B. Norton's being engaged on behalf of the Tanjore Ranees he passed over the management of the *Madras Athenæum* to Mr. Green, who, three years after, left it and founded the *Indian Statesman*, a weekly journal. Mr. Green was subject to consumption, which, with a complication of other disorders, carried him off in the 42nd year of his age. All the local journals speak highly of him. His paper is conducted by the editor of the now extinct *Madras Spectator*.

A MANLY WOMAN.—An interesting ceremony took place at Palghat not long ago, on the occasion of the completion of the largest stone bridge on the line of railway connecting the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. The bridge spans the Kotagadu four miles from Palghat, and consists of 15 arches of 30 feet each. The chief engineer, Mr. Keppel, happened to be present on the occasion. The keystone of the last arch was prepared for its destined place by a lady, who officiated with a silver trowel and a handsome tray containing chunam. When the party resumed their seats in the train this lady got upon the engine, and with the assistance of the driver took the train over the bridge for two or three miles, and then back again to Palghat.

MR. T. H. BULLOCK, deputy commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has resigned his appointment, previous to taking leave to England. Mr. Bullock is of the Uncovenanted Service, and has done most distinguished service in these districts.

LORD HARRIS.—In acknowledging the copy of his portrait subscribed for by some of the residents of Madras, Lord Harris, the late Governor, says:—"It is my intention to have it removed shortly to my family place, where, I trust, it will remain permanently, a source of pleasure and of pride to myself and my descendants. I beg to take this opportunity of repeating what I stated orally before leaving to my friends at Madras, that I shall ever consider this mark of their regard and esteem as one of the greatest honours of my life, and that I shall ever remember this, and the many acts of kindness and support which I received from them during my residence there, with feelings of sincere gratitude."

THE FREE CHURCH MISSION at Madras have been increasing the number of their Female Schools. They have now 800 girls in attendance, and in two schools have raised Rs. 50 in the shape of fees. Forty of these girls have been baptized and married to Christian converts during the past few years. Besides the Mission Schools, there are six others in Madras, conducted by natives themselves, with an attendance of about 360. Twenty years ago not one girl could be bribed by money to attend a public school.

THE COMMISSIONER OF NAGPOOR has applied for additional forces to enable him to effectually disperse the bands of rebels who have gathered in the Nagpoor territory.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20. Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, London.—22. Nonpareil, Leonhard, Singapore.—24. Comet, Pattie, Glasgow.—25. H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Rangoon; Royal Alice, Cadenhead, Hull; P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, Dunu, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lewis and troupe, Lieut. col. Apperly, Mrs. Stafford, Capt. Dunn and two children, Mrs. Birch, Mr. P. Orr.
Per Sir Robert Sale.—Mr. McKenzie.
Per Nonpareil.—Mr. Apoth. Edwards, Mr. W. Honey.
Per H.M.'s str. Dalhousie.—Col. Congden, 34th, Lieut. Clarkson, 68th, Lieut. Armstrong, 4th regt., Lieut. Judson, M. Art., Mr. Haukes and two children, two Misses O'Brien, Miss Ughart, Rev. R. Noble, Capt. Paisly, R.A., Capt. Morris, 8th L.C., Messrs. Todd, Auslie, Guyot, Goshall, Muller, Durham.
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. Taylor, two ladies, and child, Maj. and Mrs. Bridge, Lieut. H. Prendergast, Mr. Warden, From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and infant, Miss Harrison, From GALLE.—Messrs. Simpson, Kickwick, Moncrieff, Rev. Mr. Roe, From SINGAPORE.—Col. Yabu, Lieut. Bordaiaile.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13. Str. Nubia, Stewart, Galle, Aden, and Suez.—15. Sedgemoor, Kett, London via Lutterlin; British Lion, English, London.—20. Helvellyn, Braishaw, London; Lord G. Bentinck, Case, Port Natal.—22. General Neill, Clarke, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Bengal, to MARSEILLES.—J. B. Chaix, Esq., Mrs. Chaix and infant. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Tatham and a child, H. Tolput, Esq., Capt. F. J. and Mrs. Sidebottom, J. Bridget, Esq.
Per General Neill.—Madame de Mosela and two children, Mrs. Peel and child.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 27, 1860.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 5 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 0½
Credit, to 6 months' ... 2 0½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0½
" " " 3 do. ... 1 11½
" " " 1 do. ... 1 11½
" " " Sight ... 1 11½
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none
Bank of England Post Bills ... none
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal
Ceylon do. ... none
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 4 per cent. pm.
Do. on Bombay ... 4 per cent. dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 2½ to 3 pm.
6 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 2½ to 3 dis.
4 per cent. ... 1832-33 ...)
" ... 1835-36 ...) 17½ to 18½ dis.
" ... 1842-43 ...)
" ... 1854-55 ...)
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts
Tanjore Bonds ... 4 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ... 11½ to 12½ pm

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-10.

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ... 98 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. ... 80 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do. ... 93 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ... 80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 80 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. do. ... — per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 98 per ct.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H.M.'s SCHOONER "EMILY," I.N.—The steamer sent to search for H.M.'s schooner *Emily*, I.N., has reported that no tidings of her could be obtained, and that she has in all probability foundered in the cyclone of April last.

THE BOMBAY ARMY is to be reduced in strength from and after the 1st of next January. Two companies are to be struck off each regiment, which will thus reduce the number from ten to eight. The only regiments excepted are the 3rd and 5th, which are on foreign service; and the order extends to the two Belooch regiments and the two regiments of Jacob's rifles.

THE BOMBAY RIFLE CORPS numbers seventy members, all Europeans. The colour of the uniform adopted is a faint brown. They have resolved not to admit Eurasians into the company, a great mistake at the outset. Let the Eurasians raise a corps of their own, for all will eventually form companies of one regiment. The question of class was easily settled by the old Calcutta Volunteers. The companies were composed of those who resided in separate districts of the city. Those of the same position naturally fell into the same company, and all met as gentlemen, not according to their colour. The staff of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company has raised a volunteer corps in Surat. At the outset forty members were enrolled. The railway assistants constituted the chief part of the volunteers who accompanied Colonel V. Eyre, C.B., from Shahabad. They are more exposed in detached parties to sudden attack than any other class.

CELEBS IN SEARCH OF A WIDOW.—A native widower, in a letter to a Bombay native paper, advertises for a widow of his caste:—"I need no money; I am willing and able to maintain one whom I shall marry. I have heard many people talk highly on this subject. Of those who say that they are in favour of re-marriage, I only want fifteen or twenty families, or their male members, to side with me. Let them find out a widow for me, and render me their help, and that will be sufficient. You need not give out my name at once; but kindly enlist the names of such as will help me, and when the proper number is registered, please see that they are men of principle, and if you will be satisfied with them, I shall have no objection to be introduced to them."

BRIDGE OVER THE TAPTEE.—The opening of the railway bridge over the Taptee was inaugurated on the 31st October. A letter from Surat in the *Bombay Gazette* describes the ceremony. All day the road leading to Phoolpara was crowded with people. At five o'clock the engine came up decorated with flags. After crossing the bridge and proceeding a little way up the line sixteen carriages were attached to the engine, and the train returned to the bridge. In the middle it stopped short, to allow the usual quantity of champagne to be expended in christening the newly-opened work. This bridge, though of very solid and durable construction, is said to be very light in appearance. From the bottom of the lowest pile to the top of the rails is about eighty feet, and from the river at low water to the same place is forty-five feet. The total weight of iron employed in the bridge is 3,000 tons. The whole work was completed within twelve months, of which four were not available for work on account of the monsoon.

PROGRESS.—A Deckanee Brahmin has started across the kalapanee to China. The Brahmins of the two regiments of Bengal Infantry, recently in China, not only ate animal food when they could get it, but exchanged part of their allowance of rice for mutton. What Roman Catholicism is to the Irish in Ireland caste is to the Hindoo in his own country. The moment they leave it, both are glad to throw off the yoke.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* writes from Bagdad:—"The Americans are likely to anticipate us in the navigation of the Persian Gulf. Two American vessels were unloading at Bussorah, and the owner of one of them was determined to keep a regular trade to that port. An outbreak of the fanatic Mussulmans at Bagdad, for the slaughter of Christians, was stopped only by the energetic action of the English and French consuls-general."

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Nov. 16.—The London mail of Sept. 26 only arrived here on the 14th instant.

The intelligence from the North is of the very highest importance, as the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin have been exchanged, and a Convention has been entered into, containing important new stipulations. These were rung from the Chinese under the threat of sacking Peking, and can hardly be said to have been assented to by them, but they offered a new starting point of affairs in China.

In our last Overland we mentioned that the Northern gate of Peking was in the hands of the Allies, having been ceded to them under the threat of bombarding the city; that Mr. Harry Parkes and Mr. Loch had been safely returned, and that the army of Sang-ko-lin-sin was still in the field.

Immediately after this the remains of the unfortunate prisoners who had been barbarously murdered by the cruelties inflicted on them by the rude Mongolian troops, were given up. Messrs. Parkes and Loch had met with some ill-treatment, and endured the dread anxiety of being several times ordered out for execution; but they were comparatively fortunate in the captors into whose hands they fell, and latterly they were well treated in Peking, under the orders of Prince Kung. Next in comparative good fortune to them were Captain Brabazon, R.A., and the Abbé de Luc, who were simply beheaded by the orders of a Tartar general who was mortally wounded at the time. We deeply regret to say that Mr. Bowly, the *Times* correspondent, met a more horrible fate. Being tied up in the brutal manner in which the Mongols are accustomed to treat their prisoners, and most scantily supplied with food, they gradually sunk beneath their sufferings and finally expired. There is no reason to suppose that the Tartars actually intended to torture them to death, as they are always in the habit of so treating even prisoners whose lives they wish to preserve, but such was the fact to all intents and purposes. The French officers who were murdered were the Abbé de Luc, Colonel Grandchamps, Intendant Debut, and M. Aden.

The retribution demanded for these cruel acts was certainly not a whit too severe, and it is to be regretted that some of the brutal perpetrators were not secured. As some of these dark deeds had been perpetrated at the Yuen-ming-yuen, that palace was utterly destroyed, and 300,000 taels, or about £100,000 was exacted by Sir Hope Grant for the families of his murdered countrymen, and as an indemnity to the survivors for the sufferings which they had undergone, while 200,000 were exacted by the French General for a similar purpose.

On the 17th, the remains of Messrs. Bowly, De Normann and Anderson were buried with great solemnity in the Russian cemetery outside the walls of Peking.

On the 18th the Emperor's Summer Palace was totally destroyed by fire, property to an immense value being thereby destroyed.

On the 15th October Sir Hope Grant had issued a proclamation calling for the payment of the money on account of the prisoners, and the signature of a Convention, under the threat of sacking Peking. This was responded to by the payment of the money on the 20th, and the signing of the Convention of the 24th, by Lord Elgin and Prince Kung. On the latter day the ratified treaty of Tien-tsin was exchanged. The following are the articles of the Convention, so far as they have transpired:—

In Art. 1 the Emperor expresses his regret at the misunderstanding occasioned by the affair of Taku.

Art. 2 revokes the consent given by the Queen to the conditional suspension of her Treaty right to place a Minister in permanent residence at Peking. Her Majesty resumes the exercise of her full right to keep a Minister there, or when it suits her.

Art. 3 provides the payment of an indemnity of 8,000,000 taels in all; that is, 4,000,000 more than the sum already granted by the Treaty of Tien-tsin. Tien-tsin is to pay half a million by the 30th November; Canton 333,333 taels, less the advances towards the Shamen site, by the same day. The rest is to be paid out of the Customs, one-fifth of the revenue of which will be taken quarterly till the whole is paid.

Art. 4 opens Tien-tsin to trade.

Art. 5 removes the interdiction on emigration to the British colonies or elsewhere, and provides that regulations shall be fixed for the protection of the emigrant.

Art. 6 cedes to the British Crown the portion of Cowloon now held under lease, and makes it part and parcel of the colony of Hong Kong.

Art. 7 provides for the immediate operation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin and this Convention of Peking.

Art. 8 provides for the promulgation of both the above instruments throughout the Empire.

Art. 9 provides for the immediate evacuation of Chusan by the British force now garrisoning it. The rest of our army in China will remain at Tien-tsin, or Ta-ku, or Tung-chow, or Canton, or at all these places, as the British Government shall decide.

Owing to rumours, conveyed by the Catholics in Peking, of intended treachery on the part of the Chinese, Lord Elgin was accompanied to the Hall of Ceremonies by a force of about 3,000 men. Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, met him at the door of the Hall, and took the lower seat, leaving to His Excellency the seat of honour. The Princes of the Council were present, and it is said that Prince Kung produced the Emperor's vermilion signature, with an impression of the imperial seal, authorising him to sign the Convention. Both Lord Elgin and Prince Kung demeaned themselves towards each other in a cold, if not even sulky manner, and the refreshments usual on such occasions were dispensed with.

The arrangements following this Convention were that the Allies are to fall back from Peking; that Tien-tsin is to be garrisoned by 3,000 English and a small French force; that a sufficient force will be kept at the Taku forts; that a part of the French force will winter at Shanghai; and, of the English force, one part go home, and another winter at Hongkong. It is reported that the 1st Royals, the 8th, the Queen's, the Buffs, and the Marines, will proceed to England.

At the time the Convention was signed the Emperor was at his "Zheho" in Tartary, whither he had been advised to proceed by the warlike Sangko-lin-sin. H. B. Loch, Esq., goes to England by this mail, with the ratified Treaty and the Convention; and will doubtless receive a due reward for all that he has undergone. The Hon. Maj. Anson, member for Lichfield, also goes home with despatches from Sir Hope Grant. The Hon. Mr. Bruce and the French Minister, M. de Bourboulon, have left Shanghai for Tien-tsin. It is rumoured that Mr. Bruce will resume the conduct of affairs, and that Lord Elgin will almost immediately return home, which would be an untoward event.—*Overland China Mail.*

SWATOW.—We learn from Swatow that the prisoners were delivered up, and everything settled peaceably, on the morning of the 7th Nov. The prisoners were five men belonging to the gunboat *Weasel*, who were captured at the village of Bochoey. On the morning of the 5th the *High-flyer* arrived off the village, having on board two Chinese officers deputed by Governor-General Laou, and an interpreter. The holders of the five

captives required, as terms of their release, perfect immunity for the raid on the foreigners at Double Island, indemnity for the effects of the gunboat's bombardment, and hostages in the shape of shroffs to guarantee the fulfilment of these conditions. The interpreter (Mr. Mayers, interpreter to the Allied Commissioners) in concert with the Chinese officers, engaged in fresh negotiations with a view to renew hostilities should such negotiations be as fruitless as before. Captain Heath, however, we understand, had ignored the cause of the bombardment of the village by the *Weasel*, as not furnishing sufficient ground for vigorous measures, so full of risk as those undertaken, and the present arrangement has terminated the matter, with the people at least, although probably not with the British officials.—*China Mail.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

CAMP BEFORE PEKIN, Oct. 24, 1860.

In my last, despatched on the 13th or 14th instant, I told you of the occupation and sacking of the Emperor's Palace of Yuen-min-yuen, and the surrender by the authorities of the An-tin-gate (Gate of Peace) a quarter of an hour before the wall was to have been breached, if not opened peaceably. The force that then entered still occupy the position; the French on the east, the British on the western ramparts, with field-pieces commanding the city and walls. Several brass guns were taken, one of very large size, eleven feet long, ornamented with devices and Manchew characters, the others of various dimensions. There is also one made of wood and cleverly sheathed with copper, an excellent imitation of a brass gun. No one is allowed to pass through the gate without a pass, and then only permitted to advance about 100 yards, where a rope is stretched across also to keep the Chinese back, who congregate there in hundreds to look at the barbarians, and listen to the bands. There are six shops within this space, in which there is only grain, dried fruits, joss paper, &c., for sale. There is also a market for fruit, vegetables, &c. From the rampart there is an extensive view over the city and surrounding country, but there are so many trees in the city, that one can see but little of it, the houses being principally of only one story. The public buildings are higher, the roofs of which being of glazed tiles, green or yellow, have a good effect. The streets are wide and more regular than in the southern cities, but the houses and shops have an appearance of poverty and dilapidation that was unexpected in the capital of the Celestial Empire.

Of the unfortunate party that were captured by San-ko-lin-sin's army, on the 18th ultimo, at Chan-kia-wan, Captain Brabazon, Quartermaster-general, R.A., the Abbé Luc, and some French belonging to the Scientific Society, are still unaccounted for. The two former are believed to have been decapitated by order of a Tartar general who had them prisoners with him. He was wounded in the battle of the 21st, and in exasperation ordered their execution. The account is given by Chinese Catholics, and the Russians say two Europeans were decapitated at the Stone Bridge, Pah-li-Chao, near Tung-chow, where the Tartar camp was. The authorities pretend ignorance on the subject, but the circumstance of the bodies not being produced gives colour to the truth of the report. The number of French who were of the party is not correctly ascertained, but there appear to be four or five still unaccounted for. Those who providentially escaped, after much torture, are Messrs. H. S. Parkes, c.b., and H. Loch; Capt. Escayracke, a French officer; five French privates, and eleven Sowars; together, nineteen. Those who unhappily sunk under the inhuman treatment of the barbarous, cruel foe, and whose remains were sent into the camp are—W. de Normann, Attaché to the British Legation at Shanghai; M. T. W. Bowlby, special correspondent of the *Times*; Lieut. and Adjutant Anderson, Fane's horse; Private Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards, four Sowars, and three French, together eleven. The bodies could only be recognised by the dresses in which in some in-

stances they appeared to have been wrapt after having been stripped. A description of the state of these poor victims is too horrifying to be related. The tightness of the cord with which they were bound ate into the flesh, and caused a lingering and painful death by mortification. The bodies of the Sowars were given to the Sikh cavalry, who, as is their custom, burnt them. The French were delivered to our allies, and the four British were buried in the Russian cemetery, outside the An-tin gate of Peking, on the 17th.

At noon the procession formed at the Llama Temple, and marched in the following order to the Russian cemetery, half a mile from the city, the band of the rifles playing a slow march:—

One Troop Dragoon Guards.
One Troop Fane's Horse.
An Officer and Twenty Men of each European corps (armed.)
The Commander-in-Chief, } Chief Mourners.
The Earl of Elgin, }

The corpses on gun-waggons, each drawn by six horses. Mourners: Nearly all the officers of the English, and a large number of the French army, including General Montauban, Commander-in-Chief.

Pall Bearers—		Pall Bearers—	
Major A. Anson	Mr. Bowlby	Hon. T. Thurlow	Hon. — Wortley
Mr. C. S. Compton		Col. Biddulph	
Capt. Farquharson			
Mr. H. Loch	Mr. De Normann	Capt. Grant, A.D.C.	Two Privates
Mr. T. F. Wade		Capt. Lane, A.D.C.	
Mr. H. S. Parkes		Lt.-Col. Crealock	
Two Privates	Private Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards	Two Privates	King's Dragoon Guards
King's Dragoon Guards		King's Dragoon Guards	
Two Officers	Lieut. Anderson	Two Officers	Fane's Horse
Fane's Horse		Fane's Horse	

The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. McGhee, chaplain to the British forces. The priest of the Greek Church attended by request, in his pontifical robes, holding on high the emblem of our faith. Father Makee, the Roman Catholic priest attached to the British army, was present. Three volleys were fired by the infantry. It was a mournful and affecting ceremony to witness these poor Christian victims of heathen barbarism laid in their untimely graves. The cemetery is about a quarter of a mile outside the northern wall of the city. The grave is on high ground, just within the inner gate. The coffins were laid side by side from the north to south—Private Phipps, then Lieut. Anderson, then Mr. de Normann, and then Mr. Bowlby. The Royal Engineers are to place a tomb over the poor fellows, and if the British Government does not erect a monument to their memory, it is to be hoped that it will be done by private subscription.

The Chinese authorities have been made to pay the sum of 300,000 taels of silver (say £100,000) for the families and friends of the deceased. The exact amount for each will be decided by H.M.'s Government, the maximum it is said will be £10,000, and the survivors who escaped will participate, in consideration for their sufferings. One Sowar has died since he came into camp from the effect of his injuries.—*China Mail.*

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.—The coffee shipping season has regularly commenced, and six ships have sailed during the fortnight with cargoes. Four ships to London have taken 14,088 cwt. Plantation; 2,923 Native; total 17,011. One for Liverpool has taken 1,180 Plantation and 295 Native, together 1,484; while the Marion for Melbourne has taken 1,192 Plantation, and 1,212 Native, in all 2,404. The addition thus made to our export is—Plantation, 16,469 cwt.; Native, 4,430 cwt.; total 20,899 cwt. Our exports to date of both kinds are considerably in excess of the figures shown for the corresponding periods in previous years, but we fancy the falling off in Native will be speedily manifest.

Some rain fell during the fortnight and there is the promise of more, but it has come all too late for much of the coffee crop.

The Immigration Commissioners wish to levy no tax in 1861, and we believe the Governor would gladly see the whole scheme at an end. But we believe it is determined to keep Government to their part of the bargain, and to insist on the steamers being got out and set a-going, without which the trial of the scheme cannot be said to be complete.

A good many changes in the service are reported, and there are others impending. Mr. Dyke, the oldest civil servant but one in the island, has applied for leave to visit England, after an uninterrupted residence of thirty-eight years. This would cause an upward move, which is greatly desiderated by those whose hearts are sick with hope deferred. On the approaching departure, too, of Mr. Justice Sterling, we might presume that Messrs. Morgan and Lawson would take higher rank. On quitting the positions they recently occupied the highest possible testimony was borne to their merits. This was especially the case in regard to Mr. Morgan, whom the bar thanked for his unvarying courtesy, complimenting him on the improvement in appeal decisions consequent on his intimate acquaintance with the Dutch and local laws, thanking him also for assistance rendered out of court when applied to. Such being the feelings of the bar, feelings in which the public share, it might be supposed that there could be no doubt at all of Mr. Morgan's reverting to his seat in the Supreme Court. But the question arises "What is to be done with the Queen's advocate?" He is such an abstruse lawyer that the Executive is unable to appreciate his merits. So the rumour goes, that Mr. Morgan is to become acting Queen's advocate, Mr. Thomson taking, not Mr. Morgan's place as district judge, but becoming the associate of Sir Edward Cressy. The brilliant knight may require a foil, but, in justice to Mr. Thomson, we protest against his being put to such a use. If Mr. Thomson is too profound for the Government, how will he suit appellants, of whom stupidity may be predicated from the bare fact of their being at law?

Unless that other brilliant judge, Mr. Justice Temple, promises to translate Mr. Thomson's judgments, we fear that the proposed arrangement will end in confusion worse confounded. The railway problem is not the only difficult one which Sir Charles MacCarthy has to solve, without trusting to much assistance from his constituted legal adviser.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

THE STRAITS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—The fortnight's intelligence from Netherlands India brought by the mail steamer is unusually scanty. No additional news had been received from Banjermaessing or Ceram. The west monsoon had set in with the usual heavy rains and squalls of wind, causing considerable damage in different places. The ringleader in the proposed mutiny of the Swiss soldiers at Djocjocarta was executed at that place on the 7th November. Several other mutineers have had their sentences of death commuted into imprisonment with hard labour for terms of six and ten years. Four men and a woman were killed by lightning in the Residency of Buitenzorg during the month of October last.—*Singapore Free Press*, Nov. 22.

THE BUGIS.—What is called the Bugis season promises to be unusually favourable this year, judging from the number of boats which have already arrived and are still expected to arrive. We are glad to find, from the arrival of several boats from Boni, that the partial occupation of that country by the Dutch is not likely to interrupt the trade between that State and Singapore, as might have been perhaps expected. The Bugis, however, are an active and enterprising people, and they are not easily to be diverted from the prosecution of their trading voyages. Peace having been restored in Boni, although with the loss of its independence, the Nakindas have laid down their weapons and weighed up their boats from the bottoms of the rivers and creeks where they had sunk them during the period of hostilities, and

they are again resorting to Singapore with their usual cargoes. The boats from other places in Celebes—such as Makassar, Pari Pari, Mandar, &c.—appear to be also as numerous at least as in former years; while from Sumbawa, Lombok, Bally, and the other islands where the Bugis are settled, they are still arriving in large numbers. We trust the present tightness amongst the Chinese traders will not operate unfavourably for the Bugis. It would be advantageous for the latter if they could get into the way of dealing directly with the European merchants, instead of having to pay a heavy tax both on their import and export cargoes to the Chinese, who now interpose between the two.—*Singapore Free Press*.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Oct. 21.—The Ameer sent word to Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan to tell his son, Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, to get himself ready for Toorkistan, as Sirdar Zakurya Khan, his elder son, had refused to go to that place. Ibrahim Khan said in reply that Zakurya Khan was getting twelve thousand rupees, while he only four thousand; if the Ameer would be so kind as to allow him what his brother got, he, with his family, would leave for Toorkistan without any delay. The Ameer asked Shere Allee Khan, who was to accompany the Ambassador of Bookhara from Cabool? He said, Akhoondzada Sirajooddeen was the proper person for such an embassy. The Akhoondzada, having been asked whether he again wished to go to Bookhara, willingly obeyed the order.—**Oct. 25.**—The servant of the Ambassador of Bookhara waited on the Ameer and informed him that two of his master's slaves had disappeared since yesterday, and begged the Ameer to have them searched for. The Ameer got very much displeased, and said, whence should he bring the ghoolam buchelas (slaves)? If his master wanted them he would give his own. The Ameer having been told that the Ambassador had privately made enquiries regarding the members of the family of Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, turned to the Ambassador and made the following remark in the durbar:—"Did your master, the King of Bokhara, send me a list of his and his chief's families, that you were making such useless investigations? It was really very improper in such a respectable man as you."—**Oct. 26.**—The Ameer, being this day invited by Sirdar Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, went to spend the day with his young children in the fort Aleebad, and remained there till evening.—**Oct. 27.**—Agreeably to order, Mirza Ahmad Khan called on the ambassador of the King of Bookhara and brought him to the Ameer. The Ameer conferred on the ambassador a khillut, consisting of two valuable shawls and cloaks, and 501 rupees cash for road expenses; permitted his return to Bookhara and wished him a safe journey. The servants of the ambassador were also presented with cash, viz., to twenty servants 15 rupees each, and to ten servants 10 rupees each. A camel hair cloak and a whole piece of white muslin also granted to each servant. The ambassador taking leave of the Ameer rode up to Fort of Quazee with all his men; thence he will go back to Bookhara. The terms of the Ameer's alliance with the King of Bookhara are not known, but from the honourable reception of the ambassador, it is believed by the Cabool people that the Ameer was inclined to be friendly with the King of Bookhara.—**Oct. 28.**—A letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ameer Khan at Kandahar, stating that he has remitted 9,000 rupees for the expense of his son Sirdar Ismail Khan, and requesting the Ameer to send his son to Kandahar, was received. The Ameer accordingly sent for Sirdar Mohamed Ismail Khan, and after communicating him the contents of his father's letter, directed him to prepare for his return to Kandahar. Akhoond Zada Surajooddeen being entrusted by the Ameer with a valuable khillut for the King of Bookhara, left Cabool for the purpose of bringing a reply to the Ameer's letter addressed to the King of Bookhara.—*Delhi Gazette*.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 8, 1860.—H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has appd. the Hon. Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., first ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, to be president of the said Council, and dep. gov. of Fort William, during abs. of the Gov. gen. from the presy.

Mr. A. R. Young, dep. sec. to Govt. foreign dept., will accompany the Gov. gen. to the upper prov., and offic. as secy. to Govt. in the foreign, home, and financial depts.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, under secy. in foreign dept., will accompany the Gov. gen., and offic. also as under secy. in the home and financial depts.

Maj. gen. Sir R. Birch, K.C.B., secy. to Govt. mil. dept., will accompany the Gov. gen.

Capt. B. E. Bacon, 2nd asst. secy. in the mil. dept., will accompany the Gov. gen.

Capt. C. H. Dickens, offic. sec. to Govt. in public works dept., will accompany the Gov. gen.

Mr. W. Grey, sec. to Govt. in home dept., will also offic. as dep. sec. in foreign dept. at presy.

Lord H. U. Browne, the under sec. to Govt. in the home and financial depts., will also offic. as under secy. in foreign dept. at presy.

Major F. D. Atkinson, dep. secy. to Govt. in mil. dept., will offic. as secy. to Govt. in mil. dept. at pres.

Maj. H. K. Burne, first asst. secy., will offic. as dep. secy. to Govt. in mil. dept. at presy.

Maj. A. G. Goodwyn, dep. secy. to Govt. in public works dept., will offic. as secy. to Govt. in public works dept. at pres.

Foreign Dept., Nov. 16.—Lieut. C. F. Sharpe, offic. from 31st Aug. to 10th Oct., 1859, as div. commd. for Lieut. Aitken, of Oudh mily. police, on dep. of the latter to Eur.

The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to perm. Mr. T. H. Bullock, dep. commnr., Hyderabad assg. dists., to res. his app. from the date on which he may embark from Eur., and also to grant him one and a-half mo's prep. leave to Bombay, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. Carnegie, dep. commnr. of Lucknow, rejoined his app. on 3rd inst.

The foll. apps. and proms. in the Nagpore commis. are hereby notified:—

Maj. J. K. Spence to be judic. commnr.

Capt. C. M. Shakespear to be pers. asst. to the commnr.

Capt. C. Elliot to be dep. commnr. of the 1st class at Raepore.

Capt. W. H. Crichton to be dep. commnr. of 2nd class at Chandal.

Mr. J. H. Master to be dep. commnr. of 3rd class at Chandwarra.

Capt. A. B. Cumberlege to be asst. commnr. of 1st class at Nuchingaon.

Capt. J. Ashburner and Capt. J. J. Fulton to be asst. commnr. of 2nd class.

Mr. H. E. Wrottestley to be extra asst. commnr. of the 2nd class.

Mr. T. Crawley to be extra asst. comr. of the 3rd class.

The above appointments will have effect from July 20.

Maj. B. T. Snow to be dep. comr. of 2nd class at Nagpore, fr. Nov. 17, 1859.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris to be asst. comr. of 1st class fr. March 7, and dep. comr. of 3rd class at Bhundara fr. July 30.

Lieut. C. B. L. Smith to be asst. comr. of 2nd class from Feb. 3, and asst. comr. of 1st class at Balasoro fr. July 30.

Lieut. C. L. R. Glasford to be asst. comr. of 3rd class fr. May 8, and of 2nd class fr. July 20, and dep. comr. in ch. of Godavery districts fr. Oct. 20.

Lieut. G. A. Warner to be asst. comr. of 3rd class fr. Oct. 6, 1859, and of 2nd class fr. Oct. 20, 1860.

Lieut. C. H. Grace to be asst. comr. of 3rd class fr. July 20.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge to be asst. comr. of 3rd class fr. April 30.

Lieut. C. H. Plowden to be asst. comr. of 3rd class fr. May 5.

Mr. W. Ramsey, of Bombay C.S., to be asst. comr. of 3rd class fr. Oct. 20.

Mr. W. Vincent to be temp. an addl. extra asst. comr. of 4th class.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, [Nov. 16.]—No. 1,131.—

The undermen. officer is perm. to proceed to Europe, on m.c.:

Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, 55th N.I., 2nd in com. of 12th irreg. cav., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 1,133.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Jones, in med. ch. of Mussoorie, are placed at disp. of Govt., N.W.P.

No. 1,135.—The serv. of Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard, 21st N.I., are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

No. 1,136.—The following promotion is made:—General list.—Ens. A. C. Anderson to be lieut., from Nov. 9, consequent on transfer of Lieut. W. H. Brind from 28th N.I. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

No. 1,137.—The serv. of Lieut. D. Macdonald, 25th N.I., are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

No. 1139.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—Lieut. col. A. S. Waugh, corps of engs., surveyor gen. of India, and superint. of great trigonometrical surv., to offic. as commandant of corps of engs., dur. abs. on prep. leave of Col. A. H. E. Boileau.

No. 1,140.—The serv. of Maj. C. M. Browne, 60th N.I., who vacated his appt. under operation of new furl. regs., are placed at disposal of C. in C.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 14.—Lieut. M. A. Sweeney, I.N., is app. to surv. of the River Gorace and its connected sea channels.

Nov. 15.—Prob. asst. overseer P. F. Hughes is transf. from Hidgellee to Damoodah div.

Mr. W. Ramsay, who has been app. by the Govt. of India, in the public works dept., a temp. sub engr. of 3rd class and posted to Bengal, is att. to Ganges and Darjeeling road div.

Home Dept., Nov. 17.—Rev. F. Rofe to chap. of gov. gen's camp dur. H.E.'s approaching tour.

Nov. 19.—In cont. of the arrangts. notified in order No. 2,223, published in the *Gazette* of 17th inst., the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. order:—

Mr. A. B. Sampson, asst. sec. in the public works dept., will accompany the Gov. gen.

Capt. W. Osborne, c.b., pol. agt., Rewah, has leave to Calcutta, prep. to apply furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 17.—Promotions to fill vacancies in the dept. of public works:—

To be executive engineers of 2nd class:—

Mr. C. J. Campbell, c.e., Delhi div.

Mr. G. N. Dodd, Agra and Bombay road.

Mr. T. Moss, asst. to chief engr., and asst. sec. to Govt., N.W.P., in the pub. works dept.

To be executive engineers of 3rd class:—

Mr. C. Anderson, Cawnpore div., Ganges canal.

Capt. A. R. Bayly, 88th foot, 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

Capt. F. J. Davies, 58th N.I., Hazara div.

Lieut. C. Newmarch, engs., asst. to chief engr., Punjab.

Lieut. F. T. Pollock, 8th Madras N.I., Tounghoo div. (temp. while employed in Pegu circle).

Capt. E. M. Sandilands, H.M.'s 8th foot, Attock div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

To be executive engineers of 4th class:—

Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Patna div.

Mr. R. J. Clarke, 5th div., Grand Trunk road.

Capt. J. R. Martin, art., Allahabad div.

Mr. E. C. Palmer, Baree Doab Canal.

Mr. H. Prince, c.e., from Bridge Yard.

Capt. D. Thomson, art., Khewra salt mines.

To be special asst. engs.:—

Mr. L. B. Bean, 4th div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Mr. H. Scott, 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Lieut. W. Wilcocks, unatt. list, Eastern Jumna Canals.

To be asst. engs. of the 1st class:—

Lieut. H. F. Blair, engs., Kohat div.

Mr. T. W. Knowles, 1st div., Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Lieut. P. Lambert, engs., 9th div., Grand Trunk Road.

Capt. A. W. Owen, 11th N.I., Agra div.

Lieut. G. Sweetenham, royal engs., Lucknow div.

No. 12.—Promotion.—Lieut. E. C. Garstin, 29th N.I., probationary asst. engr., 4th div., Baree Doab Canal, is prom. to grade of asst. engr. 2nd class.

Leave of absence:—

H.M.'s Secy. Mr. W. O'Neill, c.e., special asst. engr., has been granted an ext. of leave for 6 mo., on m.c., from June 29 last, the date of the expiration of his original leave.

Military Dept., Fort William, Nov. 17.—No. 1,141 of 1860.—H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct that the office of Pres. paymr., which, under existing rules, is required to be vacated on prom. to lieut. col., shall be removed from class V., and placed under class IV. in Govt. G.O. No. 483, of June 10, 1853, regulating the tenure of staff employments.

Nov. 20.—No. 1,143.—Capt. and Brev. maj. A. D. Dickens, 38th N.I., asst. commissy. gen., has leave for 1 mo., from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit presy., prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 1,144.—The undermentioned officers is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave m.c.

Capt. and Brev. maj. A. D. Dickens, 38th N.I., asst. commissy. gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Nov. 15.—Appointments.—Major J. H. Maxwell, superintd. engr., 2nd circle, N.W. Prov., is appd. to offic. as chief engr. of Nagpore, and will proc. and join at his early convenience.

Capt. F. W. Peile, executive engr., Allahabad div., will offic. as superintd. engr., 2nd circle, N.W. Prov., v. Maj. J. H. Maxwell.

Capt. J. R. Martin, asst. engr., 1st class, will offic. as executive engr., Allahabad div., v. Capt. F. W. Peile.

Nov. 16.—Promotion.—Lieut. A. C. Paddy, proby. asst. engr., 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, is prom. to the grade of asst. engr. of 2nd class, with effect fr. Oct. 15.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—Nov. 1.—Lieut. W. P. Davis, 10th Bengal police batt., is vested with powers of a mag. in dist. of Rajshahye.

Mr. C. Eales to be protector of emigrants and ex-officio asst. to the master attendant in Calcutta.

Nov. 6.—Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to offic. as commr. of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong div.

Mr. E. Sandys to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, and to have charge of the sub-div. of Buxar.

The following dep. mags. and dep. colls. are promoted, viz.:—

To the 3rd class, Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

To the 4th class, Mr. C. W. Wilmott, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. R. Littlewood to be a jun. sub-asst. in 4th div., rev. survey.

Nov. 7.—Capt. J. R. Pughe to offic. as A. de C. and private sec. on the personal staff of the lieut. gov., in addition to his present duties.

Mr. E. E. Lewis to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to the charge of the sub-div. of Damoorhoda.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. W. R. Pogson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, is transf. to Hooghly, in which dist. he will exercise the powers of a covenantd asst. to the mag. Mr. Pogson is also vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Nuddea.

Mr. E. T. Lingham, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, is transf. to Hooghly, in which dist. he will exercise full powers of a mag.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Madareepore, is transf. to Bhaugulpore, in which dist. he will exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of div. of Madareepore, and to exercise the special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Dacca and Furreedpore.

This cancs. the app. of Mr. S. Nation, notified in the *Gazette* of 22nd Aug. last.

Mr. C. B. Pearson, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub-div. of Govindpore, and to exerc. spec. powers of an asst. to a mag. in Maunbhoom.

The foll. dep. mags. and dep. colls. are prom. to 5th class:—

Mr. H. M. Reilly, Ferozepore.

Mr. E. T. Lingham, Hooghly.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, Hazareebaugh.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Madareepore.

Nov. 7.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. N. S. Alexander, asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarun, for 15 mo., on m.c.

Capt. R. T. Leigh, jun. asst. to commr. of Arracan at Akyab, for 2 mo. of the new revised absentee rules, making over charge of his office to the asst. commr., Mr. J. C. Brown, who will offic. as jun. asst. dur. abs. of Capt. Leigh.

Mr. T. C. Trotter, judge of Behar, for 10 days of the new revised absentee rules, in ext. of leave granted Sept. 17 last.

Lieut. R. Stewart, superint. of Cachar, to the end of the present month, to enable him to rejoin his app., in ext. of leave granted to him on 10th ult.

Nov. 8.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. J. Dale are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in the mil. dept., fr. date on which they were made over to this Government.

Nov. 13.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. E. B. Brown, house surg. of Medical College, Calcutta, are placed at disp. of Punjab Govt.

Nov. 7.—On the report of the board of examiners, the following assistants and dep. magistrates are declared to have passed the examination prescribed in the Govt. resolution of Nov. 19, 1851:—

By the Second or Higher Standard.—Messrs. E. E. Lewis, W. Macpherson, A. T. Maclean, F. J. Alexander, H. L. Oliphant, C. B. Garrett, H. Beveridge, J. Monro, H. C. Sutherland, H. H. Metcalfe, H. M. Reilly, E. T. Lingham, and E. B. Godfrey.

By the 1st or Lower Standard.—Messrs. J. D.

Ousely, E. H. Whinfield, H. H. D'Oyly, W. Wavell, J. F. K. Hewett, A. M. Macgregor, C. B. Pearson, O. S. Stack, G. Hosmer, G. C. Kilby, and Capt. A. W. Pixley, cantonment joint mag., Dum Dum.

Nov. 7.—Appointments:—

The undermentioned deputy magistrates have been severally vested with the full powers of a mag. in the districts opposite to their names:—

Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, in Dacca.

Mr. H. M. Reilly, in Backergunge.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, in Hazareebaugh and Maunbhoom.

The undermentioned assts. have been severally vested with the special powers of an asst. to a mag., and the powers of a dep. coll., under Act X. of 1859, in the districts opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. D. Ousely, in Burdwan; Mr. E. H. Whinfield, in Behar; Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, in Tirhoot; Mr. W. Wavell, in Cuttack; Mr. J. F. K. Hewett, in Bancoorah; and Mr. A. M. Macgregor, in Nuddea.

Nov. 9.—The foll. gentlemen to offic. as dep. mags. and dep. colls., and to exercise respectively powers of a covenantd asst. to a mag., in the districts named opposite to each:—

Mr. J. Johnson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, is transf. to Beerbhoom, in which district he will exercise the special powers of an asst. to a mag.

Mr. O. S. Stack, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, is vested with powers in that district.

Nov. 10.—Mr. S. M. Smylie to be a sub asst. in 3rd div. rev. survey.

The foll. gentlemen to be assessors and dep. colls. in the districts mentioned:—

In Purneah.—Mr. Henry Cave, jun.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Ex-officio Mr. B. Wood, dep. commr., Messrs. W. C. Talor, E. N. C. Braddon, C. W. Wilmot, and J. Scott, asst. commrs.

Nov. 12.—Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah.

Messrs. G. N. Wyatt and W. F. Gibbon to be members of the Ferry Fund Committee of Chumparan.

Nov. 15.—Mr. G. O'Gorman, assessor in Pubna, to be also an assessor and dep. coll. in Mymensing.

The Rev. W. Spencer to be a member of the committee for the management of the Charitable Hospital and Dispensary at Howrah.

Nov. 17.—Mr. W. Smith, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, is transf. to Bhaugulpore, in which district he will exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag.

Mr. W. Meyers, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhaugulpore, is transf. to Purneah, in which district he will exercise powers of a covenantd asst. to a mag.

Leave of absence:—The priv. leave for 2 mo., granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. W. Spencer, chaplain of Howrah, is confirmed.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Camp Rajhera, Nov. 3.—No. 2,101a.—The princ. sudder ameen of Furruckabad having leave for the Dussarah vacation, will make over ch. of the current dus. of the judge's office to Mr. Robertson, the asst. mag. of the dist., for the period of his abs.

Camp Gumeah, Nov. 5.—No. 2,815a.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. appts.:—

Mr. W. Roberts to be civ. and sess. judge of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. W. Wynyard to be civ. and sess. judge of Seharunpore.

Mr. R. Spankie to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Furruckabad.

No. 2,818a.—The notific. No. 2,525a, dated Sept. 25, apptg. Mr. H. P. Fane, on being rel. of the Shahjehanpore judgeship, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Agra, is cane.

Mr. Fane will continue to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Shahjehanpore, until further orders.

No. 821a.—Mr. A. Ross, offic. commisnr. of Agra, when rel., will offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Agra.

Nov. 6.—No. 1,402.—Leave for 15 mo., on m.c., is granted to Mr. M. B. Thornhill, civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapore, to visit England, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation from the 1st December.

Camp Rajhera, Nov. 3.—No. 2,29a.—Mr. Warnes, tehseeldar of Nursingpore, and Nehal Chund, tehseeldar of Gururwara, in the district of Nursingpore, are app. to be assessors under Act XXXII. of 1860, within their respective circles.

No. 234a.—Lieut. G. Wheeler, cantonment jt. mag., is app. to be an assessor under Act XXXII. of 1860, within the limits of the cantonment at Jhansie.

Camp Gumeah, Nov. 5.—No. 2,46a.—The underment. are app. to be assessors in the district of Agra for the circles specified opposite their names:—

Mr. Munroe, customs patrol, in the pergunnahs of Huzoor Tobeel Pinalut, Futtehabad, and Irradutnuggur.

Mr. Sandford, in the cantonments of Agra.

Mr. Kennedy, customs patrol, in the city of Agra.

Nov. 7.—No. 880.—Mr. H. Le P. Wynne, asst. to mag. and coll. of Gornuckpore, is invested with powers of a dep. coll.

Nov. 9.—No. 882.—Mr. R. H. Middlemas, asst. to mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is vested with powers of a dep. coll.

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Camp Mynathee, Nov. 1.—No. 1,228a.—Leave of abs. for 2 weeks is granted to the Rev. S. Lang, chapl. of Futehghurh, to enable him to join his station.

Camp Anoopshukur, Nov. 6.—No. 1,247a.—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Rev. M. D. C. Walters, chapl. of Landour, fr. date on which he may avail himself of same.

No. 1,249a.—The serv. of Rev. J. Rofe, chapl. of Banda, are permanently placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

Nov. 7.—No. 785.—Priv. leave for 1 mo., under sec. 7 of unconv. leave rules, is granted to Mr. F. F. DeCruze, sub asst. surg. at Allahabad.

Nov. 8.—No. 787.—Priv. leave for 30 days is granted to Capt. M. J. Vibart, inspector of the Kumaon circle, in the dept. of public instruction, fr. date on which he may avail himself of same.

Military Dept., Nov. 6.—The latter part of Notification No. 880a, dated 16th ult., appg. Mr. J. Williams, adjt. of the Saharunpore batt., to offic. as adjt. of Meerut div. of milty. police, as a temp. arrangement, is hereby cancl.

Special leave for 6 weeks, from Sept. 18 last, is granted to Lieut. J. W. Costley, adjt. of the Goruckpore div. of milty. police.

Capt. J. R. McMullin, the commdt., will perform the duties of adjt.'s office, in addition to his own, during absence of Lieut. Costley.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Civil Dep., General Dep., dated Nov. 3.—No. 2,867.—Rev. J. Sharkey, chapl. of Peshawur, has 8 weeks' leave, fr. Sept. 27 last, to enable him to proc. to the presy., prep. to availing himself of 18 mos. leave granted on Aug. 29 last.

No. 2,868.—Mr. R. N. Cust, offic. financial comr., has 2 mos. indulgence leave, under sec. 12 of the C. S. absentee rules, fr. such date as he may avail himself thereof.

General Dep., Nov. 2.—No. 2,865.—Posting.—Lt. E. H. Paske, dep. comr., 3rd class, is posted to the Goojerat dist.

Political Dept., Nov. 2.—No. 1,214.—Appointments.—With the approval of the Supreme Govt., Mr. G. C. Barnes, c.s., comr. and superint. Cis-Sutlej States, is app. agent to the lieut. gov. for States of Puttiala, Jheend, and Nabha.

Revenue Dept., Nov. 2.—No. 1,656.—Mr. H. B. Harding, asst. comr., is app. an assessor of income-tax for Goojerat dist.

General Dept., Nov. 3.—No. 2,870.—Mr. R. Kinchant is app. a probat. extra extra asst. comr., and posted to Jhung dist.

No. 2,884.—Capt. H. McKenzie is appointed to offic. as dep. comr. of the Rawulpindee dist. until further orders.

No. 2,885a.—Mr. J. W. Smyth, personal asst. to comr. of Lahore, will revert to his app. of asst. comr., and is posted to Umritsir dist.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 6.—No. 2,092.—Mr. S. G. Hanna, asst. engr., 2nd div. Baree Doab Canal, has 3 mos. leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Nov. 7.—No. 2,112.—Posting.—Mr. W. Stevens, asst. engr., 2nd class, is posted to Mooltan as asst. to the superint. of Inundation canals in that dist., with effect fr. Aug. 24.

No. 2,109.—ERRATUM.—In Punjab order, No. 1,747, dated Sept. 20 last, notifying the posting of Messrs. Lyons, Byrne, and Wright, as probat. asst. engrs., for "probationary assistant engineers" read "assistant engineers, 2nd class."

General Dept., Nov. 7.—No. 2,920.—Transfer.—Capt. R. R. Adams, dep. comr., fr. the Goojerat to the Shahpore dist.

No. 2,921.—Capt. J. Fendall, dep. comr., 3rd class, is posted to the Deera Ishmael Khan dist., with effect from the date of his promotion.

THE HENRY LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ASYLUM.

General Dept., Nov. 7.—No. 2,914.—Notification.—The official designation of the asylum for soldiers' children at Murree is the "Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum," and it is requested that all officers serving under this Government will be careful to adopt the above designation in full when having occasion to refer to the institution.

Nov. 9.—No. 1,407.—Mr. D. M. Gardner, asst. to mag. and coll. of Agra, is vested with spec. powers, subject to his passing the usual exam. in April, 1861.

Nov. 10.—No. 1,408.—The usual prep. leave is granted to Mr. C. G. Sperling, asst. to mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, in order to proc. to Eur. on the leave granted to him.

Camp Nymee Tal, Oct. 18.—No. 152a.—The foll. officer is app. to be an assessor in the part of the Mynpoorie dist. specified opposite to his name:—

Mr. W. Martin, head clerk, collector's office, in the 3rd sub div., comprising the two Tehseel divs. of Rurhul and Shekoabad.

Camp Moradabad, Oct. 31.—No. 1,482a.—Mr. Vaughan, tehseeldar in the dist. of Goruckpore, is

app. to act as dep. coll. for settlement duties in that district.

No. 1,491a.—Mr. Sturt, dep. coll. of Azimgurh, is transf. to Jaloun.

Mr. Dyce, dep. coll. of Jaloun, to Azimgurh.

Civil Dept., Nov. 9.—No. 2,941.—Mr. H. F. Perkins, C.S., personal asst. to financial comr., having reported his return to India, is allowed the usual 8 weeks' leave to enable him to rejoin his app.

Nov. 10.—No. 2,948.—Appointment:—Rev. H. F. Corby, chapl. of Dehra Ishmael Khan, to be chapl. of Subathoo, with effect fr. Aug. 12.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

DUTIES OF PROVOST SERGEANT.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 23.—With the concurrence of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the duties of regtl. and station prov. sergt. shall not be performed by the same individual.

The duties of these respective situations are most important and responsible, and cannot, H.E. considers, possibly be efficiently performed by one man. At any station, therefore, at which this arrangement may now exist, it is to cease at once, and each situation is to be filled by a selected sergt.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Kussowlie convalescent depot.—Brev. maj. E. E. Hanes, 92nd highlanders, to be comdt., v. Brev. lieut. col. J. W. Cox.

Recruit depot at Dum Dum.—Brev. lieut. col. J. C. Gawler, 73rd ft., to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. W. C. Mollan.

Rangurh irreg. cav.—Lieut. R. M. Skinner, late 56th N.I., to be adjt.

The undermdt. officers are directed to proc. without delay to Nagode, for gen. du. at that station:—

Maj. J. L. Walker, late 71st N.I.

Capt. H. Swinhoe, late 30th N.I.

Capt. C. Andrews, late 72nd N.I.

Oct. 24.—Leave of absence:—

3rd Brig. H.A.—Brev. col. J. Brind, c.n., fr. Oct. 15 to March 15, 1861, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Late 28th N.I.—Capt. G. A. Graham, fr. Sept. 30 to Nov. 30, in ext., to remain at Murree, on m.c.

Med. Dept.—Surg. J. A. Staig (garrison surgeon, Allahabad), fr. April 15, 1859, to April 23, 1859, to Pres., prep. to retiring from serv.

THE MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

Oct. 25.—The C. in C. is pleased to publish the foll. circular from the Horse Guards, dated July 3, 1860, and to direct that its provisions be made applicable to officers of H.M.'s Indian army:—

"H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. desires that all officers of inf. shall have in their possession a copy of the latest edition of the regulations for conducting the musketry instruction of the army, which they are to produce at half-yearly inspections."

The undermentioned officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on the 1st inst., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. W. Gully, Bengal art.

Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, late 14th N.I.

Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard, 21st N.I.

Lieut. R. C. Money, 32nd N.I.

The servs. of the undermen. officers, now at the presy., being required with barrack recruit depot, they are directed to join and do duty at the depot:—

Lieuts. T. A. Hunter and C. H. Cantor, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. F. Van H. Sperling, 5th Eur. inf.

Ens. R. J. Wimberly, gen. list, is app. to do duty with 10th Punjab inf. at Peshawur, and directed to join.

The following Sirhind div. orders, directing the undermen. officers, on leave at Simla, to remain at that station, their services being required for court-martial duty, are confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 28.—Col. R. J. Baumgartner, H.M.'s 27th foot.

Brev. lieut. col. D. Wodehouse, 14th foot.

Brev. lieut. col. C. H. Bunt, Bengal art.

Brev. lieut. col. W. D. Bushe, 7th hussars.

Maj. J. Atkinson, 89th foot.

Dated 7th ult.—Brev. maj. J. T. N. O'Brien, 20th foot.

Capt. R. Nicholas, late 64th N.I.

Capt. F. Gariorth, 7th hussars.

REPORTS OF ENGINEERING OPERATIONS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Oct. 27.—The particular attention of officers who held the position of chief engineer in the various field forces employed during the recent mutinies, is directed to G. O., Jan. 1, 1859; the requirements of which have in few instances been complied with.

It is requested that the reports of engineering operations above referred to may be furnished without further delay.

Nov. 3.—The G.O. dated 3rd ult., directg. Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, late 56th N.I., to do du. at Allahabad, is cancl., and he is perm. to do gen. du. at Umballah.

Appointment:—

Meerut Levy.—Lieut. W. Sheffield, unatt., to act as 2nd in com., v. Capt. C. A. Reid, who resigned that apmt.

Capt. C. A. Reid, late 20th N.I., is direct. to do du. in Meerut div., on the expir. of his present leave.

Lieut. C. K. Mylne, late 35th N.I., now att. to Loyal Poorbeah regt., is direct. to do du. with the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.

Lieut. F. H. Kennedy, invalid estab., is app. to do du. with Eur. invalid batt., at Chunar; Lieut. Kennedy will join forthwith.

Ens. J. McNally, offic. qmr. of the 3rd Eur. L.C., is perm. to resign his apmt. in that regt.

Dated Sept. 12.—Appg. 2nd Capt. H. M. Cadell, adjt. of 2nd batt. art., to act as station interp., in add. to his other duties, in room of Lieut. C. J. Garstin, res., with effect from the 1st idem.

Dated 1st ult.—Appg. Lieut. C. W. R. Chester, 2nd in com. of extra Goorka regt., to act as station interp., in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Late 14th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Durand, (d. d. 42nd highlanders) from Oct. 10, to Dec. 10, in ext., to proc. to presy., in view to appearing before a med. board.

Late 51st N.I.—Lieut. B. Williams, (Adj. Cureton's Mooltanee cav.) from Sept. 9 to Dec. 9, to visit Murree, on m.c.

9th Irreg. Cav.—Capt. H. L. Campbell, (2nd in com.) from Oct. 31 to March 15, 1861, in ext., to remain at Simla, and to proc. to presy. prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The annual practice of H.M.'s regt. of Bengal art. will commence as usual on the 1st Dec. next, at the following stations, except at Peshawur and Sealkote, where it will commence on Oct. 20, or as soon after that date as practicable:—

Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Gwalior, Jullundur, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meeran Meer, Meerut, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, Saugor, Umballah, with heavy and light field ordnance.

Benares, Dinapore, Gonda, Jhansi, Muttra, Sealkote, with light field ordnance only.

2. The company and field battery at Umritsir and the company at Govindpurh will join and take part in the practice at Meeran Meer.

3. The troop at Allahabad will join the Cawnpore division.

4. The company and field battery at Nagode and its detachment at Nowgong will join the Jubbulpore division.

The underment. officers are reported duly qualified to instruct in the drill and practice of the Armstrong guns:—

2nd Capt. A. D. Denniss, and Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., Bengal artillery.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Gwalior Camel Corps.—Unattached Ensign W. Thompson, Madras estab., to be adj.

Lahore Light Horse.—Ens. C. O. W. Apperley, gen. list, to do duty.

The undermen. officers passed the prescribed collo. exam. on the 15th inst.:—

Lieuts. A. Waterfield, 4th Eur. L.C., and R. Atkins, 48th N.I.

Asst. surg. T. Farquhar is app. to act as garrison asst. surg. of Fort William, as a temp. arrangement, and directed to join at once.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brigadier P. M. N. Guy, com. in Fort William, dated Sept. 20 last, app. Capt. F. W. Fremantle, maj. of brigade, to act as dep. asst. qmr. gen., in add. to his other duties, in room of Capt. G. Sullivan, proc. on leave to Europe.

By Lieut. W. Musgrave, dated Sept. 21 last, assu. com. of Cureton's Mooltanee regt. of cav., and ch. of adjutant's office also.

Meerut div. order, dated 10th ult., directing the undermen. field officers to proc. by dak, at the public expense, and report themselves to the officer com. at Umballah, for court-martial duty:—

Lieuts. col. B. Boyd, late 68th N.I.; C. Pattenson, 4th N.I.; and Maj. T. Teulon, 35th foot.

By Lieut. col. H. W. Matthews, com. 43rd N.I., dated the 10th ult., appg. Capt. G. Holroyd to act as adjt. (temp.) v. Russell.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. col. J. M. Drake is removed from the 58th to 65th N.I., and directed to join.

Appointment:—

Meerut Levy.—Lieut. E. S. Fox, late 22nd N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. C. F. Middleton.

Lieut. H. L. A. Tottenham, late 67th N.I., is directed to do general duty at Agra.

Lieut. L. H. Williams, 5th Bengal Eur. inf., now at pres., is appd. to do du. with the recruit depot at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. H. Clark, attached to H.M.'s 5th Eur. L.C., at Meeran Meer, is appd. to med. ch. of 13th Punjab inf., to join.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. H. S. Obbard, comdg. 21st Punjab inf.

dated 27th Sept. last, appointing Lieut. R. J. Walker to act as 2nd in com.

Presidency div. order, dated 13th ult., appg. Capt. W. M. Cafe, late 56th N.I., to do duty with 78th N.I., and proceed to Kishnagurh to assume com. of a detach. of the corps at that station.

2. Lieut. R. A. Wauchope, late 57th N.I., to do duty with recruit depot at Barrackpore.

By Maj. J. G. R. Aplin, comdg. at Ooraie, dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. G. Grant, H.M.'s 48th foot, to receive med. ch. of the detach. Shahjehanpore levy from Asst. surg. J. V. De Boissiere, procd. on leave, with effect from 25th Aug.

Jhansi station orders, dated 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. H. Price, 89th foot, to afford med. aid to 2nd comd. 9th Bengal art., v. Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham.

Meean Meer brig. order, dated 20th ult., transf. Asst. surg. C. Cameron from 5th to 3rd Eur. L.C.

Oude div. order, dated 22nd ult., directing Surg. maj. H. B. Hinton to offic. as med. storekeeper at Allahabad, in add. to his other dus., in room of Surg. J. P. Walker.

Sirhind div. order, dated 26th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Landale, 92nd highlanders, to ass. med. ch. of a detach. of convalescents procdg. from Kussowlie to rejoin their regts.

Gwalior dist. order, dated 2nd inst., directing Civ. asst. surg. C. E. Raddock to relieve Asst. surg. F. Odevaire from med. ch. of Shahjehanpore levy, as a temp. arrangt.

Leave of absence:—

1st E.B. Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. W. Daniell, to do du. Barrackpore depot, from 20th Oct. to date of embark, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

4th Eur. L.C.—Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., from 15th Oct. to 22nd Oct., in ex., m.c., to enable him to rejoin.

Late 19th N.I.—Lieut. H. Macdonald, from 15th Oct. to 31st Dec., in ex. of priv. leave, to remain at Nynsee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Ordnance Dept.—Lieut. H. A. Mallock, from 15th Oct. to 1st Dec., in ex., to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Nov. 9.—Capt. D. Stansbury, late 60th N.I., to do gen. du. at Meerut.

Ens. A. Harrison, gen. list, att. to H.M.'s 52nd L.I., is app. to do du. with 71st highlanders, and direct. to join on arriv. of the latter corps at Sealkote.

The Benares div. order dated 27th Sept. last, direct. Capt. A. Turner, dep. jud. adv. gen., to proc. to Dinapore, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirm.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. R. B. McLeod, comm. 3rd Eur. L.C., dated 28th Nov., 1859, direct. Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney to assume med. charge of the corps.

By Capt. G. A. Ferris, comdg. Ramgurh irreg. cav., dated 6th ult., appg. Lieut. C. R. Pennington to receive charge of adjt.'s office, from Lieut. R. M. Skinner.

Presy. div. order, dated 7th ult., appg. Col. G. Burney, 65th N.I., to act as brigdr. at Barrackpore, till arr. of Brigdr. J. Macdonald, with effect from Sept. 20.

Presy. div. order, dated 18th ult., placing the servs. of Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow, returned from furl., at disposal of the offic. dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Dinapore circle.

Lahore div. order, dated 31st ult., directing Assist. surg. C. Cameron, 3rd Eur. cav., to proc. as far as Umritsur, in med. ch. of a comp. of 79th highlanders, and to return to Meean Meer on being relieved by Asst. surg. Folliott, who will proc. to Kangra with the comp.

Leave of absence:—

Late 36th N.I.—Maj. S. B. Faddy, from Nov. 15, 1860, to Nov. 15, 1861, in ext., to remain at Simla, and visit adjacent hills, on m.c.

Late 61st N.I.—Brev. capt. A. Merewether, from Oct. 16, 1860, to March 31, 1861, in ext.

Late 64th N.I.—Capt. A. L. Nicholson, acting 2nd in com. Kamroop regt., from Oct. 9, to presy., on m.c.

Maj. W. Lydiard, late 11th N.I., to do gen. du. in Benares div., from Oct. 13.

Appointment:—

14th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. W. Cripps, adjt., 17th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in comm., v. Capt. W. J. Ward.

Surg. J. Vaughan, on the personal staff of the C. in C., will take med. ch. of staff and estab. at army hd. qrs., with effect from 26th ult.

The appt. of Lieut. R. M. Skinner, late 56th N.I., to be adjt. of Ramgurh irreg. cav., will have effect fr. Sept. 23 last.

Lieut. J. Hopkins, unatt., to do gen. duty at Dinapore.

Asst. surg. J. Duncan, med. dept., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

Ens. R. H. Ward, of the gen. list, att. to 3rd batt. rifle brig., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 89th regt., and directed to join that corps on its arrival at Umballah.

Ens. H. W. J. Senior, late 39th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 75th regt., is app. to do du. with 5th fus., and directed to join.

Ens. St. G. Kirke, of the gen. list, att. to 27th foot,

is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 89th regt., to join that corps on its arr. at Umballah.

The Oude div. ord., dated 4th inst., appg. Lieut. T. A. Scott, of the late 28th N.I., to do du. with 84th foot, is confirmed.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Qrs., Oct. 30.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. prom., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

92nd Foot.—Ens. A. R. A. Boyd, to be lieut., by purch., v. Campbell, ret., Oct. 22.

At the recommendation of Colonel Sir G. Barker, K.C.B., the foll. officers of the R.A. are posted and will proc. as follows:—

Vet. surg. G. Tatam, to join E batt. horse brig.

Vet. surg. W. Dorrofield, to join No. 6 batt. 11th brig.

Vet. surg. E. T. Cheeseman, to join No. 6 batt. 14th brig.

Vet. surg. J. Baldock, to be temp. att. to No. 1 batt. 14th brig.

Lieut. F. C. Nicolas, to join No. 4 batt. 11th brig.

Lieut. G. R. T. Stevenson, to join No. 4 batt. 14th brig.

Lieut. J. R. Wilmer, to be temp. att. to No. 6 batt. 11th brig.

Lieut. A. Ford, No. 3 batt. 14th brig., is permanently posted to No. 1 batt. 11th brig.

Lieut. J. K. Yule, to join No. 3 batt. 14th brig.

The latter officer will do du. with the detach. of No. 3 batt. 14th brig. in Fort William.

Asst. surg. Parsonage, 64th foot, at present do. du. with 2nd drag. gds., will proc. without loss of time to join his corps.

Nov. 7.—Surg. Dominichetti, 75th foot, will take med. ch. of the first draft of H.M.'s British forces proc. to the Upper Provinces, en route to join his regt.

Staff surg. P. Clarke, in med. ch. of 75th foot, on being rel. by Surg. Dominichetti, will proc. to Benares, and take med. ch. of 77th foot.

Surg. Rhys, R.A., on being rel. by Staff surg. Clarke, will proc. to join his own brig.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 14.—Nov. 5.—The undermnt. officers were passed at Saugor on the 15th Sept., 1860, in the vernacular:—

Asst. surg. W. Jackson and Asst. surg. R. M. Gilchrist, 80th foot.

At the recommendation of Col. Sir G. Barker, Capt. Milman, royal art., will proc. to England, and report himself to the dep. adjt. gen., royal art., horse gds., his servs. being no longer required in this country, in consequence of Capt. Calvert having ass. com. of E batty, royal horse art. on Oct. 1, 1860.

Official intimation has been received that the foll. officers, recently prom., have been posted to batts. as follows:—

5th Foot.—Lieut. Leslie, to 2nd batt.

13th Foot.—Capt. FitzGerald, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. Jenkins, to 2nd batt.; Ens. O'Callaghan, to 1st batt.

60th Rifles.—Lieut. Barry, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. Peyton, to 1st batt.; Lieut. Tottenham, to 1st batt.; Lieut. Beadon, to 4th batt.; Lieut. Marshall, to 4th batt.; Lieut. Meade, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. Lees, to 3rd batt.; Lieut. Worsley, to 4th batt.; Lieut. Terry, to 3rd batt.

The foll. order is conf., subject to the approval of gen. C. in C.:—

By the officer comdg. 79th foot:—

Dated Oct. 1.—Appg. No. 3,980, Corp. J. Todd, to act as 3rd class serg. instruc. of musketry to the corps.

The foll. orders are conf.:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:—

Granting leave to Brev. maj. H. Francis, 64th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Dated Oct. 4.—Appg. Ens. A. Eddington, to act as adjt. to the corps, from the 15th idem, v. Humfrey, obtained leave.

By the officer comdg. 7th drag. gds.:—

Dated Oct. 19.—Appg. Lieut. W. B. Armstrong to act as interp. to the corps.

Leaves of absence:—

27th Foot.—Ens. R. Hamilton, to Simla, from 17th Oct. to 15th Dec., m.c.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Wilberforce, to Bombay, for 2 mos., from date of depart., and to England, under new rules, m.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut. M. Woodard, in ex., from 15th Oct. to 1st Dec., m.c.

Rifle brig. 3rd batt.—Lieut. L. Percival, in ex., from 15th Oct. to 30th Nov., m.c.

H.R.II. the gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the foll. officers:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. F. G. S. Curtis, from 30th June, 1860, to 7th Jan., 1861, m.c.

35th Foot.—Lieut. M. M. Pohle, from 30th Aug., 1860, to 5th March, 1861, m.c.

37th Foot.—Lieut. B. Reece, from 30th Sept. to 30th Nov., m.c.

52nd Foot.—Paymr. F. W. Fellowes, from 17th Aug. 1860, to 22nd May, 1861, m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. Smith, from 22nd Oct. to 30th Nov., by which time he is to have rejoined his regt. in India.

94th Foot.—Lieut. W. Collum, m.c., from 7th Sept. to 5th Dec., when he is to join the depot.

At the recommendation of the officer in charge of the office of inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. E. Wilkes, H.M.'s 42nd ft., will proc. imm. to join his regt. at Bareilly, where his serv. are urgently required.

Staff asst. surg. Joyner will, on 3rd inst., report himself to the officer comdg. and the surg. H.M.'s 5th fusil., for temp. du. with that corps.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 9.—Nov. 2.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. proms. and app., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

34th Foot.—Lieut. W. M. Dunbar to be capt., by purch., v. F. Peel, ret., Nov. 2; Ens. C. M. Fox to be lieut., by purch., v. Dunbar, prom., Nov. 2.

81st Foot.—Ens. H. Maturin to be lieut., by purch., v. Jellicoe, ret., Nov. 2.

92nd Foot.—Ens. A. Eddington to be adjt., v. Humfrey, res., Nov. 2.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Lieut. col. Cox, C.B., asst. qmtr. gen. at Fort William, will for the present take charge of the adjt. gen.'s office, H.M.'s forces, at Pres., as a temp. arrangement.

All officers of H.M.'s British forces arriving at Calcutta, whether from sea or from the Upper Provinces, will report themselves to Lieut. col. Cox, C.B., to whom they will also report departure from Calcutta, either in person or in writing.

All sums of money heretofore transmitted to the brigade major, Fort William, for the payment of the passage of soldiers who have purchased their discharge, will henceforth be sent to Capt. Horan, comdt. and paymr. of invalids, Fort William. Money sent from England for the same purpose will likewise be received by him.

Savings bank remittances directed by the paymr. queen's troops to be sent to the brigade major, and the discharge documents of soldiers proceeding to England will also be forwarded to the comdt. and paymr. of invalids.

Promotion of Cadets.

No. 1,115 of 1860.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 9,637 of Dec. 9 last, the following paragraphs of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 287, dated July 30, 1860, are published for general information.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 107, dated May 7, 1860, submitting certain questions in regard to the promotion of the young officers who have been placed on the general list under the instructions contained in my despatch, No. 343, of Sept. 30, 1859; and to inform you in reply that in order to meet the difficulty which has arisen from some of the young officers in question having arrived in the country before others, who stood above them on the general list, it has been determined that the officers shall be permitted to reckon the time qualifying for promotion from the date of sailing from England, which date also regulates their standing in the army.

2. In the case of infantry cadets, who have passed through the College at Addiscombe, the year's service qualifying for promotion will be held to commence from the date of their last public examination.

3. The promotion of the ensigns on the general list will date from the vacancy, provided that they have completed the requisite service, otherwise from the date of completion of such service.

4. The promotion of the posted ensigns will be regulated by the established usage of the service, as the second paragraph of your despatch.

MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 20.—The hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appt.:—

Mr. T. Pritchard to be a prob. asst. director of revenue settlement.

Public Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 20.—Mr. J. E. Armstrong is admitted a member of the Madras C.S. from 12th inst., the date of his arrival at pres. per steamer *Columbian*.

USELESS OFFICIAL FORMS.

Nov. 19.—Under orders of the Supreme Government, a committee has been appointed by the Madras Government, to consider generally the subject of periodical forms in the Judicial, Revenue and General Civil Departments of Government, and to test the practicability generally of a simplification of routine business by the abolition of useless forms and abbreviations of correspondence.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the commission:—

Mr. H. D. Phillips, judge of the Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt.

Mr. T. Clarke, member of the Board of Revenue.
Major H. J. Nicholls, assist. commissary gen.
All the heads of departments or officers are required to furnish the committee with any papers, returns, &c., that they may require, and generally to afford them every possible assistance in the performance of the duty devolving on them.
T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

Nov. 20, No. 485.—The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following alterations of rank and promotion:—

Medical Dept.—Surg. R. R. Sutcliffe to take rank from Nov. 19, 1859, v. Lloyd, ret.

Surgs. J. Rutton, W. Forrester, and H. J. Penny to take rank from Nov. 30, 1859, v. Reid, Kellie, and Evans, ret.

Surg. C. M. Duff to take rank from Jan. 2, v. Geddes, ret.

Surg. H. Young to take rank from Feb. 19, v. Shewan, ret.

Surg. H. T. W. Harper to take rank from March 1, v. Arthur, ret.

Senior 1st class asst. surg. C. B. Craske to be surg. from Sept. 2, v. Maillardet, ret., to complete the establishment.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. W. Serres, 51st N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Western Coast.

Lieut. C. M. Hailes, 8th N.I., on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt. C. J. Richards, 38th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta with leave for 3 mo., from date of dep., under regs. of 1854.

Capt. H. M. Fergusson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., whose servs. were temp. placed at disposal of C. in C. for regmtl. duty, in G. O., June 14, 1859, No. 235, is per. to resume his app. of sub-asst. commy. gen.

No. 487.—The Gov. in Council directs that, in accordance with former practice, young engr. officers, on first arrival in India, be in future attached to corps of sappers and miners for at least one year.

Nov. 23.—No. 488.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—

Capt. B. J. C. Prior, 33rd N.I., exec. engr. 3rd cl., Saur div. of public works, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 14.

Appointments:—

Mr. W. Balmain to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras.

Revenue Dept., Nov. 23.—Mr. J. C. Winscom to be coll. of income-tax for the presy. town.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 23.—Leave of absence:—Mr. C. Konig, actg. 1st asst. dist. engr., Coimbatore, for 2 mos.

Appointments:—

Lieut. J. O. Hasted to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Tinnevely, v. Lieut. Payne, but to continue in his present office till relieved by Mr. Dopping.

Mr. J. Brosnahan to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., Malabar, v. Mr. Konig.

Lieut. H. Smalley to be 2nd asst. dist. engr., South Canara, v. Capt. J. H. M. Babington, to join.

Lieut. P. Montgomerie, engr., to be 2nd asst. dist. engr., Godavari, v. Capt. Rogers, but to continue attached to Capt. Haig.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Nov. 17.—Capt. C. R. W. F. Harris, 8th L.C., is app. member of a committee, which will assemble on such date as the officer comdg. Hon. the Gov.'s body guard may app. for the exam. of the horses of the guard considered unfit for further serv.

Ens. W. R. E. Fullerton, 28th N.I., is relieved from do. du. H.M.'s 91st foot, and is perm. to join his regt. at Samulcottah, via Madras.

Nov. 19.—The foll. rem. is ordered in the art.:

Capt. B. C. Hitchins from 4th batt. B compy. to 5th batt.—to join and do du. with hd. qrs. of the batt. at St. Thomas Mount.

The foll. rems. are ordered:—

Lieut. A. E. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C.; Cornet A. R. Kenney, do. du. 6th L.C., to do du. 1st (King's) drag. gds.

The undermentioned officer has furnished a certificate of qualification in surveying:—Lieut. A. B. Irving, 13th N.I., do. du. sappers and miners.

Leave of absence:—

Major G. Fitzmaurice, 39th N.I., fr. Nov. 20, 1860, till Jan. 20, 1861, to Madras, prep. to applying for permission to ret. fr. the service.

Capt. F. T. Garrard, 27th N.I., to presy., m.c., prep. to final m.c. to proc. to Europe.

Lieut. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd N.I., fr. date of arr. at Madras from Rangoon on du. for 4 mos., to Madras. This cancels the leave granted Oct. 30.

Lieut. and qrmr. J. Lampen, 11th N.I., to presy., m.c., prep. to obtaining final m.c. to proc. to Europe.

Lieut. A. R. Oakes, 25th N.I., in cont. till Dec. 29, to Madras.

Lieut. J. Swiney, 32nd N.I., fr. Sept. 26, 1860, till March 31, 1861, to Gopalpore, m.c.

Nov. 21.—Lieut. T. Darling, Eur. vets., is perm. to reside on Nilgiris.

The underm. officers have been exam. in the Hindoostanee language:—

Capt. E. J. Story, H.M.'s 66th ft., Cannanore.

Capt. J. Jago, H.M.'s 74th highlanders, Bellary.

Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, 5th regt. L.C., Secunderabad.

Lieut. A. Cuppage, 1st Madras fusil, Bangalore; qual. for the gen. staff.

Lieut. C. J. R. Bell, 6th N.I., Bangalore; qual. as adjt.

Lieut. R. H. Daniel, 18th royal Irish, Secunderabad.

Lieut. G. Chrystie, 3rd Madras Eur., Jaulnah.

Lieut. J. B. Taylor, 9th N.I., Jaulnah.

Lieut. R. Bullock, 9th N.I., Jaulnah.

Lieut. J. C. Berkeley, 10th N.I., Secunderabad.

Lieut. G. H. Mottet, 19th N.I., Secunderabad.

Ens. G. J. Van Someren, do. du. 3rd P.L.I., Cannanore; credit. progress.

Lieut. A. Milner, 18th N.I.; Lieut. J. Alves, 30th N.I.; Ens. F. Middlecoat, 7th N.I.; Ens. R. L. N. Sturt, inf., d.d. 19th N.I.; Ens. C. B. Smith, inf., d.d. 14th N.I.; Ens. E. W. Lake, 3rd P.L.I.; Ens. T. S. Magan, inf., d.d. 3rd P.L.I.; Ens. F. Hole, inf., d.d. 18th N.I.; Ens. J. Nicholson, inf., d.d. 18th N.I.; Ens. R. E. Cox, inf., d.d. 15th N.I.; Lieut. A. M. Rawlins, art.; and Lieut. P. M. Rolland, art., passed the exam. prescribed for officers of comps.

The Moonshie allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. Daniel, Chrystie, Taylor, Bullock, Berkeley, Mottet, and Ens. Van Someren.

Nov. 23.—The period of suspension awarded Capt. J. T. Clarke, 34th L.I., by the sentence of a Eur. gen. court martial, will expire on Dec. 2, 1860, and that officer will return to his du. on the foll. day.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. P. Burgess, 33rd N.I., in cont. till 18th Sept., to enable him to join.

Lieut. T. Hefernan, Bombay vet. estab., Bombay, m.c., for the purp. of obtaining a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Ens. J. E. Baines, 2nd Eur. L.I., presy., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Court Martial.

CAPTAIN HALSTED.

At an European General Court Martial, held at Thayetmyo, on Thursday, May 31, Captain Charles Frankland Fleetwood Halsted, of the 11th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

First.—For highly insubordinate conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having addressed a letter, dated Cannanore, Jan. 9, to the mily. secy. to govt., Fort St. George, containing amongst other passages the following: "Superior authority has been pleased to order me not to absent myself from the officers' mess dinner."

"I now beg respectfully to submit the nature of my complaint.

First.—That the personal rights, privileges, and liberties of an English subject, which I have brought with me to this country, have been invaded by the above acts, inasmuch as superior authority has interfered with, and brought within the range of military discipline, my mode of life and domestic habits by subjecting me to the abovementioned very heavy penalty for taking my meal in conformity with such mode of life and habits as I find from experience to be most conducive to my benefit.

Secondly.—That in my humble judgment it very far exceeds the power of military authority to interfere with and coerce me in my mode of life, and domestic habits, for these are matters with which even the national law (from which all military authority is derived) abstains from interfering."

Fifthly.—"That I have in vain endeavoured to discover in what respect it forms a part of my military duty to attend the mess dinner table, or what military duty is done there; officers and gentlemen who desire to partake of and pay for it, sit down together to a dinner placed there under contract for them, and the matter, in my humble judgment, must, from its very nature, be left wholly and purely voluntary: that the ordering by superior authority of my attendance on any such occasion as that of taking a meal, at once places the subject's mode of life and habits under military command, which I most respectfully submit cannot be so controlled: for instance, the mess dinner of my regiment at present is never over by eight, post meridian, at which hour it is my habit to retire to rest, and I may choose to retire at an even earlier hour.

Sixthly.—"That my sitting at the mess dinner table merely to see other officers eat their dinner, never touching any part myself, nor having a plate, knife, or fork before me, is (as I feel) exposing an officer to the ridicule of numerous native menials on every occasion of my attendance, and with what benefit to the service, or dignity to superior authority which enforces such interference with the subject's mode of life and habits, I am at a loss to discover."

Second.—For having, at Cannanore, on or about the 3rd of February, 1860, wilfully neglected to obey a regimental order dated May 18, 1859, directing all officers, after drawing pay from the pay-office, to settle their mess bills.

Third.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Cannanore, on or about the 10th of February, 1860, when in attendance at the regimental orderly room for the purpose of explaining why he had neglected to obey the order to pay his regimental mess bill, insubordinately and disrespectfully replied to his regimental commanding officer, Lieut.-col. Charles Ireland, "I will obey all legal orders; I do not owe any mess bill; I refuse to pay any money I do not owe," or words to that effect.

The Court found Capt. Halsted guilty, and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded, but the C. in C. did not confirm the sentence for the following reasons:—

Circumstances connected with this trial induced me to withhold my decision until I was in possession of more full information regarding the case.

Had the Court been aware of the facts which have now come to my knowledge, I believe that Captain Halsted would have been acquitted of criminality on the facts found, and I am satisfied that effect should not be given to these proceedings.

With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. directs the suspension of Capt. C. F. F. Halsted, 11th N.I., from the performance of all military duties until the pleasure of H.M.'s Government shall be known—Capt. Halsted is to be released from arrest and directed to proceed to Madras; and pending a decision on his case he is permitted to reside at the Presidency.

BIRTHS.

BIVAR, wife of Capt. B., daughter, at Debrooghur, Nov. 5.

BROUCKE, wife of W. J., son, at Dheree, Nov. 19.

BRUIN, De, wife of J., son, at Kandy, Nov. 17.

DALTON, wife of E., daughter, at Ratnapoora, Nov. 17.

FRAZER, wife of Lieut. W. M., daughter, at Guntoor, Nov. 16.

GARRETT, wife of C. B., daughter, at Midnapore, Nov. 14.

GRAY, wife of W., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 22.

HALL, wife of W., son, at Benares, Nov. 15.

HEYZER, Mrs. J. F., son, at Colombo, Nov. 19.

JARMAN, wife of J., daughter, at Hong Kong, Oct. 28.

KRETSER, De, wife of D., son, at Colombo, Nov. 22.

LANE, wife of W., twin sons, at Hong Kong, Nov. 11.

MACLAGAN, wife of J. T., daughter, at Negapatam, Nov. 20.

MACQUIRE, wife of T. W., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 14.

MITFORD, wife of E. L., daughter, at Kornegalle, Nov. 25.

POLLOCK, wife of Capt. F. R., daughter, at Rawul Pindie, Nov. 10.

SCHMIDT, wife of C. K., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 17.

SIMPSON, wife of A. M., son, at Nellore, Nov. 18.

THOMAS, wife of P., daughter, at Midnapore, Nov. 14.

VANDERSPAR, wife of J. L., son, at Galle, Nov. 15.

WALLIS, Mrs. C. B., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

WROUGHTON, wife of Major F. J., daughter, at Dum Dum, Nov. 17.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG, J. M., to Emily, daughter of H. C. Caldwell, at Hong Kong, Nov. 15.

ASHBROOKE, T., to Amelia, daughter of the late F. A. D'Monte, at Cuddalore, Nov. 19.

CHANIER, H., to Jessie, daughter of J. Campier, at Mirzapore, Nov. 12.

DAKIN, E., to Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. J. Penney, at Calcutta, Oct. 29.

DEWAR, Maj. J. W., to Anna M. C., daughter of the late Baron A. de Steiger, at Benares, Nov. 15.

FRANCIS, A. W., to Sarah E., daughter of Rev. W. Ordley, at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

JULL, T. G., to Miss Eliza M. Milne, at Calcutta, Nov. 12.

MORRIS, J., to Isabella F., daughter of Capt. W. Curnon, at Hong Kong, Nov. 13.

RICHARDS, W. M., to Louisa, daughter of H. C. Caldwell, at Hong Kong, Nov. 13.

SYMMONS, Rev. G. D., to Sarah A., daughter of Rev. W. Buyers, at Almorah, Oct. 4.

WATTS, E., to Miss E. M. Bagley, at Calcutta, Nov. 14.

DEATHS.

BOWERMAN, Catherine A., at Colombo, aged 38, Nov. 3.

DICKMAN, Lydia, infant daughter of C., at Colombo, Nov. 15.

EDMONDS, Mercy A. W., infant daughter of T., at Trichinopoly, Nov. 2.

FOX, Henry, at St. Thomé, aged 62, Nov. 23.

FULLER, John H., at Shanghai, aged 28, Oct. 16.

GRAHAM, W. R. M., at Calcutta, aged 39, Nov. 15.

GOORLOFF, Peter E., at Kurrachee, aged 33, Oct. 20.

SCHOLFIELD, Mrs. Charlotte, at Madras, aged 50, Nov. 16.
 THOMAS, Mary A., wife of A., at Cossitollah, aged 26, Nov. 16.
 VANDERWEST, wife of J. F., at Colombo, aged 23, Nov. 20.

WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. Dec. 21.

1st Drag. Guards.—Cornet G. H. Bowyer to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. J. Gunter, prom.; P. C. Browne, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. Webster, prom.
8th Lt. Drags.—R. Chambers, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. Collier, prom.
4th Foot.—J. E. Sinclair, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Freeman, prom.
6th Foot.—Lieut. J. Grahame to be capt., without purchase, v. W. T. Bartley, dec.; Ens. T. G. Saunders to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Grahame; Lieut. W. Wastle to be paymr., v. Allen McDonald, dec.; W. O. Lanyon, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. F. Helyar.
18th Foot.—J. M. Read, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Nunnington, who rets.; W. F. Middleton, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Brooks, prom.
20th Foot.—H. H. Leeming, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. A. H. Hall, prom.; R. H. Mardon, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Wahab, prom.
34th Foot.—W. Vaughan, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. J. M'C. O'Leary, who rets.; J. M. Mure, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. French.
48th Foot.—Capt. R. C. Clifford, from the 10th foot, to be capt., v. J. Farquhar, exch.
60th Foot.—G. T. Whitaker, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. J. B. Keith.
70th Foot.—G. G. Cuppage, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Riddell, prom.
75th Foot.—W. S. Richardson, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Finnerty, prom.
79th Foot.—W. G. G. Glascock, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Coventry, prom.
82nd Foot.—J. N. Tanner, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Johnston, prom.; Staff asst. surg. J. S. Allanby, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. Spence, who exchs.
83rd Foot.—Ens. L. A. Powys to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Gandy, prom.
93rd Foot.—Maj. R. L. Ross to be lieutenant col., by purchase, v. Brev. col. A. S. L. Hay, who ret.; Capt. W. D. Macdonald to be maj., by purchase, v. Brev. lieutenant col. Ross; Lieut. M. W. Hyslop to be capt., by purchase, v. Brev. lieutenant col. Macdonald; Ens. C. D. Potts to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Hyslop; E. Boase, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Hastie, prom.
94th Foot.—R. L. Gwatkin, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Blake, prom.
95th Foot.—H. F. Sneyd, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Brooke, prom.; Staff Asst. surg. J. Niven to be asst. surg., v. Sharpe. The appt. of Staff asst. surg. J. S. Allanby, which appeared in the *Gazette* of July 10, has been cancl.
97th Foot.—Lieut. A. G. Onslow to be capt., by purchase, v. R. Squire, ret.; Ens. H. C. Crespin to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Onslow.
98th Foot.—J. R. Meiklam, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Heathcote, prom.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Ens. F. T. Tegart to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. J. A. Denton, who ret.

BREVET.

The comm. as brev. maj. of Capt. and brev. maj. H. O. Mayne, 6th Madras cav., has been antedated to March 24, 1858. The comm. as brev. lieutenant col. of Capt. and brev. lieutenant col. W. E. Evans, 1st Bombay Eur. fus., has been antedated to April 1, 1857.

THE DENISON FAMILY.—The *Indian Statesman* gives some gossiping details regarding the family of Sir W. T. Denison, the Governor elect of Madras. His father, John Denison, was M.P. for Colchester, and died more than forty years ago, leaving nine sons and three daughters. The eldest of the nine is now Speaker of the House of Commons; the second died Bishop of Salisbury; he carried off the highest classical honours at Oxford, where he obtained a reputation as a preacher. The third is the coming Governor. The fourth was also a first-class man at Oxford, and is rather too well-known to the Church as Archdeacon of Taunton. The fifth was a double first man at Oxford. The sixth was distinguished at college, and is now Deputy-Judge Advocate-General. The seventh died early when in the navy. The eighth was his brother's private secretary in Sydney. The ninth, Colonel Denison, is Deputy-Adjutant-General of Madras. Seven of them were Eton boys, four first-class men at Oxford, and one a double first. Sir W. T. Denison is fifty-six years of age; his wife is a daughter of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, and he has a large family of sons and daughters.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, December 28, 1860.

THE DOOM OF THE FIFTH EUROPEANS.

THE news of the second mutiny of the 5th Europeans has been received by all who know India with unfeigned dismay. Every detail of the affair, except the final decision, tends only to increase a justifiable alarm. Unlike the movement of 1859, the mutiny was without a pretext, reasonable or foolish. The men put forward no grievance, claimed no right, asked for no alteration in existing regulations. They simply refused in twos and threes to obey orders or assist their officers in maintaining discipline. One-tenth of the entire regiment in a few weeks brought themselves within the grasp of military law. The regiment was utterly disorganised, not by a fancied grievance, or even by the spread of a general disaffection, but by a spirit of utter lawlessness and mutiny. The young men refused to obey, the old men refused to coerce; the non-commissioned officers refused to betray the existence of combinations utterly fatal to authority and order. When brought to trial the men were punished by sentences utterly inadequate to the offence. Even when open, violent mutiny had displayed itself, the officers, with culpable leniency, recommended a ringleader to mercy. There was an utter laxity, an ignorance of the very first principles of discipline in the conduct of all concerned. The evil was frightfully aggravated by the difficulty of dealing effectually with Europeans. So bad was the spirit of the regiment that it was by no means certain they would stop short of overt resistance to the Executive. To punish all the guilty would have been impossible. English feeling will not bear decimation, and if it would it is not clear that the Queen's troops would have executed the award. To call in native aid would produce an explosion in which the Empire would certainly go down. To dismiss the regiment was to invite every other local corps to follow their example. The men enjoy dismissal, which gives them a free passage to England, a fortnight's "sky" with their sweethearts, and a bounty on re-enlistment. Dismissal without the free passage is an impossible alternative. Sir Hugh Rose alluded feelingly to the horrible scenes which accompanied the march of some of the dismissed soldiery to the seaports, and a regiment let loose in Bengal must, for self-preservation, desolate all around. There remained one solitary alternative, and it was adopted by Sir Hugh Rose. One ringleader was shot. A few others were condemned to sentences which may be remitted when the need of the hour is over, and then the doom of the regiment was pronounced. The corps was cashiered. The

non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, the ranks distributed in the regiments serving in the most distant Indian stations. A regiment, in which the Cameronian spirit is strong, and on which, therefore, implicit reliance could be placed, watched the execution of the sentence, and the soldiers, utterly dispirited and unmanned, heard the order in silence, in some instances with tears. The scene will be commented on in every barrack-room in India, and we venture to believe will extinguish at once that spirit of lawlessness rather than disaffection produced by the mutinies of 1857 and the movement of 1859. The one thing necessary to crush that spirit was the certainty that Government had abandoned all idea of compromise. The men who, except their idleness, have scarcely a grievance in the world, are not prepared to risk a collision with the Empire for a whim. They are willing enough to excite alarm, but the instant alarm produces resistance instead of compromise, they will return cheerfully to their accustomed order. The process will be all the quicker, because henceforward the army trusts its Commander-in-Chief. The man who can stamp out a mutiny as it bursts need never fear for the attachment of his soldiers.

Two doubts are very widely expressed as to the wisdom of Sir Hugh Rose's decree. It is asserted that the new recruits will carry to their regiments the seeds of disaffection. They will carry also a lively sense of their powerlessness against the law. Punishment, so it be but just, calms more than it irritates, else where the utility of any penalty save death? It is also remarked that the officers are, at least, as much to blame as the men. That is not quite certain. There never were, we believe, on earth such a set as the Company's recruits of 1857 and 1858. The proportion of actual criminals, men who had been in prison, startled and confounded their officers. Moreover, even if the officers *did* neglect their duty, open punishment would be most impolitic. It would lead directly in all similar cases to an effort to hush up the conduct of the men. That disposition is too strong already, and to have added a new and personal motive for concealment to the existing *esprit de corps* would have been to risk the future of the army. Sir Hugh Rose has, we believe, mingled a wise moderation with his severity, and the best hope for the Indian army is the fact that it has for once a statesman as well as a soldier at its head.

THE RESULTS OF THE CHINA WAR.

THE third China war is at an end, and it is time to examine our relations for the future with the empire we have chastised. All the details of the new treaty have not been forwarded to Europe, but enough is known to render the opinion of the public definite. There can be no doubt that the war has ratified effectually the provisions of the treaty of Tien-tsin. All China is open by law to British commerce. All Christians are free by law to exercise their faith, and make proselytes, if they can. All complaints are moreover certain for the future to reach the Imperial ear. Apparently the war has been most successful, and as it has cost little, and has developed the full capacity of the Armstrong gun, Englishmen are perhaps justified in throwing up their caps

in honour of the statesmanlike firmness of Lord Elgin. A little consideration may, however, tend to diminish the public satisfaction with these results. We will not lay too much stress on the fact that the war is not over, or its expenditure at an end till the British army has quitted China. So long as it remains at Tien-tsin, the armament is as costly as if Sir Hope Grant were still occupying the metropolis. There is still the old danger from Chinese treachery, the old difficulty of dealing with an official class who consider that lying is the essence of diplomacy. We will accept for the moment all the results said to be achieved as really achieved, and we still doubt if the war has accomplished the object for which it was really undertaken.

Englishmen want only one thing of China, viz., the liberty accorded them in civilised States. They want freedom to buy and sell, to travel and reside, to import goods, subject only to legal tariffs, and to export produce untaxed except by duties levied for the benefit of the empire. Have they obtained by the new treaty this modicum of liberty? Nominally it is conceded, but we speak of facts, not parchments. Liberty to travel is granted, but can the traveller be seized by any Mandarin who happens to consider him profitable prey? Liberty to reside is granted, but has the resident the slightest security against the extortions practised on every other class? Above all, has the stranger in the interior the slightest guarantee for justice before the law. Without this last proviso, residence will be impossible to foreigners beyond the range of their cannon. The navigation of the Yang-tse Kiang, a privilege in itself worth millions to our trade, is valueless if any Mandarin can prohibit the sale of food, arrest passengers on groundless charges, or keep up the system of annoyance universal in the East. The one great security by which alone Englishmen contrive to live in Turkey—the appointment of Consuls in the interior, with power to decide all cases affecting British subjects—does not appear to have been obtained. Without it all hope of active commerce with the interior must once more be postponed. No European can contend with the infinite chicanery, perjury, and oppression of an Asiatic tribunal. Still less can trade prosper in the face of the interminable obstacles to rapid justice a clever Mandarin is certain to interpose. We need the "capitulations" in China as much as in Turkey, and it is not yet clear that the capitulations have been secured. That is the one essential to our commercial prosperity in China.

For political objects England needs, we fear, another and a different concession. Our action in China is always hampered by distance from the centres of our power. Compulsion is a process so expensive that it can be resorted to only once in a generation. Yet it is only by occasional compulsion that we can hope to maintain in the Tartar bureaucracy a sense of the expediency of keeping faith. To make that compulsion easy we need a *point d'appui* near enough to allow of instantaneous action, and secure enough to be maintained without too formidable a garrison. Hong Kong is utterly useless as a stronghold. The steamy marsh destroys our soldiers. The awful profligacy rampant in the native town cripples the effi-

ciency of the fleet. The place is too small, too hot, and too thoroughly demoralised for an important garrison. Shanghai is better, but at Shanghai we have no territory, and are brought face to face with the swarming population. What is required is, an island far enough from the coast to isolate our administration, and near enough to serve as a basis for rapid and cheap operations. From the commencement of our difficulties with China the island of Chusan has been pointed out as the true locality for a British settlement. It is large enough to maintain cavalry, just populous enough to give us the indigenous aid we require, and near enough to be a perpetual bridle on the tendencies of the mandarins. Once in the possession of that island the British would stand in a position of recognised authority in Eastern Asia, China, and Japan, the Archipelago, and the Russian settlements on the coast of the Yellow Sea would be equally accessible from Chusan. The whale fishery, now almost abandoned to the Americans, might again be prosecuted from its harbours, and a strong European settlement living in full security on its highlands would develop British trade and British influence through the almost untouched regions of the farthest East. Chusan is again to be given up, yet until some such *point d'appui* has been obtained, it will be in the power of the Mandarins at any hour to drag ships we can ill spare, and soldiers we need at home, to the furthest corner of Asia. England, perhaps, needs no more territory, but it needs still less a repetition of Chinese campaigns.

"SI MONUMENTUM QUÆRIS, CIRCUMSPICE."

PEACE hath its victims as well as war. Another great statesman has been cut off in the prime of manhood, and in the full enjoyment of his mental faculties. Within the space of a few months it has been our painful duty to record the death of Sir Henry Ward and of Mr. James Wilson, and now we are called upon to pay the tribute of sorrow to the memory of one far greater than these. The Marquis of Dalhousie has already closed a career distinguished by great achievements and bright with still greater promise for the future. Dying before the completion of his forty-eighth year, he has left a name that will be remembered as long as the present century shall dwell in the memory of men. When not yet thirty-six years of age he was deemed worthy to guide the destinies of one hundred and fifty millions of human beings, and he proved himself worthy of the trust that was confided in him. For eight years he stood at his arduous post, never flinching from danger or responsibility, strong in his conscientiousness of rectitude, and unshaken even by disease. To Lord Dalhousie is due the completion of the mighty edifice founded by the genius of Warren Hastings, and built up by the daring sagacity of the Marquis of Wellesley. He has been fortunate, too, in his annalist, for his own pen has chronicled the chief incidents of his administration. The very simplicity of his style gives force and pointedness to his narrative. The events and public acts he had to record, were so astounding and magnificent, that no artificial combination of words could

have embellished their importance. Who would paint the Taj, or gild a Pyramid?

Leaving England at a time when "there prevailed universal conviction among public men at home that permanent peace had at length been secured in the East," Lord Dalhousie had not long held the reins of government when the second Sikh war broke out in all its fury. Formidable in themselves, the Sikhs became yet more terrible through their alliance with their old enemies, the Mahomedan tribes of Afghanistan. A severe struggle ensued, but it terminated in the annexation of the Punjab and the retreat of the Affghans to their mountain fastnesses. For the next two years the Governor-general, undisturbed by the clash of arms, matured his great schemes for the development of the resources of the country and for the awakening of the native mind. But "the drum's discordant sound" again made itself heard, and war was waged a second time against the Empire of Ava. The result was the annexation of the kingdom of Pegu, and the utter overthrow of the most arrogant and overweening race in the far East. These great deeds of arms bore their natural fruit in the respectful and deferring attitude of the rulers of Nepal, Cashmere, and Cabul. Nor did other territorial aggrandisements fail to follow. "By simple lapse, in the absence of all legal heirs," the kingdom of Nagpore, the principality of Sattara, and the chiefship of Jhansi came into the possession of the British Government, while the province of Berar and other districts were ceded by his Highness the Nizam in settlement of all claims against his State. Lastly, the kingdom of Oude was "assumed in perpetual government for the Hon. E.I. Company." The "Company" did not, indeed, long survive to enjoy this assumption in perpetuity, though probably they might have done so had they fairly carried out the policy traced and inaugurated by the master-hand of the Marquis of Dalhousie. Had Oude been treated as the Punjab was originally treated, no rebellion would have been possible. In vain did the noble Marquis write home for European troops. His applications for means were unheeded, while he was not the less expected to execute his vast projects. Whether the appropriation of the kingdom of Oude was strictly justifiable or otherwise is not now the question, but it is certain that it might have been effected without any outbreak had the home Government properly supported their representative in Calcutta. It was by no means necessary to occupy Oude with an European force equal to that which held the Punjab. Three regiments of British soldiers would have sufficed to overawe the disaffected, and have given time for the consolidation of the government and the perfect incorporation of the province as an integral portion of our Indian empire. And is it just or wise to blame the absorbing policy of Lord Dalhousie when it is to the annexation of the Punjab that we are mainly indebted for the preservation of northern, and therefore of all India?

With regard to Lord Dalhousie's internal administration there can scarcely be two opinions. On one point only did he err; and there, it must be admitted, he erred greatly. We allude, of course, to his financial operations, which tended more than anything else to

lessen public faith in the integrity and honour of the British Government. With this sole exception, it is difficult to mention the great works that illustrated the rule of the noble Marquis without breaking forth into a rhapsody. Let it suffice, then, to enumerate the vast and various improvements introduced into the interior economy of our Indian empire.

The public revenue increased from twenty-six millions sterling in 1847-48 to thirty millions in 1855-56, exclusive of Oude. The trade of India in the course of eight years was doubled. Measures of reform were instituted in the different departments of Government. Prison discipline and education received a large and enlightened consideration. Railway communication was furthered in every possible way. Within a very brief space of time electric telegraph lines were extended over upwards of four thousand miles. A cheap uniform rate of postage was established. The cultivation of tea, the growth of cotton, and the general improvement of agriculture were promoted and encouraged. The preservation and renewal of forests received much attention, and steps were taken to render available the mineral resources of the country. Canals, both of navigation and irrigation, were pushed forward with energy, and practical measures were adopted for the improvement of the chief seaports. Hundreds of miles of excellent road were made, numerous bridges constructed, and colleges for civil engineering founded in the different presidencies. These are some of the leading incidents that characterised the government of the late Marquis, and which entitle him to the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, and to the admiration of posterity. He has been cut off in the very zenith of his powers, but it may truly be said of him as of another and less eminent man, that "his life was too short for friendship, but not for fame."

THE LATE LIEUTENANT ANDERSON.

The melancholy circumstances attending the death of this young and gallant officer in China having excited a more than usual regret and sympathy among all classes, we feel happy to be able to give the following sketch of his short but eventful career;—

Robert Burn Anderson, the second son of Mr. John Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, was born in Glasgow on the 14th of October, 1833, and had consequently not reached twenty-seven years of age when he died. He was educated in the Collegiate School and in the University of his native city, and on receiving a cadetship repaired to the Indian College of Addiscombe. In this military school he remained two years, and, after having passed excellent examinations and received the very highest testimonials for his exemplary conduct and soldierlike qualities, proceeded to India. On arriving in Bombay he was temporarily attached to the 29th Native Infantry, then at Surat, and was shortly afterwards posted to the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, one of the oldest and most distinguished regiments in the Presidency. A portion of the regiment being ordered to Aden he accompanied and remained with them at that station rather more than a year; and thereafter joined the rest of the Fusiliers at Kurrachee, where they were stationed until the outbreak of the Indian mutiny. He was not long in this garrison before, by his correct conduct and assiduous attention to his military duties, he attracted the attention of his superior officers, and was appointed by General Scott, then commanding the station, to be his aide-de-camp. On the outbreak of the mutiny the regiment was immediately ordered to Moultan, and after two days' residence

at this place, Lieutenant Anderson was sent to Meeran Meer, as Quartermaster, and on arrival at this latter station was appointed Adjutant of the left wing of his regiment. He continued to serve in this capacity at Ferozepore and Umritsir, and while at the former place, on the occasion of the mutiny of a native regiment, greatly distinguished himself. On rejoining the head-quarters of the regiment at Moultan, he found his name in general orders, and the day following was appointed by the Indian Government Brigade-major of Hodson's Horse, so well known for their eminent services at Delhi, under their gallant chief, Major Hodson. This appointment, having been obtained without personal application or interest of any kind, reflects the highest credit on the manner in which he had discharged his duties while serving with the Fusiliers. Travelling by forced stages he joined Colonel Daly, commanding Hodson's Horse, in Oude, and by the ability which he displayed in arranging the accounts, rendered eminent service to the corps and redeemed large sums which would otherwise have been entirely lost to Government. With one of the regiments of Hodson's Horse he served for some time on the Nepal frontier, endeavouring to entrap the Nana Sahib, and was then ordered with the regiment to Fyzabad, where he anticipated being stationed for some considerable time. Shortly afterwards, however, he was obliged to repair to Lucknow, where he spent some time in disbanding the 3rd Regiment of the brigade; and as by the reorganisation of the corps the appointment which he held was done away with, he volunteered to go to China, and very soon received orders to join Fane's Horse as adjutant, then at Calcutta, on the eve of departing with the expeditionary forces under Sir Hope Grant. With this dashing regiment he continued to serve till the period of his death, with the particulars of which the public are already too familiar. Throughout his whole career Lieutenant Anderson has exhibited the high and honourable characteristics of a soldier and a gentleman. He was at once a brave and dashing officer, and an active and a prudent administrator—qualities which would assuredly have gained for him, before the lapse of many years, a prominent place in the British army.—*Glasgow Herald.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20. Rangoon, Stapleton, Bangkok.—21. Ballarat, Jones, Shanghai; Jupiter, Fokkes, Hong Kong.—22. Monarchy, Day, Calcutta.—24. Victor, Fotheringham, Singapore; City of Perth, Robertson, Rangoon; Idalia, Ward, Mauritius; Eliza and Emma, Hendricksen, Zanzibar; Empress, Highley, Bombay.—26. Ruby Castle, Scott, Mauritius; Beeston Castle, Corney, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Messina, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 27, to proceed per str. Northam, from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Capt. Staake, Miss Tudor, Miss Houghton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Drury, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Syed Abdullah. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, Miss Baynton, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Rivers, Mr. E. Lord, jun., Mr. Farquharson and friend, Mr. Mordant, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Barston, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. Combs, Mr. and Mrs. Drury, Mr. W. Bennett, Mr. C. Farquharson, Mr. R. W. Greenlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lee. For SINGAPORE.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Rock. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Livingstone.

Per str. Euxine, from MARSEILLES, Jan. 5, to proceed per str. Northam, from SUEZ. For BOMBAY.—Maj. R. P. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Sandwith, Mrs. Col. Harris, Miss Barston, Maj. and Mrs. Duffin, Mr. A. R. Higginbotham. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Ellenden.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

HOGG, Stuart, son of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., to Selina C., eldest daughter of Sir Erskine Perry, by the Rev. Thomas Fuller, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Dec. 27.

ROBERTSON, Major-general William Donald, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Stockdale, R.N., at Milton, near Lynnington, Hants, Dec. 18.

DEATHS.

DALHOUSIE, the Most Noble the Marquis of, K.T., at Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, Dec. 19.

DALSTON, Esther B., widow of the late Brev. major Fletcher, of the Bengal Army, at Swiss-cottage, Southsea, Hants, aged 77, Dec. 19.

GILMORE, Annie L., daughter of M. S., late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 3 years and 7 months, Dec. 11.

HALLETT, George A. J., son of the late Col. C.B., of the Bombay Army, at Rugby, aged 16, Dec. 17.

MCDONALD, Janet A., widow of the late Daniel, of Calcutta, at Earl's-court, Old Brompton, Dec. 22.

SAMUELS, Edward A., C.B., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, at 1, Bernard-villas, Upper Norwood, aged 47, Dec. 23.

SHUCKBURN, Col. H. A., Bengal Army, Retired List, at Weston-super-Mare, Dec. 22.

WALKER, Rebecca A., widow of the late Capt. Andrew, 50th Regiment Madras Army, at 7, West Claremont-street, Edinburgh, Dec. 20.

India Office,

December 27, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. F. Harrison and Alexander.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, Art.; Asst. surg. H. W. Spry, Med. Estab.; Lieut. J. W. Daniell, 1st Fus.; Lieut. col. H. F. Dunsford, 59th N.I.; Capt. J. W. Macdonald, 39th N.I.; Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. J. Campen, 11th N.I.; Lieut. C. J. Durand, 14th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. R. Elliot, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. W. Osborn, 30th N.I.; Lieut. R. S. Jago, 89th N.I.; Brev. maj. E. B. Marsack, 13th N.I.; Lieut. W. Boudrer, 51st N.I.; Surg. maj. W. J. Maclean, Med. Estab.; Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th N.I.; Capt. A. B. Cumberlege, 41st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. S. Wallace, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. A. M. Shewell, Invalid Estab.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. W. Clarke, Med. Estab.; Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 69th N.I.; Lieut. H. Goschen, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. J. A. Brereton, 33rd N.I.; Surg. T. S. Lacy, Med. Estab.; Maj. R. Duffin, 58th N.I.; Capt. J. J. Hockley, 66th N.I.; Lieut. G. W. Holdsworth, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. C. Farquharson, 3rd Eur. Cav.; Lieut. G. H. Ewbank, Art.; Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. regt., Capt. T. P. Waterman, 13th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Surg. W. Forrester, Med. Estab.; Capt. W. T. Davis, 15th N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Stirling, 14th N.I.; Capt. J. G. Palmer, 15th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. D. Sangster, 4th N.I.; Lieut. G. T. Estridge, 24th N.I.; Lieut. S. H. Burnes, 26th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Sir T. J. Metcalfe, 6 mo., m.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. M. Salmon, 6 mo., m.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. Durrant, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Shepherd, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. C. Graham, 4th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Col. N. D. Barton, 3rd Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. V. Fosberry, 4th Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. McNeill, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. S. Walters, 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. H. Inglefield, 38th N.I., 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. R. Buckle, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. C. Taylor, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. J. Muir, 49th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. D. C. Strettell, 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. C. W. Moore, 3rd Eur. regt., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Forrest, 3rd Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Raverty, 3rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. Bannister, 16th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Williams, 1st Eur. Fus., 6 mo.; Maj. A. B. Little, 25th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. E. Jervis, 2nd Eur. regt., 2 mo.; Asst. surg. F. Bond, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. F. Lloyd, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Miles, 16th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. W. Jones, 18th N.I., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. Cheape, 51st N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE ON HALF PAY.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. R. Teschemaker, Art.

APPOINTMENT.—(Foreign-office, Dec. 12.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Francis Howard Vyse, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Jedo and Acting Consul at Kanagawa, to be her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa.

THE STATUE OF GENERAL NEILL has arrived at Madras. It is to be erected on the space on the south beach, beyond the bandstand. It is a copy of that in Ayr, representing the General in the act of threatening the railway officials of Calcutta with arrest, if they did not delay the train for his men.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60	—	—	101
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India Sica Rs.	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock 1856-57	—	—	99
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56	—	—	80
4 per Cent. 1842-43 and 54-55	—	—	—

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Month to Three Presidencies
Bengal ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay ...	2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	225	—
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	103½	—
	India Enfranchised Paper 4 pr. ct.	80½	—
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranchised Paper	95	—
	India Stock, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent.	101½ to 101	—
	India Loan Debentures, 1856	96½	—
	India Debentures, 1859	96½	—
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per ct.	83½	—
	India 5 per cent. for account	101½	—
	India Bonds (£1,000)	9s. dis.	—
	Ditto (under £1,000)	9s. dis.	—
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	95 to 96
	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	—
18	Ditto B	16	1½ to 1 dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	1½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East India	100	100½ to 101½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all	98½ to 99½
20	Ditto F Ext.	all	100½ to 101½
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864	all	100½ to 101½
100	Ditto 1865-70	75	1½ dis. par.
20	Jubulpore	all	—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	1½ to 2 dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip.	all	2 to 1½ dis.
18	Do. (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	5 to 5½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	95½ to 96½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95½ to 96½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ percent.)	100	88½ to 89½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	all	100 to 101
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	15	—
20	Ditto (New)	all	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 to 96
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	83 to 85
40	Australasian	all	72 to 74
25	Bank of Egypt	all	21 to 22
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	22½ to 23
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	34 to 36
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	17 to 19
20	Ottoman Bank	all	10½ to 10
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.)	all	2 to 3
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	3 to 2 dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
	Ditto New	15s.	1½ dis. to 1½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	71 to 73 x. all
20	Ditto New	25	12 to 14
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	1½ to 1½

Mr. BOURDILLON.—The local journals say the health of Mr. Bourdillon, Secretary to the Madras Government, is such that he is about to retire from the service. We regret this. Mr. Bourdillon has distinguished himself throughout his long revenue and secretariat career as a hard working, honest official, with more than average ability. Except during Sir C. Trevelyan's brief reign he has been for many years "the Government" of Madras. He would have worthily represented the presidency in the Legislative Council. Mr. Sim is spoken of as his successor in the Secretariat.

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